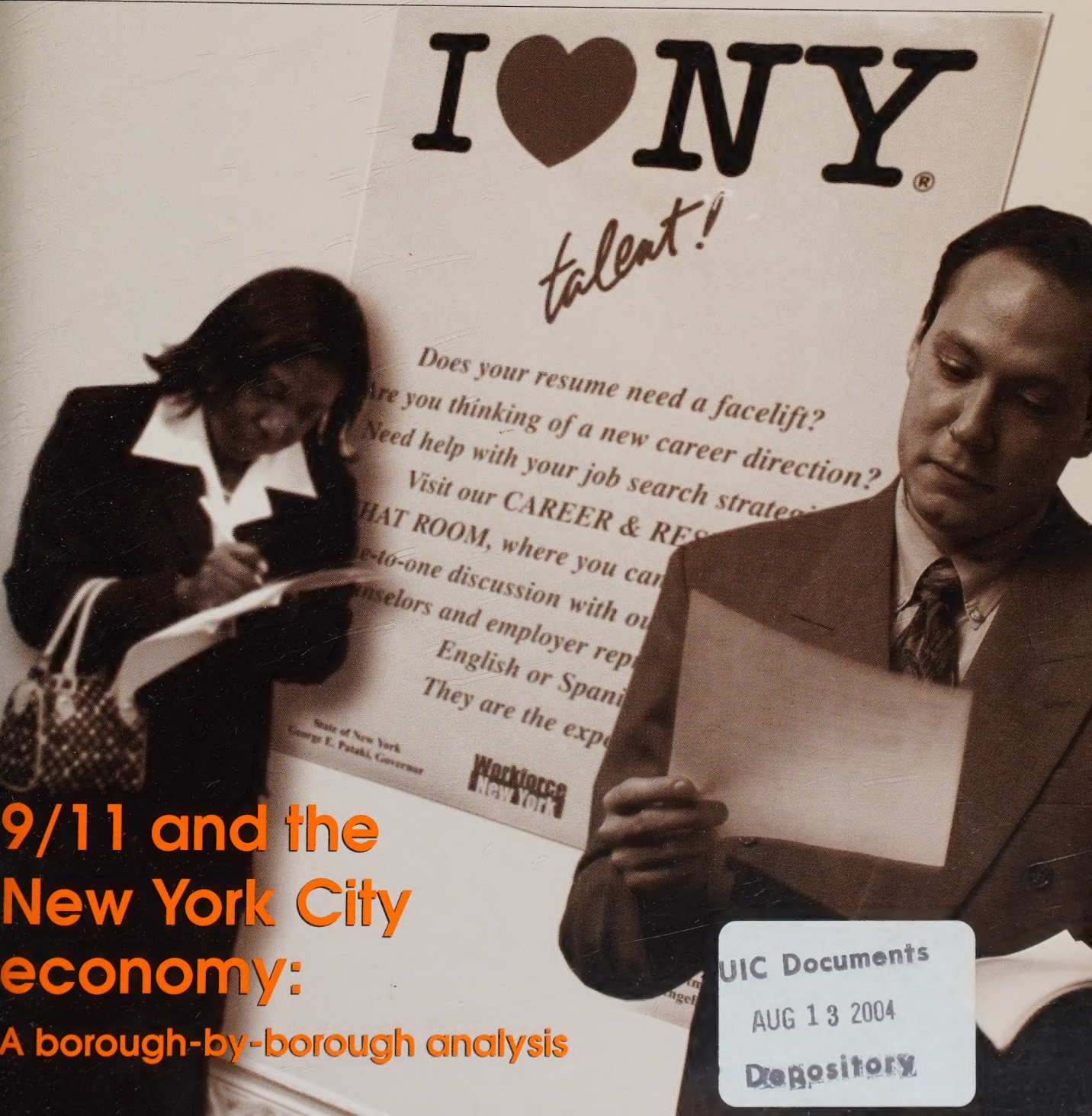
DOC PER
NON-CIRC

June 2004

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics


I ♥ NY
talent!
Does your resume need a facelift?
Are you thinking of a new career direction?
Need help with your job search strate
Visit our CAREER & RE
HAT ROOM, where you ca
e-to-one discussion with o
unselors and employer rep
English or Spani
They are the exp
State of New York
George E. Pataki, Governor
Workforce
New York

9/11 and the New York City economy:

A borough-by-borough analysis

UIC Documents
AUG 13 2004
Depository

U.S. Department of Labor
Elaine L. Chao, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Kathleen P. Utgoff, Commissioner

The *Monthly Labor Review* (USPS 987–800) is published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The *Review* welcomes articles on the labor force, labor-management relations, business conditions, industry productivity, compensation, occupational safety and health, demographic trends, and other economic developments. Papers should be factual and analytical, not polemical in tone. Potential articles, as well as communications on editorial matters, should be submitted to:

Editor-in-Chief
Monthly Labor Review
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, DC 20212
Telephone: (202) 691–5900
E-mail: mlr@bls.gov

Inquiries on subscriptions and circulation, including address changes, should be sent to: Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office Washington, DC 20402
Telephone: (202) 512–1800

Subscription price per year—$49 domestic; $68.60 foreign. Single copy—$15 domestic; $21 foreign. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Subscription prices and distribution policies for the *Monthly Labor Review* (ISSN 0098–1818) and other government publications are set by the Government Printing Office, an agency of the U.S. Congress.

The Secretary of Labor has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of this Department. Periodicals postage paid at Washington, DC, and at additional mailing addresses.

Unless stated otherwise, articles appearing in this publication are in the public domain and may be reprinted without express permission from the Editor-in-Chief. Please cite the specific issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* as the source.

Information is available to sensory impaired individuals upon request:
Voice phone: (202) 691–5200
Federal Relay Service: 1–800–877–8339.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Monthly Labor Review*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-0001.

Cover designed by Keith Tapscott

MONTHLY LABOR
REVIEW

Volume 127, Number 6
June 2004

9/11 and the New York City economy 3
The effect of the terrorist attacks was far-reaching, extending to every borough; hardest hit was the the City's internationally oriented 'export' sector
Michael L. Dolfman and *Solidelle F. Wasser*

Labor force and unemployment: three generations of change 34
The impact of 'baby-boomers' on unemployment rates continues unabated today; the smaller numbers of 'generation x'ers' and 'echo-boomers' have had less influence
Jessica R. Sincavage

Fatal occupational injuries among foreign-born workers 42
Factors affecting workplace fatal injuries among these workers include their employment in occupations and industries with inherently higher risks of fatalities
Katherine Loh and *Scott Richardson*

Worker displacement in 1999–2000 54
Many displaced workers found new jobs over the period, but earnings losses persisted
Ryan Helwig

Reports

Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics in the labor force: a visual essay 69

Departments

Labor month in review 2
Visual essay 69
Précis 77
Book review 78
Current labor statistics 79

Editor-in-Chief: Deborah P. Klein • Executive Editor: Richard M. Devens • Managing Editor: Anna Huffman Hill • Editors: Brian I. Baker, Kristy S. Christiansen, Richard Hamilton, Leslie Brown Joyner • Book Reviews: Richard Hamilton • Design and Layout: Catherine D. Bowman, Edith W. Peters • Contributor: Solidelle Fortier Wasser

The June *Review*

The overall effects of terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, acted to intensify the national economic recession that had been going on for about 6 months at the time. The direct effects of the attack were felt most specifically and severely in a relatively limited set of industries and city blocks in lower Manhattan and, to a lesser, but still measurable degree, as distance increased. Michael L. Dolfman, BLS Regional Commissioner in New York, and Solidelle F. Wasser, senior economist in the region, estimated those impacts on a borough-by-borough and industry-by-industry basis. Dolfman and Wasser have been careful to use conservative assumptions and to spell out their methods and their possible limitations. Even under these premises, the estimated impact of September 11 on New York City's employment and wage base was substantial.

Jessica R. Sincavage examines longer term demographic influences on the labor market. In the post-World War II era, three generational groups have entered the labor force: the baby boom born from 1946 to 1964, the much smaller Generation X born from 1965 to 1975, and the echo boom composed of the original baby-boomers' children born from 1976 to 2001. For the 40 years that have passed since the oldest of the original baby boom entered the labor force, that generation has had profound impacts on the unemployment rate. The two smaller generations that followed have not yet had such an influence.

Katherine Loh and Scott Richardson investigate the reasons that while the share of the work force that is foreign born increased by 22 percent between 1996 and 2001, their share of fatal occupational injuries increased by 43 percent. A significant part of the answer lies in their disproportionate representation in higher risk occupations and industries.

Ryan Helwig summarizes the results of the January 2002 displaced worker supplement. At that time, toward the end of an extended period of economic growth that drove unemployment rates to historic lows, the incidence of displacement was relatively low.

A visual essay on employment and unemployment among the diverse races and ethnicities that make up the American labor force rounds out the issue.

Going on to college

Of the 2.7 million youth who graduated from high school in 2003, about 1.7 million (63.9 percent) were attending college in October. Young women continued to be more likely than young men to enter colleges or universities after high school—66.5 percent versus 61.2 percent.

The enrollment rate for Asian high school graduates (84.1 percent) was much higher than for white graduates (65.0 percent). Black and Hispanic graduates were about equally likely to be college students in the fall—58.3 and 58.6 percent, respectively. Additional information is available from "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2003 High School Graduates," news release USDL 04–749.

Fewer IT layoffs in first quarter 2004

Information technology-producing industries accounted for 6 percent of extended mass layoff events and 10,556 worker separations in the first quarter, down from 11 percent of layoff events and 28,582 separations a year earlier.

This was the lowest number of separations in this industry grouping comprising communication equipment, communications services, computer hardware, and software and computer services since the first quarter of 2000. First quarter 2004 layoffs were most numerous in communications services and computer hardware. For more information, see "Extended Mass Layoffs in the First Quarter of 2004," news release USDL 04–895.

Productivity growth in first quarter 2004

Nonfarm business sector productivity—as measured by output per hour—rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.5 percent in the first quarter of 2004. Output increased 4.9 percent and hours of all persons increased 1.3 percent in the first quarter. In the fourth quarter of 2003, productivity had risen 2.5 percent, reflecting increases in output and hours of 4.2 and 1.6 percent, respectively. Data are subject to revision. Additional information is available in "Productivity and Costs, First Quarter 2004," news release USDL 04–817.

Employment dynamics in third quarter 2003

From June to September 2003, the number of job gains from opening and expanding establishments was 7.4 million, and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 7.3 million. Gross job losses exceeded gross job gains in goods-producing sectors, while gross job gains surpassed gross job losses in service-providing sectors. In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing job losses exceeded job gains during the third quarter for a net loss of 152,000 jobs. However, gross job losses in manufacturing declined to 701,000 in the third quarter of 2003, the lowest level since the third quarter of 1992.

In the service-providing sectors, gross job gains in education and health services have exceeded gross job losses continuously since the beginning of the series on Business Employment Dynamics in September 1992. In the third quarter of 2003, this sector gained 731,000 jobs and lost 670,000 for a net gain of 61,000 jobs. Find more in "Business Employment Dynamics: Third Quarter 2003," news release USDL 04–896. □

9/11 and the New York City economy: A borough-by-borough analysis

The effect of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, on the New York City economy was far reaching and extended to every borough of the city; hardest hit was New York's "export" sector—the most internationally oriented part of that economy

Michael L. Dolfman and Solidelle F. Wasser

The political, security, and social implications of the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, have been well documented. In New York City, the events of that day resulted in the deaths of 2,699 workers from a wide range of occupational backgrounds. Of the 2,198 non-rescue workers killed in the World Trade Center, 78 percent were employed in finance, insurance, and real estate. Firefighters accounted for 81 percent of the 412 fatally injured rescue workers; 15 percent were police officers or detectives. Thirty-six percent of the 89 individuals killed on the airplanes that crashed into the towers were traveling on services-related business.[1]

The terrorist attack also had a profound impact on the city's economy, its labor market dynamics, and individual businesses. Just what the immediate and long-term economic effects of the attack were and will be on New York City has been the subject of some debate. This article joins that discussion in its analysis of employment and wage data, on a borough-by-borough basis.

The article focuses on the most salient feature of the current city economy: the bifurcation of its industry into "export" and "local" economic sectors.[2] Examining the effect of 9/11 on each of the boroughs makes it possible to isolate the "export" sector, on the one hand, which identifies New York City as a prime center of the global economy, and the "local" sector, on the other, which has its own distinct importance and relation to the city's industry.

In what follows, trends in employment and wage patterns based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program are compared, on a borough-by-borough basis, before and after the attack to measure the extent of the losses. The relation of these losses to the entire New York economy completes the analysis.

Understanding the city's economy

In order to comprehend fully the economic impact of the 9/11 attack on New York, it is important to place the recent labor market economy of the city in the context of the developmental forces that began to emerge 30 years earlier. Among the most noteworthy of these forces was the international movement toward a global economy.

Thirty years ago, globalization, as we currently understand it, was beginning to emerge. Although close to bankruptcy in the 1970s, New York was poised to take advantage of these new perspectives. Specifically, the emergence of, and increase in, the complexity of international transactions raised the scale of economic growth and stirred the need for multinational headquarters functions. In addition, the demand that firms across all industry sectors provide specialized services stimulated the need for financial, marketing, accounting, legal, telecommunication, insurance, computer, and management consulting services.[3]

Michael L. Dolfman is Regional Commissioner for Economic Analysis and Information, New York Regional Office, Bureau of Labor Statistics, New York, New York; Solidelle F. Wasser is a senior economist in the same office. E-mail: Dolfman.Michael@bls.gov

New York City industry has long been international, but its role is becoming increasingly evident as the world's economy places a premium on the free movement of knowledge, ideas, capital, labor, and technology, as opposed to just the exchange and production of commodities. The new North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) focuses on those factors which better define the elements of the global economy; accordingly, the NAICS figures prominently in the analysis that follows.

Today, in analyzing the economic effects of globalization, attention is usually directed at increases in the mobility of capital, particularly across international borders, and at the power of emerging information technologies. New York, by virtue of its dual international and national orientation, was a prime U.S. beneficiary of these global forces. The international trade and global financial investment activities of the city stimulated further its leadership position in marketing and advertising, finance and banking, broadcasting, information technology, publishing, real estate, and a host of other arenas. In addition, recent literature on global power centers (often called "global cities") notes that an increase in local public administration functions fills the gap created by weakening national regulation.[4] Government employment figures in New York reflect this increasing trend.[5]

By the beginning of the 21st century, New York City's economy was mature and sophisticated. The "export" sector—finance and insurance; professional, scientific, and technical occupations; information; arts, entertainment, and recreation; the management of companies; real estate; and what was left of manufacturing—was focused nationally and internationally, while the "local" market sector—administrative and support, and waste; construction; wholesale and retail trade; transportation and warehousing; utilities; educational services; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food services—had a regional orientation. Both economies made important contributions to the city and the welfare of its citizens, but it was the "export" sector that gave New York its special place among international cities—its appeal, its reputation, its glamour, and its wealth.

The tragic events of 9/11 had a significant impact on the economy and labor market of New York City, and its repercussions were felt throughout the country. The effects of the attack, along with a weakening national and global economy, helped to create an extremely volatile economic environment in the city.

The expansion that characterized the city's economy during the decade of the 1990s started to lose momentum during January 2001. The downturn, with its subsequent loss of jobs, began in May 2001 and continued beyond December 2002.

The discussion that follows indicates that the effect of 9/11 is clear, unambiguous, and independent of the national recession. In particular, the economic downturn in the city was sharper than could have been anticipated from just the general economic contraction.

Within the city, the attack resulted in about 430,000 lost job months and a loss in wages of $2.8 billion.[6] These lost job months were equivalent to approximately 143,000 jobs, each month, for 3 months. The effect of 9/11 was centered on the city's "export" economy, which represented 68.0 percent of all lost job months and 86.0 percent of all lost wages.

Manhattan

In 2000, Manhattan, like the city and the Nation, was riding a wave of economic expansion that began in the 1990s. However, the relationship between jobs and wages in the borough was different from that experienced in the Nation as a whole. For the country as a whole, wages had remained relatively flat between 1978 and 2000, while employment growth was marked and consistent. For Manhattan, the converse was true: employment growth had remained essentially level, while wages increased substantially. Chart 1 illustrates these distinctions, by comparing changes in average employment with changes in real wages for the United States and for Manhattan.[7]

Manhattan was known for its high-paying jobs, and its rising wages proved to be a magnet. Manhattan became unique in the number of jobs it supported. Among the core counties of all the Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSA's) in the Nation, Manhattan was the only one in which the number of people who worked there was greater than the local resident population.

In 2000, wage and salary employment in Manhattan approached 2.4 million workers. (See table 1.) Payroll jobs in the borough amounted to two-thirds of all jobs in New York City and one-sixth of the jobs in the 31-county CMSA. One-and-one-half million people resided in the borough, of whom the 2000 census reported that some 600,000 worked in Manhattan. The local resident population was thus only a fraction of a larger economic enterprise. The following tabulation gives the location of residence of the Manhattan workforce in 2000:[8]

Residence	*Number*	*Percent*
Manhattan	631,132	26.5
Other New York City counties	900,336	37.8
Outside of city	850,698	35.7

Chart 1. Indexes of employment and real wages, United States and Manhattan, 1978–2000

Table 1. Trends in jobs, population, and wages, Manhattan, 2000 and 2002

Category	Number or amount	
	2000	2002
Total jobs	2,382,166	2,249,140
Total population	1,537,195	1,546,856
Total wages	$172,879,553,256	$161,029,255,538
Average wage	$72,572	$71,596

SOURCES: Job and wage data—BLS QCEW program; population data—U.S. Census Bureau website **http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/CO-EST2003-01php** (visited April 2003).

A look at employment distribution in Manhattan shows that more than 40 percent of all jobs there in 2000 were in the "export" sector—25.7 percent were in finance and insurance and the professional, scientific, and technical NAICS sectors alone (see table 2)—giving support to the importance of the "export" sector to the overall Manhattan economy. In total, "export" jobs represented 66.4 percent of all borough wages, with the finance and professional services sectors alone accounting for almost half the total.

In the finance and insurance sector, yearly wages averaged $186,097 in 2000, with wages in finance alone averaging $206,758.[9] Average wages in the professional, scientific, and technical sector were $84,244. Within this sector, jobs in management and technical consulting services averaged $110,073, jobs in advertising and related services $92,194, jobs in computer systems design and related services $89,015, and jobs in legal services $87,402. Although employment in the sector designated "management of companies" represented only 2.0 percent of all jobs, average wages were high ($158,461), and the sector accounted for 4.3 percent of all wages. (See table 2.)

By 2002, Manhattan's economy was in decline. Although the borough's population had increased slightly from the 2000 figure, total jobs declined 5.6 percent (133,026), total wages declined 6.9 percent, and the average wage declined 1.3 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the All Items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the New York area increased 5.2 percent, making the decline in real wages about 6.5 percent. The effects of this economic downturn were not shared equally across all sectors.

Between 2000 and 2002, the Manhattan economy lost 133,026 jobs and $11,850,297,717 in wages, with 82.7 percent of the job declines and 111.0 percent of the lost wages associated with the "export" economy. (Increases in wages in "local"-economy jobs magnified the wage loss effect registered by "export"-economy jobs.) Losses in the "export" sector clearly damaged and weakened Manhattan's economic linkages with the Nation and the international community, but, more importantly, altered the borough's unique character. In fact, more than 1 out of every 4 Manhattan jobs lost came from the finance and insurance sector alone, with another quarter lost from professional, scientific, and technical services.

The "export" industries

Finance and insurance. In 2002, 293,635 Manhattan jobs were in the finance and insurance sector. (See table 2.) In fact, 9 out of 10 jobs in the sector in New York City were located in Manhattan. The finance and insurance sector thus still accounted for 13.1 percent of all Manhattan jobs, although now only slightly more than 32.2 percent of Manhattan wages. Since 2000, 35,209 jobs had been lost in the sector, or 10.7 percent of its employment base. Average wages declined 5.0 percent (10.2 percent, adjusted for increases in the CPI), to $176,837.

In finance alone, total jobs declined 11.6 percent, and the average nominal wage fell 5.9 percent, to $194,563. However, it appears that the job reductions recorded within the sector—as measured by wages—may not have been proportional across employment categories.[10] Table 3 gives a breakdown of the average monthly employment and the average wage in various employment categories within the finance sector.

Professional, technical, and scientific occupations. In New York City in 2002, 89.8 percent of all jobs in the professional, technical, and scientific sector were located in Manhattan. The sector accounted for 11.1 percent of all Manhattan jobs and 13.6 percent of all Manhattan wages. From 2000 to 2002, the sector lost 34,029 jobs (1 out of every 4 Manhattan jobs lost), or 12.0 percent of its job base. However, average wages rose 4.2 percent, to $87,782. Table 3 presents the average monthly employment and the average wage in various employment categories in the professional, technical, and scientific services sector.

For many years, the finance industry, and Wall Street in particular, has been Manhattan's "hometown" industry and driving economic force. Manhattan employment in the SIC-classified security and commodity brokers portion of this industry had represented about 25 percent of the industry's nationwide employment and about 40 percent of its nationwide payroll. Due to the size of its profits, bonuses, and employment opportunities, analysts have suggested that the security and commodity brokers industry has been the single most determinative factor causing short-term volatility and cyclical change in the Manhattan economy.[11]

Wall Street is a voracious user of legal, accounting, computer, management consulting, printing, and other professional and technical services. On the surface, it would appear that, as Wall Street profits, wages, and jobs declined, the effect would be felt across many of the categories making up the professional, scientific, and technical sector. However, 73.5 percent of the jobs lost in the sector were from just two categories: computer systems design and related services (12,998 jobs) and advertising and related services (12,019 jobs.)

Information. The information sector is a key component of the Manhattan job scene. Between 2000 and 2002, the sector lost 23,351 jobs, or 14.4 percent of its job base. These jobs

Table 2. Employment and wages in selected sectors, Manhattan, 2000 and 2002

Sector	Average monthly employment	Percent of Manhattan employment	Total wages	Percent of total Manhattan wages	Average wage
2000					
Manhattan[1]	2,382,166	100.00	$172,879,553,256	100.00	$72,572
Finance and insurance	328,844	13.80	61,196,930,733	35.40	186,097
Professional, scientific, and technical	284,138	11.93	23,936,793,191	13.85	84,244
Information	162,336	6.82	12,942,762,903	7.49	79,728
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	43,689	1.83	2,238,973,870	1.30	51,248
Management of companies	46,728	1.96	7,404,551,085	4.28	158,461
Real estate, and rental and leasing	75,492	3.17	3,990,265,709	2.31	52,857
Manufacturing	70,022	2.94	3,107,663,164	1.80	44,381
Administrative and support, and waste	155,661	6.53	5,940,016,975	3.44	38,160
Construction	35,489	1.49	2,282,921,413	1.32	64,328
Wholesale trade	90,765	3.81	6,514,702,637	3.77	71,775
Retail trade	133,362	5.80	4,611,290,148	2.67	34,577
Transportation and warehousing	27,805	1.17	1,020,559,006	.59	36,704
Educational services	64,941	2.73	2,736,363,917	1.58	42,136
Health care and social assistance	180,052	7.56	7,299,087,850	4.22	40,539
Accommodation and food services	137,184	5.76	3,665,478,436	2.12	26,719
Other services	82,754	3.47	2,859,744,309	1.65	34,557
Government	453,841	19.05	20,509,510,707	11.86	45,191
Unclassified	3,437	.14	135,512,831	.08	39,428
2002					
Manhattan[1]	2,249,140	100.00	161,029,255,538	100.00	71,596
Finance and insurance	293,635	13.06	51,925,575,579	32.25	176,837
Professional, scientific, and technical	250,109	11.12	21,955,051,846	13.63	87,782
Information	138,985	6.18	11,622,421,137	7.22	83,624
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	43,437	1.93	2,268,773,282	1.41	52,231
Management of companies	50,354	2.24	7,091,329,910	4.40	140,830
Real estate, and rental and leasing	71,891	3.20	3,983,975,512	2.47	55,417
Manufacturing	52,823	2.35	2,776,784,793	1.72	52,568
Administrative and support, and waste	134,026	5.96	5,308,308,206	3.30	39,607
Construction	31,974	1.42	2,202,635,368	1.37	68,888
Wholesale trade	82,566	3.67	6,287,160,465	3.90	76,147
Retail trade	123,477	5.49	4,534,139,745	2.82	36,721
Transportation and warehousing	25,678	1.14	1,028,589,129	.64	40,057
Educational services	72,799	3.24	3,129,007,254	1.94	42,981
Health care and social assistance	192,262	8.55	8,118,447,888	5.04	42,226
Accommodation and food services	132,797	5.90	3,658,016,266	2.27	27,546
Other services	81,393	3.62	3,190,752,753	1.98	39,202
Government	457,926	20.36	21,062,145,527	13.08	45,995
Unclassified	7,267	.32	384,699,699	.24	52,938

[1] Detailed entries do not necessarily sum to totals. (See appendix.)

SOURCE: BLS QCEW program.

represented 17.6 percent of all Manhattan jobs lost. During the same period, despite the significant job loss, average wages increased 4.9 percent, to $83,624. Four components of the sector—newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers; motion picture and video industries; radio and television broadcasting; and wired telecommunication carriers— constitute 75.5 percent of the sector's employment base. All components experienced job losses, with concomitant increases in average wages. Table 3 shows the average monthly employment and the average wage in selected employment categories within the information sector.

Arts, entertainment, and recreation. Although containing less than 2 percent of Manhattan's jobs, the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector has always been another high-profile sector of the Manhattan economy. Looking at the sector as a whole and using 2000 as the base, one finds that jobs remained constant, while average wages rose 1.9 percent, to $52,231. For selected categories within the sector, the relationship between jobs and average wages demonstrated greater variation. Table 3 gives a breakdown of the average monthly employment and the average wage in selected employment categories within the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector.

Table 3. Employment and wages in selected "export" sectors, Manhattan, 2002

Sector	Average monthly employment	Average wage
Finance		
Depository credit intermediation	42,417	$123,069
Nondepository credit intermediation	24,055	123,906
Activities related to credit intermediation	4,811	86,136
Securities and commodity contracts brokerage	120,853	244,926
Securities and commodity exchanges	3,406	136,290
Other financial investment activities	39,737	184,395
Professional, scientific, and technical		
Legal services	73,702	94,036
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	31,092	80,741
Architectural, engineering, and related services	19,848	72,377
Specialized design services	9,008	65,509
Computer systems design and related services	29,318	94,785
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	22,295	109,444
Scientific research and development services	12,099	49,360
Advertising and related services	44,345	93,659
Other professional, scientific, and technical services	8,876	61,848
Information		
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	49,651	85,274
Software publishers	1,569	97,929
Motion picture and video industries	27,289	72,847
Sound-recording industries	3,823	122,897
Radio and television broadcasting	17,682	87,651
Cable and other subscription programming	5,700	107,445
Wired telecommunications carriers	15,129	82,532
Data-processing, hosting, and related services	4,226	86,872
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		
Performing arts companies	13,086	45,648
Promoters of performing arts, sports, and similar events	8,052	66,133
Agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers, and other public figures	2,790	90,665
Independent artists, writers, and performers	2,168	139,014
Museums, historical sites, and other institutions	10,690	39,946

SOURCE: BLS QCEW program.

Manufacturing. One result of globalization is the continuing movement of manufacturing production. By 2002, jobs in the manufacturing sector represented a scant 2.4 percent of the borough's employment base and had fallen to 52,823, a 24.6-percent decline in just 2 years. By contrast, during the same time frame, average wages *rose* 18.4 percent, to $52,568, indicating that there were jobs (for example, fashion designers) so highly skilled and technical that they could not be exported easily.

Two categories dominated what was left of manufacturing in Manhattan in 2002. The garment industry—specifically, cut and sew apparel manufacturing—accounted for 40.6 percent of all jobs within the sector, while printing and related support activities constituted 15.9 percent of the jobs. With 2000 as the base, jobs in apparel manufacturing decreased by 9,626, or 31.0 percent, while average wages increased by $10,396, or 29.0 percent, by 2002. In the printing category, jobs decreased by 1,734, or 17.1 percent, possibly an impact of the Wall Street decline. Average wages, however, remained constant at slightly under $58,000.

The "local" market sectors

Administrative and support, and waste. In 2002, the administrative and support, and waste sector accounted for 6.0 percent of Manhattan's jobs. However, the sector lost 21,635 jobs between 2000 and 2002, 13.9 percent of its job base. Most of the decline was in two categories: employment services, which lost 16,394 jobs (22.9 percent of its job base), and business support services, which lost 2,695 jobs (19.4 percent of its base). The employment services industry includes temporary-help services, a job category that is cyclically related to changes in the business climate. In contrast, investigative and security services recorded an 8.3-percent increase in jobs (1,868) and a 10.7-percent increase in average wages ($23,396) as security concerns intensified in the post-9/11 period. During the 2000–02 period, average wages in the administrative and support, and waste sector increased 3.8 percent, to $39,607.

Retail trade and wholesale trade. In 2002 Manhattan, 5.5 percent of all jobs were in the retail trade sector. From 2000 to 2002, the sector lost 9,885 jobs, or 7.4 percent of its job base. However, during the same period, as appears to be the pattern, average wages rose 6.1 percent, to $36,721.

Within the retail trade sector, four categories—clothing stores, grocery stores, health and personal care establishments, and department stores—provided more than 50 percent of the jobs. Table 4 gives the average monthly employment and the average wage in various employment categories in the retail trade sector.

Wholesale trade provided 3.7 percent (82,566) of all Manhattan jobs in 2002. The sector lost 9.0 percent of its 2000 job base in the 2-year period. During the same time frame, average salaries increased 6.0 percent, from $71,775 to $76,147. In the construction sector and the transportation and warehousing

Table 4. Employment and wages in selected "local" sectors, Manhattan, 2002

Sector	Average monthly employment	Average wage
Retail trade		
Electronics and appliance stores	6,615	$50,325
Grocery stores	13,324	21,411
Health and personal care stores	12,895	39,212
Clothing stores	28,532	35,373
Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	6,481	52,808
Sporting goods and musical instrument stores	3,629	31,273
Book, periodical, and music stores	4,525	23,771
Office supplies, stationery, and gift stores	4,022	29,282
Accommodation and food services		
Traveler accommodation	33,102	41,784
Full-service restaurants	64,457	24,901
Limited-service eating places	21,468	15,434
Special food services	8,911	24,501
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	4,625	23,889

SOURCE: BLS QCEW program.

sector, which together accounted for 2 percent of all 2002 Manhattan jobs, the trend was the same: a decrease in jobs and an increase in average wages.

Educational services and health care and social assistance. The trend of job declines and wage increases did not extend to all major sectors. In educational services and in health care and social assistance, both the average number of jobs and average annual wages increased between 2000 and 2002. In education, jobs rose 12.1 percent, to 72,799, and average wages inched up 2.0 percent, to $42,981. In the health care and social assistance sector, which accounted for 8.5 percent of all 2002 Manhattan jobs, jobs increased 6.8 percent, to 12,210, and average wages rose 4.2 percent, to $42,226.

Accommodation and food services. During 2002, the accommodation and food services sector constituted 5.9 percent of all Manhattan jobs, providing services to New York City residents while catering to the tourist industry. The 2-year loss of 4,387 jobs was not shared equally by all categories within the sector; the unbalanced situation pointed up the fact that New Yorkers appear to have been patronizing, to a greater extent, lower cost limited-service eating places, which saw an employment increase of 2.8 percent. Table 4 lists the average monthly employment and the average wage in selected employment categories within the accommodation and food services sector. Table 5 sums up the average monthly employment, total wages, and average wage for all the components of Manhattan's "export" and "local" economies.

Table 5. Employment and wages in the "export" and "local" sectors, Manhattan, 2000

Sector	Average monthly employment	Total wages	Average wage
"Export" sector:[1]			
Total	901,349	$101,631,381,694	$112,755
Finance and insurance	293,635	51,925,575,579	176,837
Professional, scientific, and technical	250,109	21,955,051,846	87,782
Information	138,985	11,622,421,137	83,624
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	43,437	2,268,773,282	52,231
Management of companies	50,354	7,091,329,910	140,830
Real estate, and rental and leasing	71,891	3,983,975,512	55,417
Manufacturing	52,823	2,776,784,793	52,568
"Local" sector:[1]			
Total	1,802,583	203,255,293,753	112,758
Administrative and support, and waste	134,026	5,308,308,206	39,607
Construction	31,974	2,202,635,368	68,888
Wholesale trade	82,566	6,287,160,465	76,147
Retail trade	123,477	4,534,139,745	36,721
Transportation and warehousing	25,678	1,028,589,129	40,057
Educational services	72,799	3,129,007,254	42,981
Health care and social assistance	192,262	8,118,447,888	42,226
Accommodation and food services	132,797	3,658,016,266	27,546
Other services	81,393	3,190,752,753	39,202
Government	457,926	21,062,145,527	45,995
Unclassified	7,267	384,699,699	52,938

[1] Detailed entries do not necessarily sum to totals. (See appendix.)

SOURCE: BLS QCEW program.

Issues

By January 2001, 2 months before the nationally recognized March downturn, hiring in Manhattan had begun to decline.[12] Less than 9 months later, the borough was shocked by the terrorist attack. Within 2 weeks of the September 11 attack, the destruction of the World Trade Center and collateral office space led to the movement to New Jersey of 3,319 Manhattan jobs, more than 80 percent of which were in the finance sector. By the end of October, the number had risen to 17,178 jobs. By December 2002, all but 5,204 of those jobs had returned to New York.[13] However, the impact of the terrorist attack went beyond such measures and influenced the course of a recession that was already underway. Clearly, both events influenced the economic downturn characterized by lost jobs and wages. However, in order to gain a clearer picture as to what took place, it is useful to separate the economic effects of the recession from those of the attack.

Methodology

To gain a dynamic picture of employment changes, this section presents a number of charts, each displaying a monthly time series of over-the-year employment changes. Monthly data from January 2000 to December 2002 summarize employment and total pay (exclusive of benefits) of workers covered by State and Federal unemployment insurance. Coverage is broad and is estimated to include 99.7 percent of all wage and salary employees working in the five New York City boroughs over the 3-year period.

The methodology compares employment levels in the current month with those of the same month in the preceding year between January 2001 and December 2002. (The 36 data points are thus reduced to 24 in the charts.) This approach overcomes problems associated with seasonal patterns in employment data that are not seasonally adjusted.

The first point in each chart, January 2001, corresponds to the beginning of the recession in New York. A trend line is inferred from data from January 2001 to September 2001, the first 9 months of the year. (A 9-month period that includes September 2001 is used to construct the trend line, because September employment data, under the QCEW program, would not have included losses stemming from the terrorist attack.)

The charts are examined to see whether, beginning in October 2001, any deviation from the trend line shown took place. If so, this deviation is considered to be related to the effect of 9/11. The economic effects of the deviation are then calculated by geometric methods.

A visual illustration

The trend-line analysis suggests that a distinct alteration in the employment pattern for Manhattan—a change independent of the 2001 recession—commenced after September 11, 2001. (See chart 2.) The duration of this disruption—that is, the influence of 9/11—is seen to have been 4 months, from October 2001 through January 2002. (Note that the Manhattan economy was still losing jobs as of December 2002.)

In particular, the trend-line analysis indicates that the events of September 11 exacerbated the already deteriorating Manhattan economy. On the basis of the trend line for the remainder of 20001, the pace of job loss accelerated and remained gereater than expected. By the end of the year, the acceleration in job loss had moderated. Then, during 2002, although the rate of job loss decelerated, Manhattan was still losing jobs in December.

The analysis further suggests that the attack caused a sharper drop in jobs than would have been expected on the basis of the existing downtrend. It is this difference between the actual job loss experienced over the period from October 2001 to February 2002 and the loss predicted by the trend line that is used to gauge the effect of the events of September 11 on the New York labor market.

Dividing the Manhattan economy into the "export" sector and the "local" sector demonstrates the relation discussed previously. The curve for the "export" sector shows the same 4-month 9/11 effect for Manhattan as a whole, while that for the "local" sector indicates that the effect of 9/11 lasted for 3 months and that the entire sector actually began to add jobs by the end of 2002. (See chart 3.)

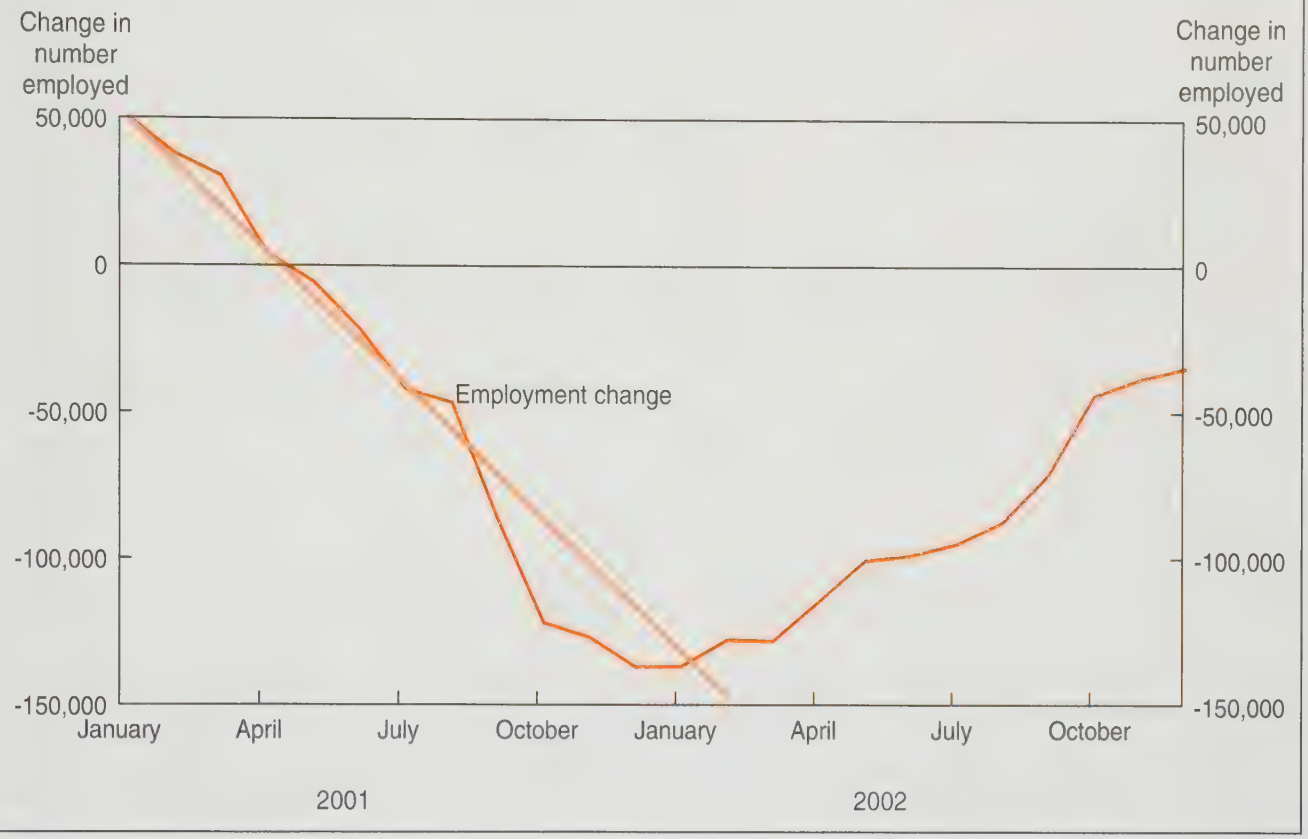
The terrorist attack of 9/11 cost the Manhattan economy 238,725 lost job months (the equivalent of 59,681 jobs each month for 4 months) and $2,189,929,660 in lost wages. (See table 6.) A breakdown of specific key sectors points out the differing effects of 9/11, in terms of lost jobs and lost wages, on the various sectors of the Manhattan economy.

Sectors within the "export" economy, in the aggregate, accounted for 65.1 percent of the lost job months and 88.0 percent of the lost wages, while specific sectors within the "local" economy accounted for 34.9 percent of the lost job months and 12.0 percent of lost wages. (Note, however, that three sectors within the "local" economy experienced gains in employment and subsequent gains in wages that tended to dissipate the overall effects of the economic downturn.) The finance sector was clearly a major force in the decline in the Manhattan economy, accounting for 29.3 percent of all lost job months and 55.1 percent of all lost wages. The curve of over-the-year-changes in employment in the sector, shown in the top panel of chart 4, puts the matter in clearer perspective.

Although growth was slowing down somewhat before the attack, the finance sector did not actually begin to shed jobs until September 2001, 8 months after the beginning of the recession. A steep decline in employment at that time is visible, and it is evident that the decline did not bottom out until August 2002. As of December 2002, jobs were still being lost.

At issue is how much of the loss should be attributed to the effects of 9/11. Clearly, the terrorist attack had a significant impact on the finance sector. However, other variables, such as the decline in the American and international stock markets,

Chart 2. Manhattan employment, over-the-year change, 2001–02



corporate scandals, the war in Afghanistan, the buildup to the war in Iraq, and a drop in overall consumer confidence, also exerted important influences on Manhattan's job losses. In this analysis, it is postulated that the effect of 9/11 on finance was 4 months, the average for the "export" sector.[14] The continued decline after January 2002 is attributed to other factors. Although the finance sector was the dominant sector that was affected by the terrorist attack, other sectors were as well.

Professional, scientific, and technical services. The close relationship between this sector and the finance sector already has been discussed, but the effect of the 9/11 terrorist attack on the professional, scientific, and technical services sector was markedly different from that experienced by the finance sector. Professional, scientific, and technical services began to lose jobs in April 2001, and the sector was already in steep decline by September 2001. In reality, the effect of 9/11 on this sector was marginal. (Recall that the loss of jobs in the sector was due in large measure to the economic collapse of the computer/"dot-com industry" and declines in advertising services and thus was related to the business cycle.) By December, just like the finance sector, the professional, scientific, and technical sector was still shedding jobs and losing wages. (See chart 4, second panel.)

Accommodation and food services. Although most food service establishments rely heavily on local customers, Manhattan's tourist industry and employment in its critical accommodation and food services sector were severely affected by the 9/11 attack. Job losses had begun in the sector during August 2001 and were pronounced and precipitous. The losses bottomed out in November 2001, but still continued until September 2002, when positive job growth was recorded. (See chart 4, third panel.)

Government. Following the terrorist attack, the Federal Government provided assistance to Manhattan and, indeed, the entire city. Employees from Federal law en-forcement, intelligence, immigration, economic development, and disaster assistance agencies converged on the city, ultimately pumping just under $98 million dollars into the Manhattan economy for expenditures for food, lodging, and other ne-cessities. The bottom panel of chart 4 suggests that Federal work-ers may have been on 3-month assignment blocks. .

Chart 3. Manhattan "export" and "local" employment, over-the-year change, 2001–02

Table 6. Effect of 9/11 in job months and lost or gained wages over the 2000–02 period, Manhattan

Sector	Job months	Wages, lost or gained
Total lost[1]	–238,725	–$2,189,929,660
Finance and insurance	–96,000	–1,514,082,000
Finance	–70,000	–1,206,556,000
Professional, scientific, and technical	–16,000	–116,032,000
Information	–32,000	–223,828,000
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	–5,500	–24,103,500
Management of companies	–2,350	–34,037,100
Real estate, and rental and leasing	–3,450	–15,936,300
Wholesale trade	–11,500	–71,503,500
Retail trade	–8,400	–25,250,400
Transportation and warehousing	–2,175	–6,699,000
Health care and social assistance	–8,850	–30,591,900
Accommodation and food services	–45,500	–102,647,000
Other services	–6,000	–18,306,000
Total gained	32,250	127,045,250
Construction	2,750	15,726,500
Educational services	4,000	13,577,250
Government	25,500	97,741,500

[1] Detailed entries do not necessarily sum to totals. (See appendix.)

SOURCE: BLS QCEW program.

The other boroughs

With two-thirds of all New York City jobs located in Manhattan, any study of the city's economy will inevitably be heavily influenced by developments taking place there. Of special interest in this analysis, however, is the economic effect of 9/11 on *each* of the city's boroughs. Accordingly, in what follows, patterns of "export" and "local" employment will be examined to determine (1) to what extent each borough's experience was similar or dissimilar to Manhattan's; (2) how each borough individually relates to New York City as a global center; and (3) what specific effect, if any, the terrorist attack of 9/11 had on each borough's economy.

Queens

In 2000, Queens, like Manhattan, the city, and, indeed, the Nation, was in the midst of an economic boom. The job growth that had begun in the early 1990s caused the number of jobs to reach 480,676, a 23-year high, in 2000. Unlike the situation in Manhattan, the relationship between employment and wages in Queens resembled that of the Nation as a whole. From 1978 to 2000, employment had risen, while real wages had remained relatively constant. (See chart 5.) Indeed, in terms of real wages, the average wage in Queens in 2000 was less than it was in 1978. (For comparison, however, note that real wages in the Nation did not exceed 1978 levels until 1997.)

Queens had benefited from the greater labor mobility of the global economy. More than 46 percent of the borough's population was foreign born. Between 1995 and 2000, about 175,000 people from abroad had settled in Queens. Between 2001 and 2002, the population of the borough was augmented by approximately 40,000 additional foreign arrivals,[15] offsetting a population loss resulting from net negative internal migration. This influx of workers from another wage structure may account in part for the sluggish behavior of wages in Queens: to fully realize one's skills takes time, even when greater opportunities for their realization exist.

Queens' 480,676 jobs (see table 7) represented 13.3 percent of New York City's employment base. With the city's two airports—John F. Kennedy and LaGuardia—located within the borough's boundaries, 55.0 percent of all New York City jobs in the transportation and warehousing sector were found in Queens.

Again unlike the situation in Manhattan, where a large percentage of the borough's workers lived outside of New York City and were attracted to Manhattan by its high wages, the percentage of Queens workers living outside of New York City was only 20.6 percent. Those living and working in Queens constituted 61.7 percent of the borough's workforce, and those living in other New York City counties made up 17.7 percent of Queens' workforce.[16]

An examination of employment distribution in Queens reveals that three sectors—health care and social assistance; transportation and warehousing; and retail trade (all classified as "local" market sectors)—accounted for 44.7 percent of all borough jobs. (See table 8.) The average wage in Queens in 2000, $34,986, was 51.8 percent lower than the average wage in Manhattan.

Chart 4. Manhattan employment in selected sectors, over-the-year change, 2001–02

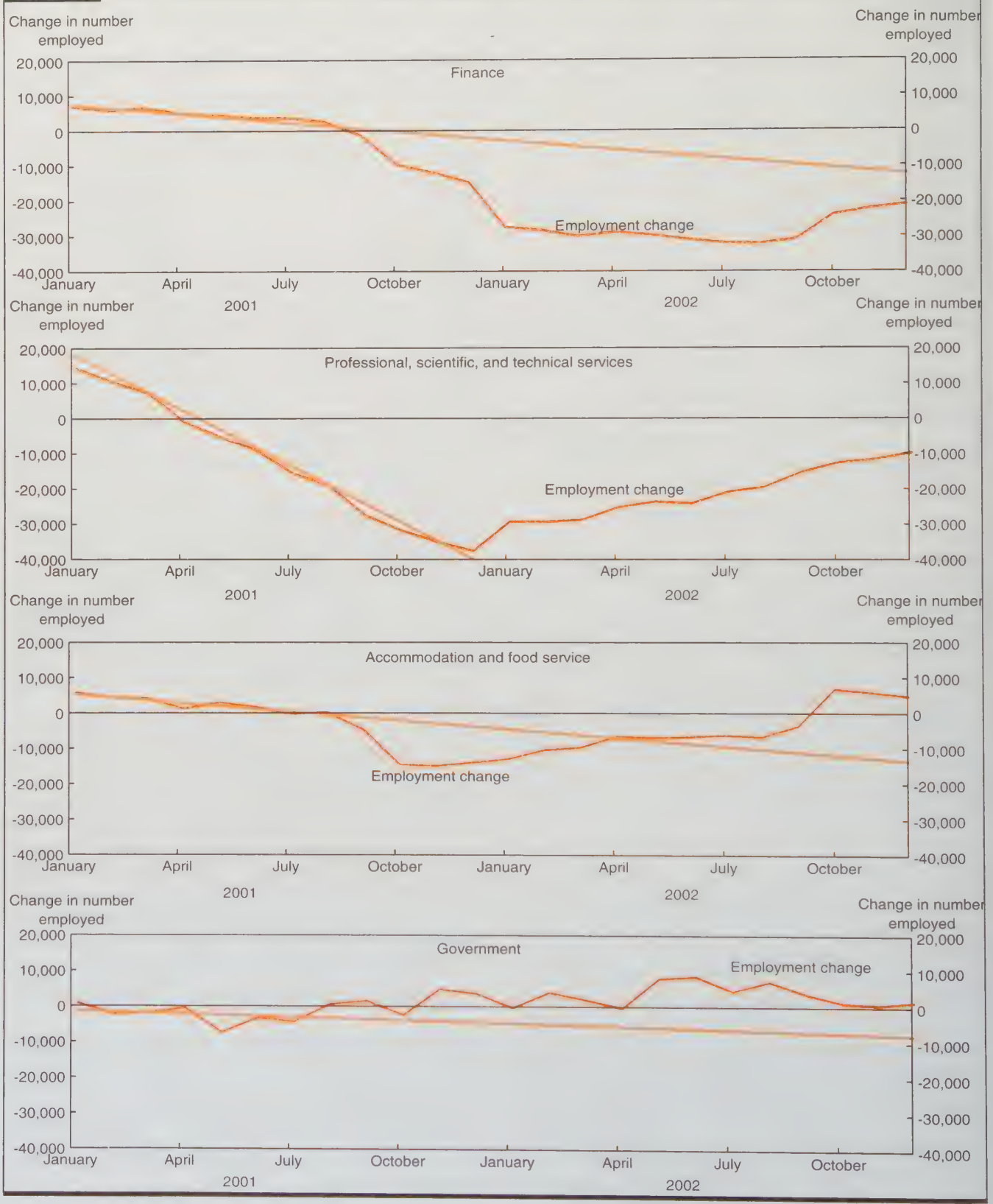
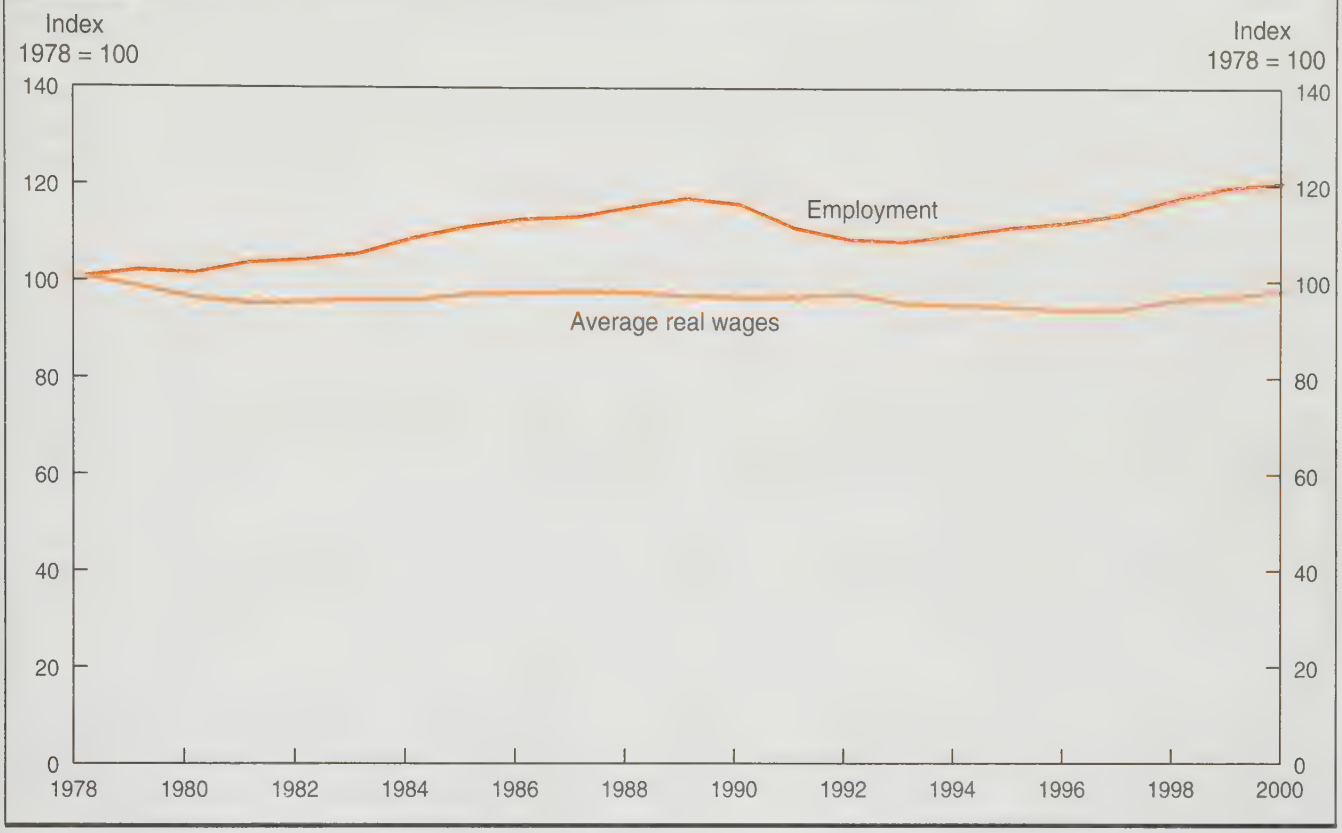


Chart 5. Indexes of employment and real wages, Queens, 1978–2000



With the notable exception of scheduled air transportation—a category within the transportation and warehouse sector—industries in Queens were less vulnerable than those in Manhattan to the economic effects of the national recession and the 9/11 terrorist attack. One possible explanation for this difference is that, in Queens, no single sector accounted for more than 20 percent of the total wage pool.

Queens has long been the home of a major league baseball franchise and, even longer, of the U. S. Tennis Open, both of which contribute to an average wage of $71,075 in spectator sports, a category within the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector. This high average wage helped raise the average wage for the entire sector.

Finance and insurance, though not a dominant sector in the Queens economy in terms of jobs, recorded the highest published average sector wage: $55,760, an amount 59.4 percent higher than the average borough wage. Banking accounted for much more of the sector's employment in Queens than in securities-dominated Manhattan. The average wage in Queens for the category of securities and commodity contract brokerage, within the finance and insurance sector, was $86,000, 67.2 percent lower than the average wage for the same category in Manhattan. The highest-paying detailed industry category in Queens was in the information sector.

By 2002, two dynamics had taken place in the labor market economy in Queens. The first was in jobs, as average monthly employment dropped by 9,376, or 2.0 percent. The second was in average wages, which had risen 7.6 percent, or $2,652. During the 2-year period from 2000 to 2002, the borough experienced a marginal increase in population, attributed, as noted, to immigration. Table 7 gives an overview of the job situation, population, and wages in Queens in 2002.

The increase in average wages was shared across all sectors except accommodation and food services, which recorded a 3.3-percent decline. Once more unlike the situation in Manhattan, where total wages had declined, total wages in Queens increased 5.5 percent during the 2-year period. Table 8 shows the employment and wage situation for the various sectors of the Queens economy in 2002.

Transportation and warehousing. The transportation and warehousing sector represented 13.0 percent of the borough's employment base. Within the sector, two categories—scheduled air transportation and support activities for air transportation—accounted for 45.0 percent of all sector

Table 7. Trends in jobs, population, and wages, Queens, 2000 and 2002

Category	Number or amount	
	2000	2002
Total jobs	480,676	471,376
Total population	2,229,379	2,237,815
Total wages	$16,816,744,366	$17,738,593,994
Average wage	$34,986	$37,638

SOURCES: Job and wage data—BLS QCEW program; population data—U.S. Census Bureau website **http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/CO-EST2003-01php** (visited April 2003).

jobs and 52.4 percent of all sector wages.

From 2000 to 2002, 7,353 jobs in scheduled air transportation (25.8 percent of all jobs in the category) were eliminated. The loss represented 78.4 percent of all jobs lost in Queens over the period, while average wages in the category rose 18.4 percent, to $63,682. During the same period, support activities for air transportation lost 266 jobs (4.0 percent of all jobs in the category).

Health care and social assistance. Health care and social assistance (17.7 percent of Queens employment) experienced a 2.7-percent increase in average monthly employment between 2000 and 2002.

Construction. In 2002, 37.5 percent of all New York City construction jobs were located in Queens; however, the sector accounted for only 8.9 percent of the borough's employment base.

Retail trade. With 10.4 percent of Queens' employment base in retail trade (49,019 jobs), the sector is an important

Table 8. Employment and wages in selected sectors, Queens, 2000 and 2002

Sector	Average monthly employment	Percent of Queens employment	Total wages	Percent of total Queens wages	Average wage
2000					
Queens[1]	480,676	100.00	$16,816,744,366	100.00	$34,986
Finance and insurance	12,112	2.52	675,371,016	4.02	55,760
Professional, scientific, and technical	10,476	2.18	378,915,871	2.25	36,170
Information	10,663	2.22	494,792,260	2.94	46,402
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4,513	.94	190,237,246	1.13	42,152
Management of companies	1,713	.36	95,183,148	.57	55,552
Real estate, and rental and leasing	14,864	3.09	484,378,171	2.88	32,587
Manufacturing	46,504	9.67	1,484,632,976	8.83	31,925
Administrative and support, and waste	22,876	4.76	582,435,487	3.46	25,460
Construction	39,876	8.30	2,026,803,620	12.05	50,828
Wholesale trade	24,580	5.11	1,011,667,221	6.02	41,159
Retail trade	50,617	10.53	1,110,824,989	6.61	21,946
Transportation and warehousing	71,717	14.92	3,060,042,232	18.20	42,668
Educational services	17,612	3.66	562,436,754	3.34	31,935
Health care and social assistance	92,706	19.29	3,090,042,496	18.37	33,332
Accommodation and food services	26,429	5.50	458,553,390	2.73	17,350
Other services	20,937	4.36	452,676,755	2.69	21,621
Government	8,594	1.79	457,823,244	2.72	53,276
Unclassified	1,511	.31	26,223,372	.16	17,356
2002					
Queens[1]	471,300	100.00	17,738,593,994	100.00	37,638
Finance and insurance	13,037	2.77	868,029,750	4.89	66,583
Professional, scientific, and technical	10,338	2.19	406,879,776	2.29	39,358
Information	10,233	2.17	495,871,983	2.80	48,459
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4,381	.93	194,480,208	1.10	44,388
Management of companies	1,767	.37	106,447,472	.60	60,245
Real estate, and rental and leasing	14,773	3.13	511,118,040	2.88	34,598
Manufacturing	39,277	8.33	1,376,590,867	7.76	35,049
Administrative and support, and waste	24,340	5.16	631,393,369	3.56	25,940
Construction	41,906	8.89	2,316,260,977	13.06	55,273
Wholesale trade	23,906	5.07	1,067,495,199	6.02	44,653
Retail trade	49,019	10.40	1,139,265,616	6.42	23,241
Transportation and warehousing	61,273	13.00	2,867,920,008	16.17	46,806
Educational services	18,379	3.90	629,567,893	3.55	34,255
Health care and social assistance	95,213	20.20	3,440,285,442	19.39	36,133
Accommodation and food services	28,523	6.05	478,329,315	2.70	16,770
Other services	20,695	4.39	484,821,444	2.73	23,427
Government	7,600	1.61	450,379,581	2.54	59,257
Unclassified	4,125	.88	82,016,747	.46	19,885

[1] Detailed entries do not necessarily sum to totals. (See appendix.)

SOURCE: BLS QCEW program.

component of the borough's economy. Within the period from 2000 to 2002, jobs in retail trade declined 3.2 percent, while average wages increased 5.9 percent, to $23,241.

Manufacturing. Within New York City, 28.3 percent (39,277) of all manufacturing jobs were located in Queens. However, the sector accounted for only 8.3 percent of the borough's employment base.

"Local" and "export" economies. In Queens, the local economy is the driving economic force. This group of industries comprised 316,193 jobs, or 67.1 percent of all jobs in Queens in 2002. Jobs had increased by 2.6 percent, or 8,098, over 2000. By contrast, the export industries, which accounted for 155,079 jobs in 2002, saw a decline of 10.1 percent from 2000, a loss of 17,465 jobs. In 2002, the average wage of export jobs was $44,025, 27.6 percent higher than the $34,506 average for "local"-sector jobs.

A trend-line analysis suggests that the terrorist attack of 9/11 had a significant effect on the Queens labor market economy. What most likely would have been a relatively mild turndown attributable to the national recession became a deeper decline due to 9/11.

The overall effect of 9/11 extended for 9 months (September through June; see chart 6), with the trough arriving during December 2001. The Queens economy began to lose jobs in September 2001, and the losses extended through November 2002, a 14-month period. A breakdown of specific key sectors, given in table 9, points out the differing effects of 9/11, in terms of lost jobs and lost wages, on the Queens economy.

The transportation and warehousing industry, which might be considered part of the "export" economy in Queens because of the dominance of the two airports, lost 112,000 job months and $435,139,559 in wages, while some sectors were adding jobs during the entire period. Also, with the high concentration of hotels and motels at the airports, it may be that some losses in accommodation and food services jobs were due to the terrorist attack and the subsequent grounding of airplanes.[17]

The terrorist attack accounted for approximately 140,00 lost job months (the equivalent of 15,550 jobs each month for 9 months) and about half a billion dollars in lost wages. As in Manhattan, a single category—in the case of Queens, air transportation—was the driving force in the downturn in the

Chart 6. Queens employment, over-the-year change, 2001–02

Table 9. Effect of 9/11 in job months and lost or gained wages over the 2000–02 period, Queens

Sector	Job months	Wages, lost or gained
Total lost	–139,835	–$511,312,290
Professional, scientific, and technical	–1,800	–5,808,389
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	–1,800	–6,512,694
Management of companies	–450	–2,112,176
Manufacturing	–5,250	–14,943,909
Administrative and support, and waste	–1,500	–3,206,716
Construction	–4,000	–18,191,468
Wholesale trade	–75	–268,137
Retail trade	–6,400	–12,262,171
Transportation and warehousing	–112,000	–435,139,559
Air transportation	–89,000	–400,704,862
Educational services	–2,400	–6,573,099
Accommodation and food services	–3,600	–5,255,148
Other services	–560	–1,038,824
Total gained[1]	30,300	140,233,479
Finance and insurance	9,000	50,157,865
Information	6,000	23,781,709
Health care and social assistance	5,200	15,150,528
Government	10,000	50,510,939

[1] Detailed entries do not necessarily sum to totals. (See appendix.) SOURCE: BLS QCEW program.

borough's economy. Air transportation contributed 63.7 percent of all lost job months and 78.4 percent of all lost wages in Queens that were associated with the terrorist attacks.

Brooklyn

With its 2000 population of 2,465,326, Brooklyn would rank as the fourth-largest city in the United States were it independently incorporated. In 2000, the borough was in the midst of one of the most substantial periods of sustained job growth during the past 50 years. In the later portion of the 1990s, job increases were both marked and strong, reflecting the economic vitality experienced by both the Nation and the city. By 2000, the borough had reached the level of about 442,000 jobs, the highest job total attained since 1978.

Although the Brooklyn economy was creating new jobs, the wages associated with these new jobs had not demonstrated the same upward trend. Real wages in 2000, were, in fact, lower than they had been in 1978. (See chart 7.) In 2000, Brooklyn's average wage of $30,760 was 57.6 percent lower than Manhattan's and 12.1 percent lower than that of Queens.

After Queens, Brooklyn was the leading destination for new immigrants to New York City. Between 1990 and 1994 alone, nearly 200,000 immigrants moved to the borough, with nearly 25 percent (49,741) coming from the former Soviet Union.[18] Although often highly trained, these immigrants, like those settling in Queens, tended to be employed in low-paying jobs. Finally, Brooklyn is a borough of small businesses, with approximately 66 percent of the borough's business establishments employing fewer than five workers.[19]

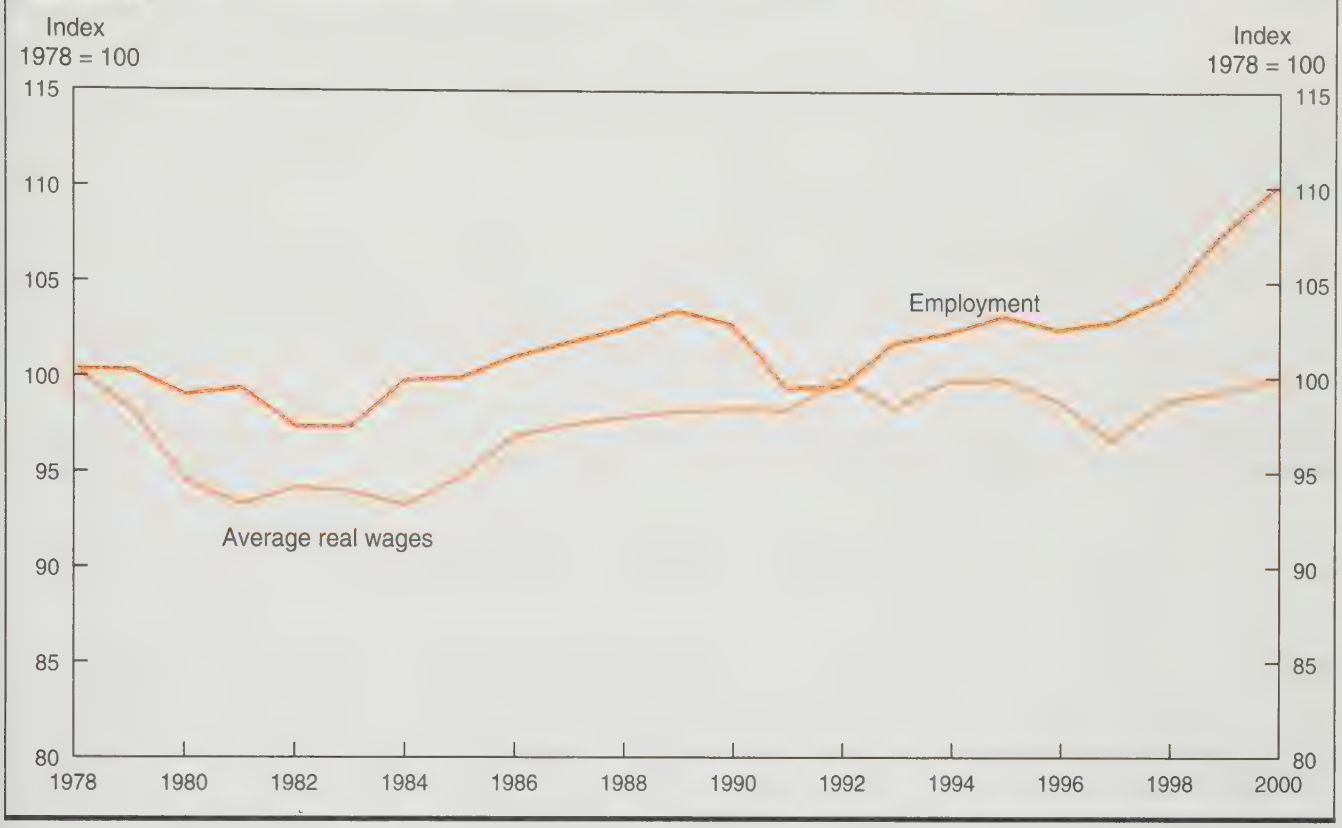
The borough's 441,911 jobs (see table 10) represented 12.3 percent of the entire New York City job base in 2000. In terms of New York's employment mix, 26.3 percent of all city jobs in the health care and social assistance sector, and 20.8 percent of all city construction jobs were located in Brooklyn. Construction, however, accounted for only 5.5 percent of Brooklyn's total jobs.

Relatively few people living outside of New York City traveled to Brooklyn to work. The Brooklyn economy served, for the most part, the needs of its resident population. Fully 64.7 percent of Brooklyn workers were borough residents. Those living outside of New York City and working in Brooklyn accounted for just 11.4 percent of the borough's workforce, while those living in other New York City counties and working in Brooklyn composed 23.9 percent of the workforce.[20]

In looking at employment distribution in Brooklyn, two sectors stand out: health care and social assistance, with 30.6 percent of the borough's jobs, and retail trade, with 12.1 percent of the jobs. The prominence of these two sectors underscored the importance of the "local economy," which, in aggregate, accounted for 78.4 percent of Brooklyn's entire job base. This employment distribution pattern made Brooklyn less vulnerable than Manhattan to the effects of an economic turndown or a terrorist attack. However, it also contributed to the low average wages in the borough, compared with those in Manhattan and Queens. Table 11 presents various aspects of employment and wages for the sectors making up the Brooklyn economy in 2000.

Within sectors, there was none of the significant variation between wages and specific jobs that existed in Manhattan. Most Brooklyn jobs had wages between $20,000 and $50,000. In

Chart 7. Indexes of employment and real wages, Brooklyn, 1978–2000



addition, representing 53,452 of the borough's jobs, the retail trade sector, with an average wage of $21,203, was typically among the lowest paying of any sector and pulled down the borough's average wage.

With the borough's economy "locally focused," Brooklyn's employment base changed relatively little between 2000 and 2002. At 1.0 percent, or 4,408 jobs, the loss of jobs over the 2-year period was marginal. However, within the same time frame, a different phenomenon was taking place in regard to wages. Unlike the situation during the 23-year period from 1978 to 2000, when real wages were stagnant, wage growth in Brooklyn between 2000 and 2002 was substantial. During the 2-year period, average wages advanced 7.0 percent, to $32,903 (see table 10), while aggregate borough wages increased 5.9 percent. The highest-paying detailed category was found in the transportation and warehousing sector.

Some volatility between sectors defined the labor market scene within the borough between the years 2000 and 2002. A sector-by-sector analysis affords an insight into these dynamics. Table 11 presents the employment and wage situation for the various sectors of the Brooklyn economy in 2002.

Health care and social assistance. With an employment base of 142,570 in 2002, this sector was clearly Brooklyn's largest employer. Within the 2-year period, jobs increased by 5.4 percent, while the average wage of the sector rose 10.1 percent, to $34,217, an amount 4.0 percent higher than the average borough wage.

Retail trade. With 12 percent of all borough jobs in 2002, the retail trade sector was Brooklyn's second-largest employer. Although jobs in the sector declined 1.7 percent between 2000 and 2002, to 52,527, average sector wages rose 11.0 percent within the same period, to $23,540. This general trend of job losses and average wage gains was replicated throughout all sectors.

Manufacturing. One in 4 (25.7 percent) of all city manufacturing jobs was located in Brooklyn. The manufacturing sector represented 8.1 percent of Brooklyn's job base, the third-largest employment sector within the borough.

As with Queens, the apparel industry was the largest employer in the sector. Cut-and-sew apparel manufacturing represented 19.4 percent of all manufacturing jobs. Between 2000 and 2002,

Table 10. Trends in jobs, population, and wages, Brooklyn, 2000 and 2002

Category	Number or amount	
	2000	2002
Total jobs	441,911	437,503
Total population	2,465,326	2,488,194
Total wages	$13,593,175,787	$14,395,292,151
Average wage	$30,760	$32,903

SOURCES: Job and wage data—BLS QCEW program; population data—U.S. Census Bureau website **http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/CO-EST2003-01php** (visited April 2003).

jobs in the sector decreased 32.0 percent, to 6,906, while wages increased 3.6 percent, to $13,902.

Construction. The construction sector accounted for 5.0 percent of all borough jobs in 2002. Within the 2-year period, jobs decreased 10.1 percent, to 21,876, while average wages increased 7.0 percent, to $44,098.

Educational services. The educational services sector accounted for 6.0 percent of all Brooklyn jobs in 2002. With 2000 as the base, jobs within this sector increased 11.2 percent (by 2,652), while average wages declined 2.9 percent, to $36,758. This large increase in educational service sector jobs helped minimize the effect of the 2-year total job loss of 4,408, which characterized the entire Brooklyn labor market economy.

Table 11. Employment and wages in selected sectors, Brooklyn, 2000 and 2002

Sector	Average monthly employment	Percent of Brooklyn employment	Total wages	Percent of total Brooklyn wages	Average wage
2000					
Brooklyn[1]	441,911	100.00	$13,593,175,787	100.00	$30,760
Finance and insurance	14,197	3.21	767,744,135	5.65	54,078
Professional, scientific, and technical	11,523	2.61	454,271,104	3.34	39,422
Information	8,627	1.95	416,804,663	3.07	48,314
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3,509	.79	87,364,935	.64	24,896
Management of companies	944	.21	40,937,754	.30	43,385
Real estate, and rental and leasing	13,581	3.07	376,387,244	2.77	27,715
Manufacturing	43,212	9.78	1,157,617,214	8.52	26,789
Administrative and support, and waste	18,157	4.11	407,609,949	3.00	22,449
Construction	24,325	5.50	1,002,449,127	7.37	41,210
Wholesale trade	23,868	5.40	809,424,521	5.95	33,912
Retail trade	53,452	12.10	1,133,311,085	8.34	21,203
Transportation and warehousing	18,811	4.26	605,890,398	4.46	32,210
Educational services	22,591	5.34	893,340,674	8.57	37,868
Health care and social assistance	135,238	30.60	4,202,539,509	30.92	31,075
Accommodation and food services	16,894	3.82	245,727,434	1.81	14,545
Other services	19,951	4.51	394,377,201	2.90	19,768
Government	5,565	1.26	255,972,677	1.88	45,997
Unclassified	1,823	.41	30,346,729	.22	16,650
2002					
Brooklyn[1]	437,503	100.00	14,395,292,151	100.00	32,903
Finance and insurance	14,179	3.24	833,158,569	5.79	58,760
Professional, scientific, and technical	11,570	2.64	479,085,151	3.33	41,407
Information	7,776	1.78	372,352,812	2.59	47,886
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3,546	.81	94,322,774	.66	26,600
Management of companies	1,088	.25	49,836,824	.35	45,799
Real estate, and rental and leasing	13,457	3.08	391,182,563	2.72	29,069
Manufacturing	35,546	8.12	1,058,185,258	7.35	29,770
Administrative and support, and waste	18,244	4.17	413,072,408	2.87	22,642
Construction	21,876	5.00	964,668,126	6.70	44,098
Wholesale trade	21,498	4.91	770,452,261	5.35	35,839
Retail trade	52,525	12.01	1,236,452,071	8.59	23,540
Transportation and warehousing	18,036	4.12	621,729,059	4.32	34,471
Educational services	26,243	6.00	964,637,832	6.70	36,758
Health care and social assistance	142,570	32.59	4,878,306,296	33.89	34,217
Accommodation and food services	17,464	3.99	268,251,315	1.86	15,361
Other services	20,005	4.57	423,744,669	2.94	21,182
Government	3,505	.80	191,122,197	1.33	54,531
Unclassified	4,388	1.00	91,760,284	.64	20,910

[1] Detailed entries do not necessarily sum to totals. (See appendix.)

SOURCE: BLS QCEW program.

Administrative and support, and waste. Within this sector, the number of jobs (17,280) and the average wage ($22,497) remained relatively constant from 2000 to 2002. However, during the same period, the category of employment services, which accounted for 35.9 percent of the sector's jobs, demonstrated explosive job growth: 23.2 percent, or 1,511 jobs. Average wages in the category increased 19.8 percent, to $20,397, during the same period.

"Local" and "export" economy. As noted earlier, the "local economy" sector was the borough's economic driving force. This sector was composed of 350,271 jobs (80.1 percent of all Brooklyn jobs) in 2002, an increase of 1.2 percent (4,020 jobs), over the 2000 figure. By contrast, the "export economy" sector accounted for just 87,162 jobs (19.9 percent), a decrease of 8.8 percent (8,431 jobs), during the same period.

However, in 2002, the average wage in the "export" sector, $37,610, was 18.5 percent higher than the average wage of $31,734 for "local" sector jobs. This differential underscored the broader influence of "export" sector jobs.

Using the trend-line methodology to analyze the Brooklyn labor market economy in the aggregate suggests that the terrorist attack of 9/11 had a distinct effect that was independent of the national recession. Though clearly not as intense as that experienced in Manhattan and Queens, this effect altered Brooklyn's employment pattern for some time. (See chart 8.)

The disruption, which began after September 2001, lasted for 2 months, until November 2001. It exerted two distinct influences, the same as affected the Manhattan economy. First, the economic downturn in Brooklyn was deeper than would have been expected just from the recession. Second, the trough of the recession occurred earlier, in October 2001, than would have been anticipated. (Chart 8 brings out both of these points.)

In tracing the economic downturn in Brooklyn, one sees a pattern emerge. Job losses began in April 2001, 3 months after the start of the recession in the city, and lasted until September 2002. In August 2001, it appeared that the borough might experience positive job growth. However, as the chart points out, at that time a sharp and marked economic decline overtook Brooklyn. The falloff was attributable, in large measure, to the terrorist attack of 9/11, which helped fuel a significant downturn in employment. (Note that the sharp declines in employment recorded during April, May, and June were related to specific events in the government, health care, and transportation and warehouse sectors.)

Chart 9 demonstrates that the "export" sector of the Brooklyn economy was the driving force of the economic turndown in the borough and also points out a clear 9/11 effect: the sector, which was losing jobs in January 2001, experienced a marked and prolonged downturn after September 2001. The terrorist attack accounted for 27,220 lost job months (the equivalent of 9,100 jobs each month for 3 months) and $64,776,315 in lost wages. (See table 12.)

Unlike the situation in Manhattan and Queens, where single job categories—that is, finance and air transportation, were the driving forces in the economic downturns, in Brooklyn the overall effect was influenced by multiple sectors and job categories. Overall, compared with its effect on Manhattan and Queens, the effect of the terrorist attack on Brooklyn's economy was less intense. However, it was distinct and measurable.

The Bronx

As the year 2000 began, the Bronx economy was in its 8th year of expansion. The job count had reached a level of 213,107, the highest number of jobs since 1978, and it was still climbing. Mirroring the pattern for the country, this increase in jobs was accompanied by an increase in real wages. Chart 10 shows the trend in these two economic variables from 1978 to 2000.

The borough's 213,107 jobs (see table 13) represented 5.9 percent of all of the jobs in New York City. In terms of employment mix, 15.6 percent of all city jobs in health care and social assistance were located in the Bronx. This sector alone represented 37.6 percent of all jobs in the borough.

With its 2000 population of 1,332,650 (see table 13), the Bronx was the city's fourth-largest borough. The employment-residence distribution pattern was similar to that recorded for Queens and Brooklyn, with the overwhelming majority of Bronx workers living either in the Bronx or in other city boroughs. Specifically, 60.1 percent of the Bronx workforce resided in the borough, 18.4 percent called other New York City counties home, and 21.5 percent lived outside of the city.[21]

As regards employment distribution in the Bronx, three sectors—health care and social assistance (37.7 percent), retail trade (10.5 percent), and educational services (7.4 percent)—represented 55.6 percent of all Bronx jobs. The borough's average salary of $32,831 was 6.7 percent higher than that of Brooklyn, and 6.2 percent lower than that of Queens, in 2000. As noted earlier, the Bronx's "hometown" industry is health care, and just as Wall Street influences Manhattan's economic well-being, the fortunes of health care determine the economic health of the Bronx.

In 2000, 33.9 percent of all borough wages was generated by the health care industry alone (not including the social assistance industry). The industry's average wage of $39,298 was 19.6 percent higher than the average borough wage, but 16.5 percent lower than the comparable health care wage in Manhattan ($47,062.)

In the Bronx, the highest-paying published sector was arts, entertainment, and recreation. However, the sector's average wage of $66,384 (see table 14) was skewed by the presence of a major league sports franchise. Within sectors (excluding the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector), the two categories with the

Chart 8. Brooklyn employment, over-the-year change, 2001–02

Chart 9. Brooklyn "export" employment, over-the-year change, 2001–02

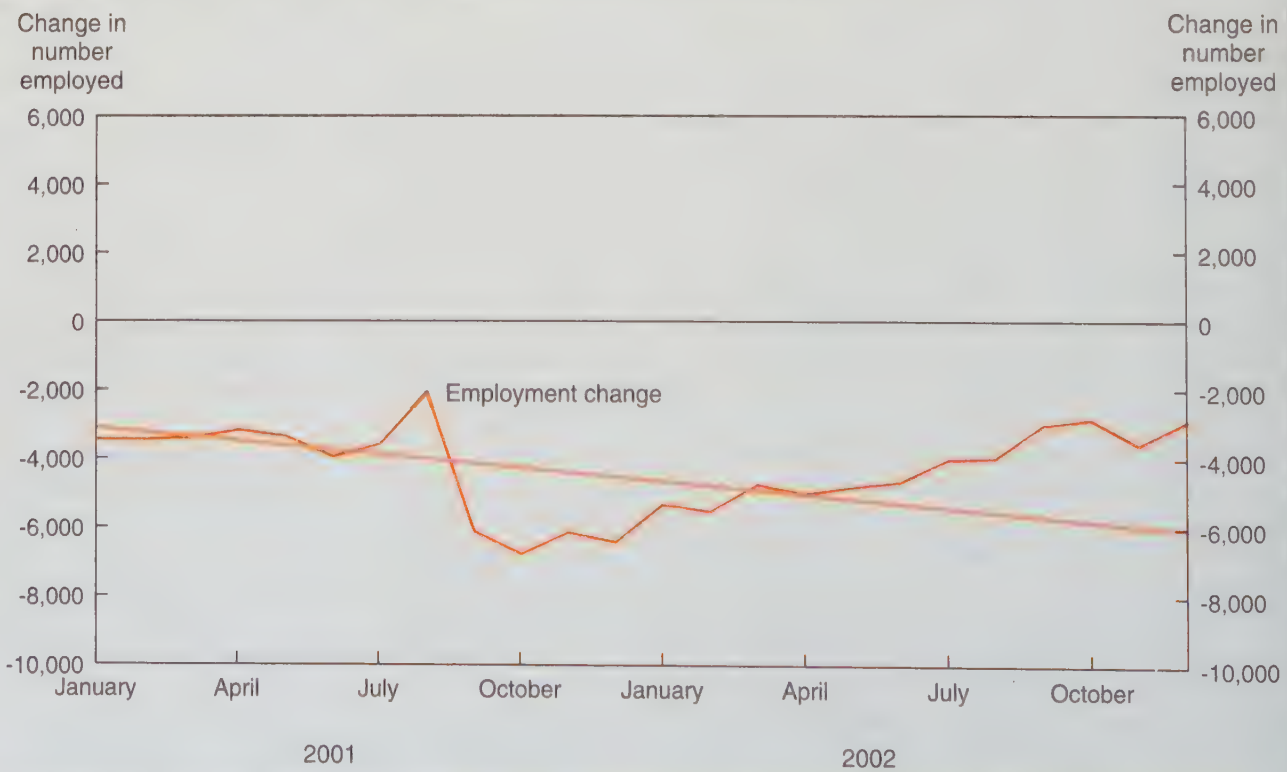


Table 12. Effect of 9/11 in job months and lost or gained wages, over the 2000–02 period, Brooklyn

Sector	Job months	Wages, lost or gained
Total lost	–27,220	–$64,776,315
Professional, scientific, and technical	–1,050	–3,562,050
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	–1,200	–2,650,275
Real estate, and rental and leasing	–3,920	–9,393,040
Manufacturing	–1,800	–4,291,200
Administrative and support, and waste	–2,250	–4,218,750
Construction	–2,000	–7,108,000
Wholesale trade	–400	–1,162,400
Retail trade	–4,500	–8,531,500
Transportation and warehousing	–3,750	–10,484,850
Educational services	–1,750	–5,469,850
Accommodation and food services	–200	–248,400
Other services	–4,400	–7,656,000
Total gained	17,400	52,063,010
Finance and insurance	1,800	8,698,680
Management of companies	400	1,737,130
Health care and social assistance	15,200	41,627,200

[1] Detailed entries do not necessarily sum to totals. (See appendix.)

SOURCE: BLS QCEW program.

highest average wage were in the information sector: data processing and related services, at $67,192, and wired telecommunications carriers, at $61,274.

In 2002, the Bronx labor market economy was unique in New York City: the borough was the only one in the city that recorded a growth in jobs over the 2000 job count. Over the 2-year period, average monthly employment rose 1.3 percent, or 2,857 jobs, while average wages rose 8.9 percent, or $2,933. Within the same time frame, the borough also experienced a marginal increase in population. Table 13 provides an overview of the job situation, population, and wages in the Bronx in 2002.

The increase in average wages was shared by all sectors, except professional, scientific, and technical occupations, which registered a 1.9-percent decline. Two sectors—administrative and support, and waste; and accommodation and food service—together accounted for an increase of 1,985 jobs, or 66.6 percent of the entire 2-year job gain.

An analysis of selected sectors, for which various employment and wage figures are shown in table 14, provides deeper insights into the Bronx labor market economy.

Health care and social assistance. In this dominant sector of the Bronx economy, the two categories of general medical and surgical hospitals (36.8 percent) and nursing care facilities (17.8 percent) accounted for a combined 54.6 percent of all sector jobs.

Manufacturing. In 2002, 6.9 percent of all manufacturing jobs in New York City were located in the Bronx, while the sector itself represented 4.5 percent of the borough's jobs. Between 2000 and 2002, the Bronx economy lost 1,348 manufacturing jobs, or 12.3 percent of the borough's manufacturing job base. During the same period, average wages in the manufacturing sector increased 8.7 percent, to $34,138.

Educational services. With 16,240 jobs, the educational services sector was the borough's third-largest employment sector. Within the sector, almost half (47.8 percent) of the jobs were in the category of colleges and universities. Between 2000 and 2002, the number of jobs remained constant (7,762), while average wages rose 20.7 percent, to $37,159.

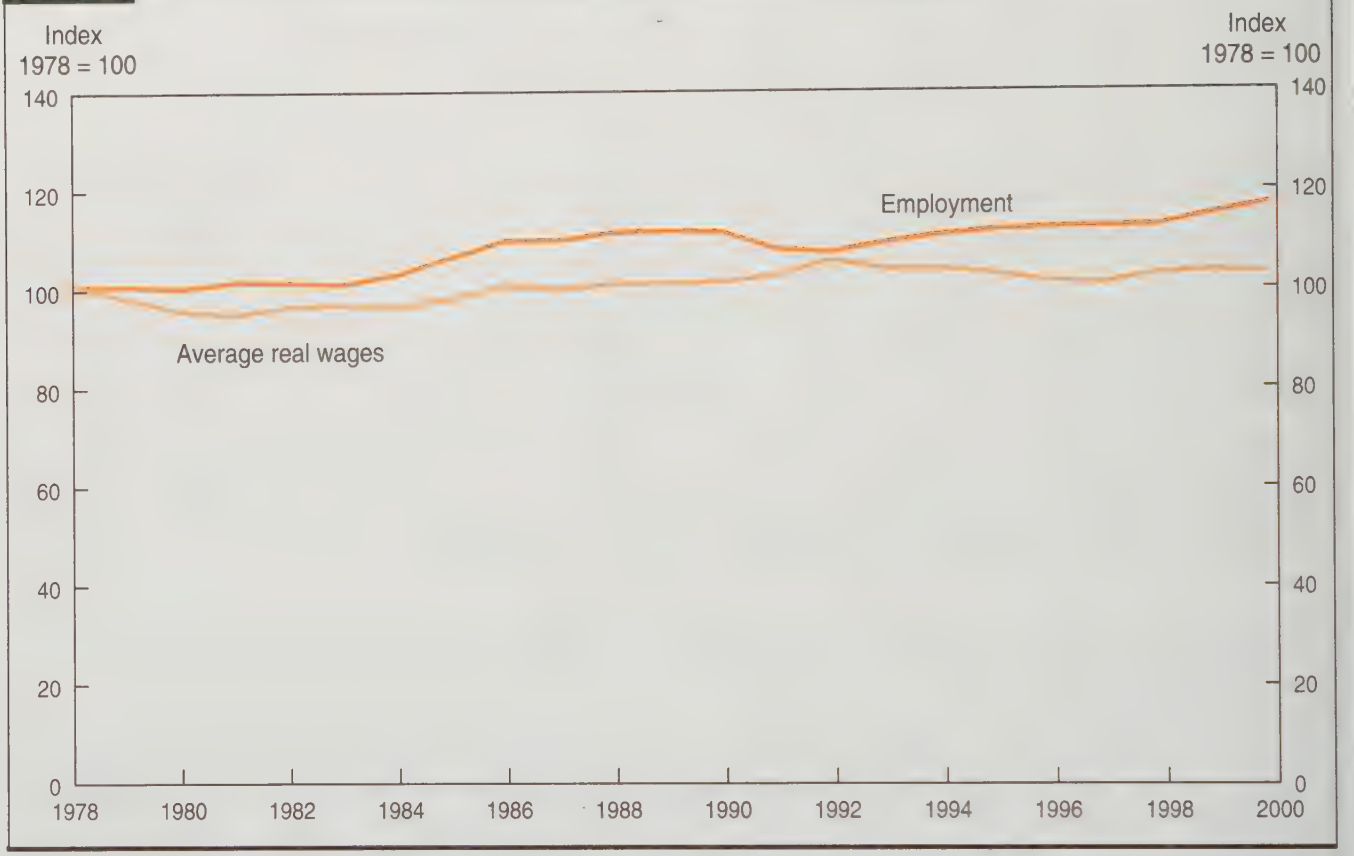
A trend-line analysis reveals that the terrorist attack of 9/11 did not exert any specific effect on the Bronx's labor market economy. Chart 11 indicates that a recordable economic downturn began in October 2001. However, the trend follows what would have been expected from the general economic decline.

The 2001 recession seems to have been mild in the Bronx, lasting for just 3 months—until January 2002—at which point the Bronx economy started to gain jobs again. However, dividing the Bronx into its "local economy" and "export economy" segments underscores some important relationships.

The "local economy" sector appears not to have been influenced by either the terrorist attack of 9/11 or the 2001 recession. Except for job losses occurring in May 2001, due to specific issues related to the health care sector, job growth in the Bronx began in June 2001 and continued until December 2002. (See chart 12, top panel.)

By contrast, the "export" sector of the Bronx economy was influenced both by the 2001 recession and by the terrorist attack of 9/11. An employment downturn commenced in February 2001 and lasted until October 2002, a period of 20 months. (See chart 12, bottom panel.)

Chart 10. Indexes of employment and real wages, the Bronx, 1978–2000



The strength of the "local economy" in the Bronx overshadowed the influence of the "export economy" and explains why the effect of the terrorist attack of 9/11 was not readily apparent. It also points out why the 2001 recession was relatively mild in the Bronx. A sector-by-sector breakdown underscores the differing effects of 9/11, in terms of lost jobs and lost wages, on the Bronx economy. The terrorist attack accounted for about 20,000 lost job months (the equivalent of 5,000 jobs each month for 4 months) and approximately $53 million in lost wages. (See table 15.)

Staten Island

For Staten Island, the 1990s was a decade of vigorous job growth. Commencing in 1992, the borough participated in the economic expansion that enveloped the Nation. By the year 2000, Staten Island had reached a level of 88,243 jobs, just shy of the 24-year high recorded in 2001 (88,289 jobs). A sustained growth in real wages that began in 1998 accompanied the borough's increase in employment. Chart 13 shows the trend in employment and real wages for Staten Island from 1978 to 2000. With a 2000 population of 443,728 (see table 16), the borough was New York's smallest, and its 88,243 jobs represented just 2.5 percent of the city's job base.

Of all New York City boroughs, Staten Island was the one with the highest percentage of its workforce living within its borders (71.7 percent). Just 16.2 percent resided in other New York City counties, and 12.1 percent lived outside of the city.[22] As in Brooklyn and the Bronx, the Staten Island economy was primarily "local" in nature, serving, for the most part, the needs of its residents. Specifically, 85.9 percent of all Staten Island

Table 13. Trends in jobs, population, and wages, the Bronx, 2000 and 2002

Category	Number or amount	
	2000	2002
Total jobs	213,107	213,107
Total population	1,332,650	1,332,650
Total wages	$6,996,476,345	$6,996,476,345
Average wage	$32,831	$32,831

SOURCES: Job and wage data—BLS OCEW program; population data—U.S. Census Bureau website **http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/CO-EST2003-01php** (visited April 2003).

Table 14. Employment and wages in selected sectors, the Bronx, 2000 and 2002

Sector	Average monthly employment	Percent of Bronx employment	Total wages	Percent of total Bronx wages	Average wage
2000					
The Bronx[1]	213,107	100.00	$6,996,476,345	100.00	$32,831
Finance and insurance	2,757	1.29	93,931,543	1.34	34,072
Professional, scientific, and technical	2,959	1.39	104,968,457	1.50	35,472
Information	4,340	2.04	194,664,015	2.78	44,853
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,930	1.37	194,476,423	2.78	66,384
Management of companies	1,172	.55	53,384,782	.76	45,537
Real estate, and rental and leasing	10,425	4.89	277,019,523	3.96	26,572
Manufacturing	10,969	5.15	344,465,227	4.92	31,403
Administrative and support, and waste	6,914	3.24	153,425,550	2.19	22,190
Construction	10,791	5.06	507,579,927	7.25	47,039
Wholesale trade	10,318	4.84	435,677,770	6.23	42,225
Retail trade	22,286	10.46	467,778,601	6.69	20,990
Transportation and warehousing	6,895	3.24	248,375,007	3.55	36,022
Educational services	15,692	7.36	474,712,590	6.79	30,251
Health care and social assistance	80,222	37.64	2,783,263,791	39.78	34,695
Accommodation and food services	9,409	4.42	125,659,269	1.80	13,355
Other services	7,943	3.73	167,592,483	2.40	21,100
Government	5,036	2.36	248,145,270	3.55	49,271
Unclassified	456	.21	7,113,394	.10	15,617
2002					
The Bronx[1]	215,964	100.00	7,723,770,707	100.00	35,764
Finance and insurance	2,881	1.33	101,206,081	1.31	35,134
Professional, scientific, and technical	3,180	1.47	110,656,135	1.43	34,794
Information	4,351	2.01	213,373,411	2.76	49,035
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3,172	1.47	233,253,713	3.02	73,531
Management of companies	923	.43	44,939,406	.58	48,693
Real estate, and rental and leasing	10,107	4.68	285,202,168	3.69	28,217
Manufacturing	9,621	4.45	328,434,629	4.25	34,138
Administrative and support, and waste	8,113	3.76	195,221,576	2.53	24,064
Construction	9,762	4.52	480,536,174	6.22	49,228
Wholesale trade	9,956	4.61	445,121,055	5.76	44,708
Retail trade	22,653	10.49	523,325,794	6.78	23,101
Transportation and warehousing	6,773	3.14	258,200,958	3.34	38,124
Educational services	16,240	7.52	555,230,746	7.19	34,189
Health care and social assistance	80,573	37.31	3,055,312,035	39.56	37,920
Accommodation and food services	10,195	4.72	144,053,003	1.87	14,130
Other services	7,620	3.53	167,555,092	2.17	21,988
Government	6,867	3.18	430,899,955	5.58	62,749
Unclassified	1,299	.60	24,868,134	.32	19,143

[1] Detailed entries do not necessarily sum to totals. (See appendix.)

SOURCE: BLS QCEW program.

jobs (75,764 jobs) in 2000 were associated with the "local economy." A look at employment distribution in Staten Island readily reveals that four sectors—health care and social assistance (30.1 percent), retail trade (16.6 percent), construction (7.6 percent), and accommodation and food service (6.1 percent)—accounted for 60.4 percent of all jobs and 55.6 percent of all wages. (See table 17.)

In terms of the number of jobs, the Staten Island economy peaked in 2001 and began to decline slightly in 2002. Between 2000 and 2002, the borough lost 754 jobs, or less than 1 percent of its job base. This small percentage loss underscored the buffering effect exerted by the "local economy." However, a different trend was being recorded in terms of average wages, which increased 5.7 percent, to $33,970, during the same 2-year period. (See table 16.) The increase in average wages was shared across all sectors except the information sector and the administrative and support, and waste sector, which recorded a 1.0-percent decline and an 8.7-percent drop, respectively.

During the 2-year period from 2000 to 2002, Staten Island's population increased 3.1 percent, the largest rate recorded within all of New York City. A selected sector-by-sector analysis affords greater insights. Table 17 gives a breakdown of various aspects of employment and wages associated with the different sectors of the Staten Island economy in 2002.

Chart 11. Bronx employment, over-the-year change, 2001–02

Health care and social assistance. As in Queens, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, this sector is Staten Island's largest employer, in terms of both jobs and total wages. In 2002, 5.0 percent of all New York City jobs in health care and social assistance were located in Staten Island.

Retail trade. The retail trade sector was the second-largest employment sector in Staten Island in terms of jobs and total wages. As regards the New York City economy, 5.5 percent of all jobs in retail trade were located in Staten Island.

Information. The information sector made up only 3.3 percent of all Staten Island jobs in 2002, but these 2,907 jobs represented a 13.0-percent decrease, or 433 jobs, from the number of jobs the borough had in 2000. This job loss alone accounted for 57.4 percent of all of the jobs lost in Staten Island between 2000 and 2002.

"Local" and "export" economy. The "export economy" sector represented just 14.1 percent of all Staten Island jobs in 2002. During the period from 2000 to 2002, total jobs in this sector declined 1.9 percent, to 12,247, while total wages increased 1.1 percent, to $507,012,284, and the average wage increased 3.9 percent, to $39,942.

Within the "local economy" sector, a different pattern emerged. Jobs remained relatively constant between 2000 and 2002 (75,764 jobs), while total wages increased 5.6 percent, to $2,425,238,309; and the average wage increased 6.3 percent, to $32,761. The average "local economy" wage was 26.4 percent lower than that for the "export economy."

A trend-line analysis indicates that the terrorist attack of 9/11 exerted just a slight effect on the Staten Island labor market economy. The economic downturn that began in June 2001 was mostly a result of the national recession. The borough's recession bottomed out in January 2002, but job losses were still being recorded in December 2002. (See chart 14.)

The curve of the "local economy," shown in chart 15, mirrors somewhat that recorded for Staten Island as a whole. Job losses began in May 2001 and continued for 13 months, until June 2002, when the "local economy" began to add jobs.

As previously noted, job losses associated with the "export

Chart 12. Bronx "local" and "export" employment, over-the-year change, 2001–02

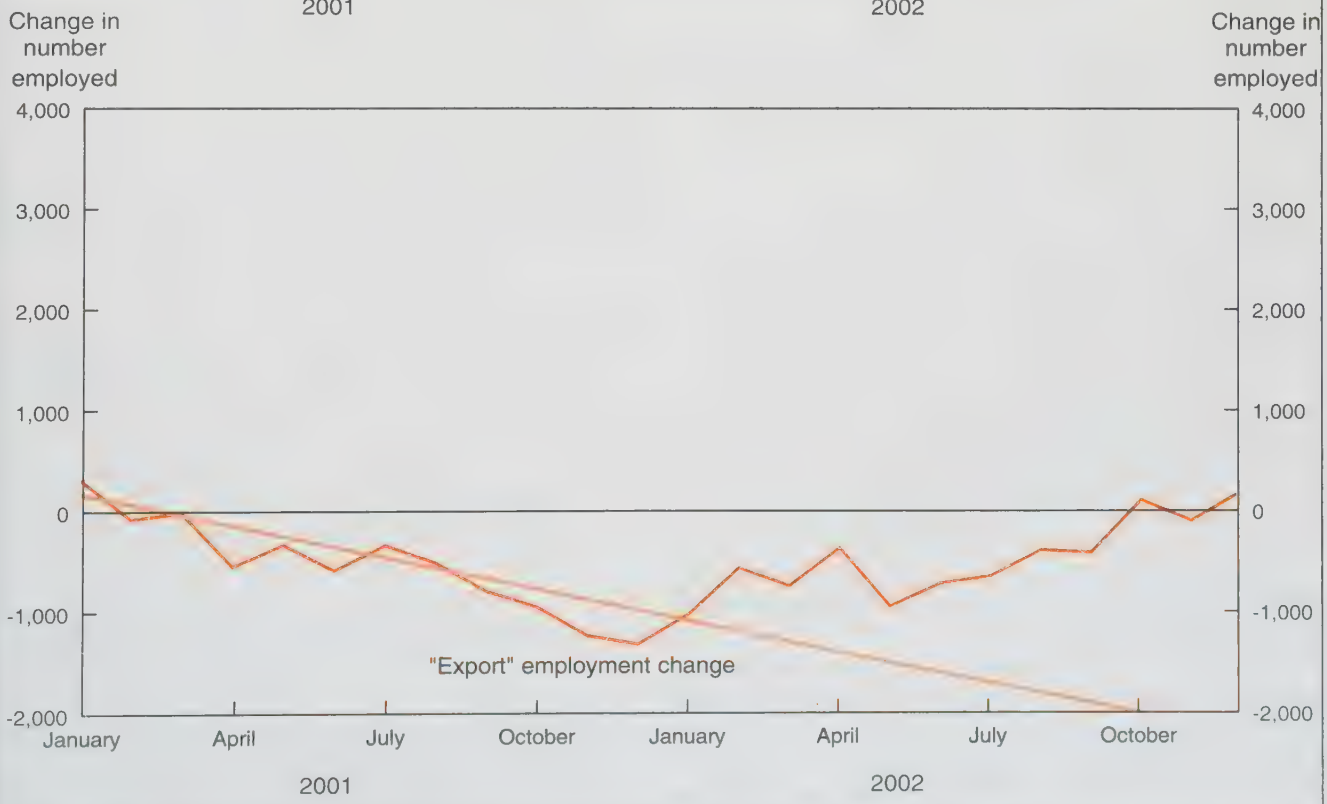


Table 15. Effect of 9/11 in job months and lost or gained wages over the 2000–02 period, the Bronx

Sector	Job months	Wages, lost or gained
Total lost	–20,375	–$53,143,260
Finance and insurance	–50	–147,600
Professional, scientific, and technical	–450	–1,328,400
Management of companies	–250	–974,000
Real estate, and rental and leasing	–750	–1,729,950
Manufacturing	–4,675	–13,197,250
Wholesale trade	–875	–3,251,225
Retail trade	–4,400	–8,311,600
Transportation and warehousing	–675	–2,117,835
Educational services	–7,500	–20,976,900
Accommodation and food services	–375	–424,875
Other services	–375	–683,625
Total gained[1]	25,525	82,189,800
Information	625	2,470,800
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	300	1,802,100
Administrative and support, and waste	375	688,875
Construction	900	3,565,800
Health care and social assistance	23,250	73,191,000

[1] Detailed entries do not necessarily sum to totals. (See appendix.)

SOURCE: BLS QCEW program.

economy" were centered in the information sector. Two specific categories—wired telecommunications carriers and telecommunications resellers—accounted for most of the job losses in the sector.

The terrorist attack of 9/11 accounted for approximately 4,400 lost job months and about $17 million in lost wages in the Staten Island economy. (See table 18.)

Caveats and conclusions

In this article, the analysis has been limited to the employment and wages of the people who work in, and thus create, the economic life of New York City and its boroughs. The substantial economic implications of the destruction of buildings, other real estate, and the city's infrastructure, as well as the economic value of the extensive loss of life, were not a part of the analysis.

In addition, the methodology used may have underestimated the economic value of the losses in jobs and wages. Specifically, (1) if economic losses are calculated beginning in September 2001, with the trend line covering 8 months instead of 9, (2) if an economic value is placed on the jobs that were transferred to New Jersey, and (3) if the economic effect of Manhattan's finance sector is extended beyond 4 months, the losses would be substantially higher.

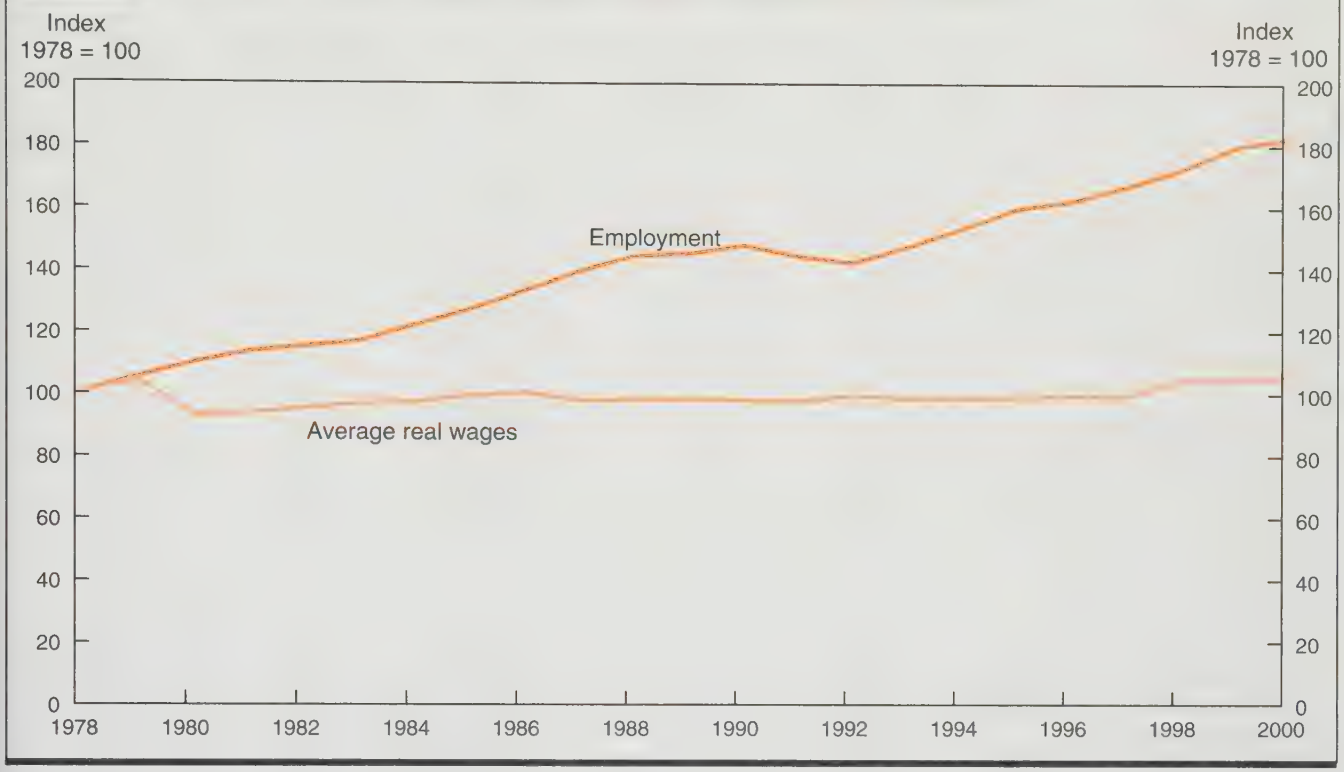
To place the findings in perspective, the lost wages associated with the terrorist attacks represented around 30 percent (just over $9 and a quarter billion) of the entire sum of lost wages reported in New York City between 2000 and 2002. The average wage of all jobs affected by 9/11 was $79,050, a figure higher than the average wages recorded for any individual New York City borough. Chart 16 shows the over-the-year change in the city's employment from 2001 to 2002. The terrorist attack's effect on the city is plainly visible.

Clearly, the effect of 9/11 was centered on the city's "export economy," which represented 68.0 percent of all lost job months and 86.0 percent of all lost wages due to the attack. The average wage for lost jobs in the "export" sector was $99,930; the comparable figure for the "local" sector was $34,659. By isolating the effect of 9/11 on the city's "export economy," and taking into account the weakening national and global economies at the time, it is possible to better understand the extremely unstable economic climate that gripped the city. Throughout the past 30 years, the "export" sector has increased in prominence in New York City's economy, and it is what was damaged by the 9/11 attack.

Earlier, it was stated that there is a special quality associated with Manhattan: the borough is the core of a "global" city. Nowhere is this notion better demonstrated than in the high average wages associated with the "global-economy" jobs that dominate the Manhattan employment scene. In Manhattan, the economic power of these jobs extend beyond the city's labor market economy, influencing the economy in the borough and beyond. The Bureau of Economic Analysis has reported that, in 1969, before the city's marked shift to a "global" economy, but at one of the highest points in city employment, per capita personal income in Manhattan was 200 percent of that of the Nation as a whole.[23] By 2001, it had risen to 300 percent.

This increase in personal wealth stimulated a drive toward cultural excellence in the New York region and also supported

Chart 13. Indexes of employment and real wages, Staten Island, 1978–2000



a plethora of health-care, social-services, and charitable organizations. This commitment to eleemosynary activities was underscored in 2002, when a study of the nonprofit sector reported that 14.0 percent of employees working in the city work for nonprofit organizations, compared with 9.3 percent in the Nation.[24]

Throughout the history of the United States, New York City has played a special role in the Nation's economic development:

> What proved especially remarkable was [the city's] irrepressible ability to master the changes that so swiftly reshaped the American economy. Other cities passed from importance as their role in the national economy changed, but New York, putting to great advantage the momentum of its mighty commercial system, never relinquished its dominance.[25]

From throughout the region, the Nation, and the world, men and women have been attracted to New York by its dynamism, its opportunities, and its wealth. The "global" city has been built on the foundation of its "export economy." At issue is whether the 9/11 terrorist attack changed the city's direction. If the "export" sector was irreparably damaged, will the city ever be the same? □

Table 16. Trends in jobs, population, and wages, Staten Island, 2000 and 2002

Category	Number or amount	
	2000	2002
Total jobs	88,243	87,489
Total population	443,728	457,383
Total wages	$2,836,893,795	$2,972,024,434
Average wage	$32,149	$33,970

SOURCES: Job and wage data—BLS QCEW program; population data—U.S. Census Bureau website **http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/CO-EST2003-01php** (visited April 2003).

Table 17. Employment and wages in selected sectors, Staten Island, 2000 and 2002

Sector	Average monthly employment	Percent of Staten Island employment	Total wages	Percent of total Staten Island wages	Average wage
2000					
Staten Island[1]	88,243	100.00	$2,836,893,795	100.00	$32,149
Finance and insurance	2,455	2.78	97,535,935	3.44	39,735
Professional, scientific, and technical	3,216	3.64	117,494,370	4.14	36,530
Information	3,340	3.78	172,226,026	6.07	51,565
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,170	1.33	24,400,681	.86	20,858
Management of companies	736	.83	31,990,084	1.13	43,494
Real estate, and rental and leasing	1,470	1.67	34,362,885	1.21	23,372
Manufacturing	1,559	1.77	57,967,054	2.04	37,172
Administrative and support, and waste	4,041	4.58	96,604,105	3.41	23,906
Construction	6,708	7.60	292,777,223	10.32	43,649
Wholesale trade	1,418	1.61	50,406,995	1.78	35,548
Retail trade	14,641	16.59	286,062,402	10.08	19,538
Transportation and warehousing	5,124	5.81	209,600,049	7.39	40,903
Educational services	4,065	4.61	143,016,311	5.04	35,185
Health care and social assistance	26,554	30.09	933,655,901	32.91	35,160
Accommodation and food services	5,417	6.14	65,771,042	2.32	12,142
Other services	3,462	3.92	64,017,989	2.26	18,490
Government	1,929	2.19	102,786,978	3.62	53,297
Unclassified	272	.31	7,528,633	.27	27,696
2002					
Staten Island[1]	87,489	100.00	2,972,024,434	100.00	33,970
Finance and insurance	2,583	2.95	106,848,963	3.60	41,364
Professional, scientific, and technical	3,386	3.87	125,948,493	4.24	37,199
Information	2,907	3.32	148,436,878	4.99	51,059
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,246	1.42	28,373,564	.95	22,764
Management of companies	796	.91	47,685,627	1.60	59,919
Real estate, and rental and leasing	1,442	1.65	39,735,557	1.34	27,564
Manufacturing	1,328	1.52	49,718,759	1.67	37,427
Administrative and support, and waste	3,489	3.99	76,140,341	2.56	21,826
Construction	6,357	7.27	305,008,212	10.26	47,979
Wholesale trade	1,361	1.56	52,954,804	1.78	38,911
Retail trade	14,494	16.57	305,988,352	10.30	21,111
Transportation and warehousing	4,994	5.71	221,674,664	7.46	44,385
Educational services	4,265	4.87	150,344,791	5.06	35,251
Health care and social assistance	26,717	30.54	993,753,412	33.44	37,196
Accommodation and food services	5,668	6.48	75,576,702	2.54	13,334
Other services	3,454	3.95	68,959,425	2.32	19,963
Government	1,664	1.90	110,182,638	3.71	66,235
Unclassified	702	.80	16,777,151	.56	23,902

[1] Detailed entries do not necessarily sum to totals. (See appendix.) SOURCE: BLS QCEW program.

Table 18. Effect of 9/11 in job months and lost or gained wages over the 2000–02 period, Staten Island

Sector	Job months	Wages, lost or gained
Total lost	–4,405	–$17,200,960
Professional, scientific, and technical	–540	–1,701,880
Information	–1,500	–6,609,000
Management of companies	–45	–426,195
Construction	–1,750	–7,093,100
Wholesale trade	–20	–62,260
Retail trade	–200	–342,200
Educational services	–300	–885,525
Other services	–50	–80,800
Total Gained[1]	5,060	12,374,340
Finance and insurance	450	1,483,650
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	260	479,700
Real estate, and rental and leasing	20	41,760
Administrative and support, and waste	1,800	3,628,800
Transportation and warehousing	500	1,784,500
Health care and social assistance	1,400	4,159,400
Accommodation and food services	600	616,200

[1] Detailed entries do not necessarily sum to totals. (See appendix.) SOURCE: BLS QCEW program.

Chart 14. Staten Island employment, over-the-year change, 2001–02

Chart 15. Staten Island "local" employment, over-the-year change, 2001–02

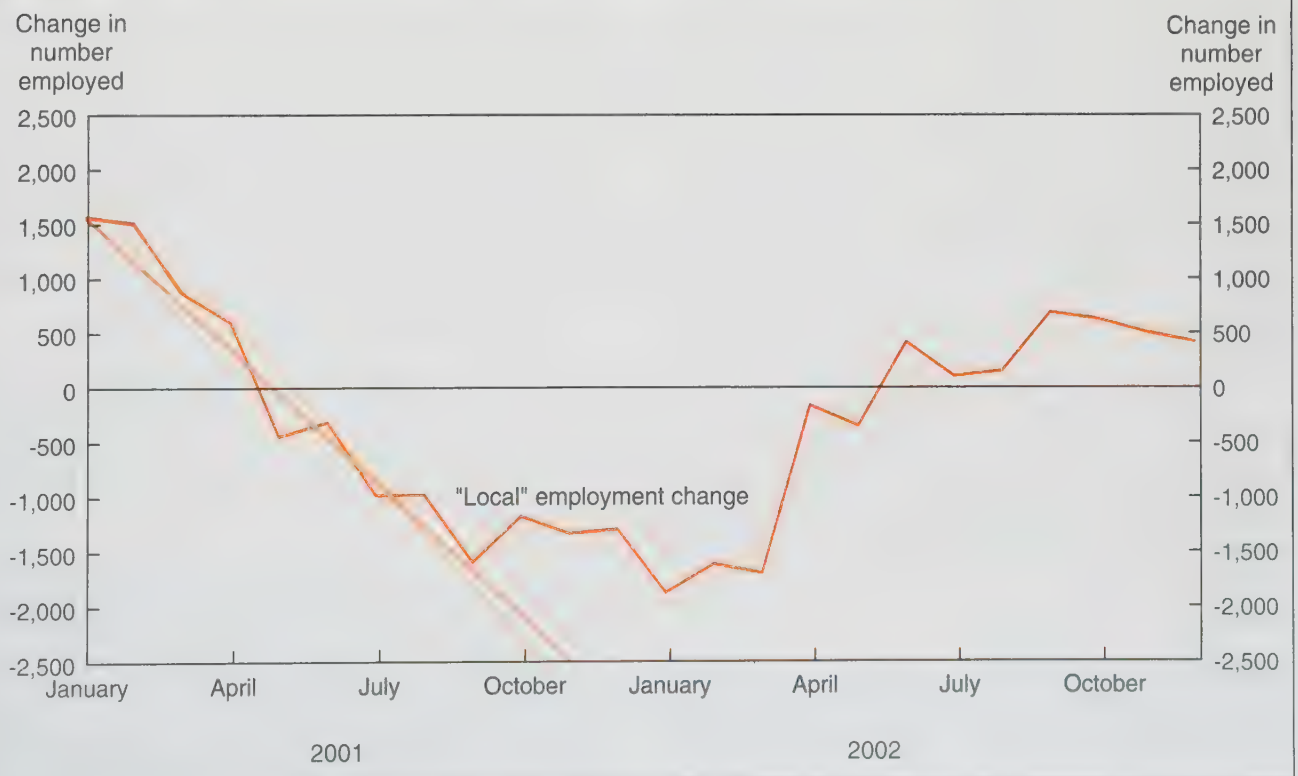
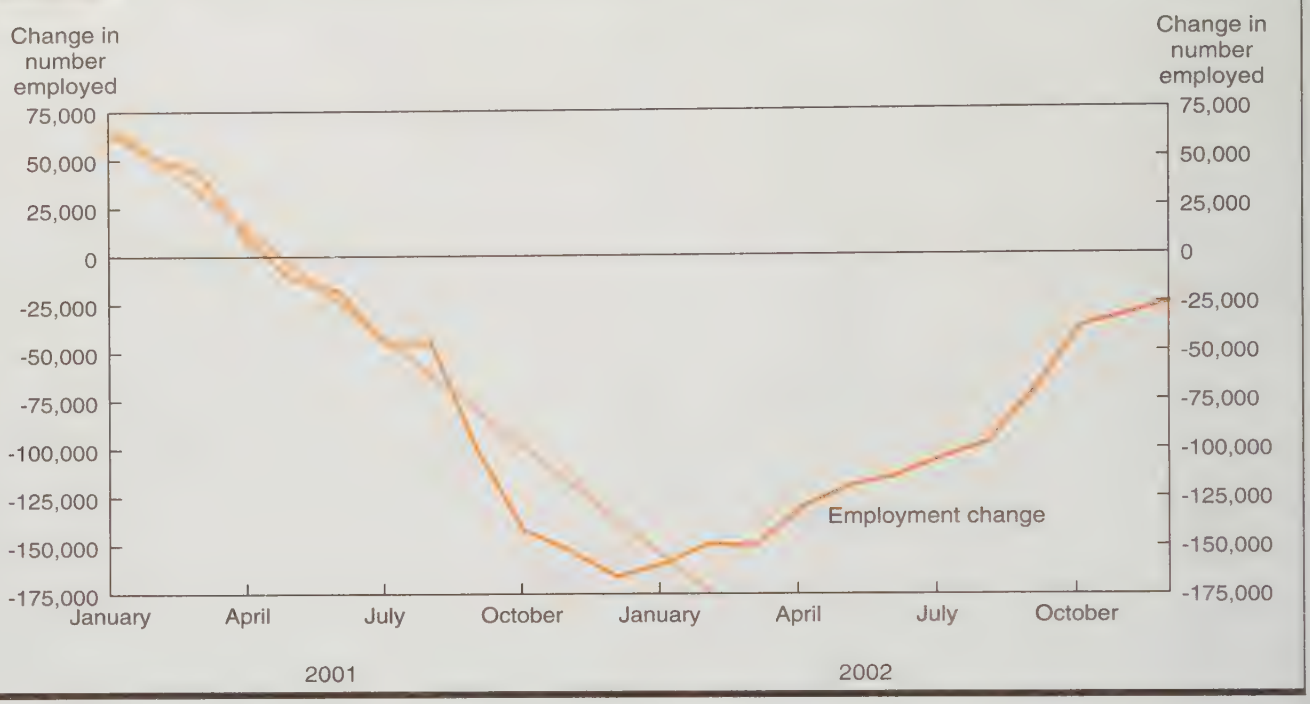


Chart 16. New York City employment, over-the-year change, 2001–02



Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The authors wish to thank the New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, for its role in the preparation of this article.

[1] *Work Fatalities in the New York-Northern New Jersey Area and New York City in 2001* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, New York Information Office, 2002), press release.

[2] The concept of "export" and "local" economic sectors is noted in Masahisa Fujita, Paul Krugman, and Anthony J. Venables, *The Spatial Economy: Cities, Regions, and International Trade* (Cambridge, MA, MIT Press, 1999); see especially p. 27. The concept is described in Carol O' Cleireacain, "The Private Economy and the Public Budget of New York City," in Margaret E. Crahan and Alberto Vourvoulias-Bush, eds., *The City and the World: New York's Global Future* (New York, Council on Foreign Relations, 1997).

[3] See Saskia Sassen, "Whose City Is It? Globalization and the Formation of New Claims," on the Internet at **http://www.ifs.tu-darmstadt.de/lopofo/ak-publikationen/sassen_whose-city.pdf** (visited Sept. 22, 2003); "Urban Economies and Fading Distances," on the Internet at **http://www.transformaties.org/saskia_sassen.htm** (visited Sept. 22, 2003); and "The Global City: Strategic Site/New Frontier," on the Internet at **http://www.india-seminar.com/2001/503/503%20saskia%20sassen.htm** (visited Sept. 22, 2003).

[4] *Ibid.*

[5] Over the 35 years for which there are consistent series, total Government employment in New York City has risen 11 percent, within which local government has increased by 23 percent. Federal Government employment in the city has declined during the same period. (Data from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

[6] The estimates are based on highly conservative assumptions concerning the date the effects of the attacks were first felt, the economic value of jobs transferred to New Jersey, and the duration of the impact of 9/11 in the finance sector.

[7] New York's wages were deflated by using the Consumer Price Index for the New York Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area. The U.S. City Average CPI was used to deflate the national figures. The charts reflect indexes of each of the series, based on 1978. The year 1978 was selected because it was the last year in which coverage was extended and, therefore, makes the series consistent to the present.

[8] Data from U.S. Census Bureau website **http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/journey.html** (visited April 2003).

[9] Here and in what follows, all averages cited are means.

[10] The combination of increases in average wages and declines in employment must be interpreted with caution. The statistical data cited do not necessarily reflect changes in wage rates. Fluctuations in premium pay, changes in the occupational mix, or the laying off of the most recently hired workers in the preceding boom period may account for average changes in wages that do not translate into changes in the compensation of an individual worker.

[11] O' Cleireacain, "Private Economy and Public Budget," p. 27.

[12] Jason Bram, "Identification of the Beginning of the Economic Downturn in New York City," in *Current Issues*, vol. 9, no. 2, February 2003 (New York, Federal Reserve Bank of New York), pp. 2, 3.

[13] Data from BLS Current Employment Survey. Confidentiality precludes mentioning which particular jobs they were.

[14] The presupposition of a 4-month effect on the financial sector is conservative; the overall effect of 9/11 on New York City was 4 months,

and it is likely that the effect on the financial sector was longer.

[15] U.S. Census Bureau.

[16] Data from U.S. Census Bureau website **http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/journey.html** (visited April 2003).

[17] The Bureau of Labor Statistics attempted to track major worker displacements linked to the terrorist actions of September 11. To develop a statistical portrait of the impact of the attacks on large-scale layoff activity, the Bureau asked employers initiating layoffs involving at least 50 workers whether their decision to call a layoff was directly or indirectly prompted by the events of that day. For the 10-week period between mid-September and mid-November, 350 mass layoffs were reported to be directly or indirectly attributable to the attacks. The actions involved 101,781 employees. New York State had 47 such layoffs involving 10,708 workers. Among the workers laid off, 42 percent, or 43,735, had been employed in the scheduled air transportation industry. An additional 29 percent, or 30,399 workers, had been employed in hotels or motels.

[18] Census data cited by Brooklyn Economic Development Corporation.

[19] The Bureau of Economic Analysis reports that there were 127,885 proprietors in Kings County (Brooklyn) and 130,823 in Queens in 2000; see "BEA Regional Accounts," on the Internet at **http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis** (visited June 7, 2004).

[20] Data from U.S. Census Bureau website **http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/journey.html** (visited April 2003).

[21] Data from U.S. Census Bureau website **http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/journey.html** (visited April 2003).

[22] Data from U.S. Census Bureau website **http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/journey.html** (visited April 2003).

[23] See "BEA Regional Accounts," on the Internet at **http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis** (visited June 7, 2004).

[24] John E. Seley and Julian Wolpert, *New York City's Nonprofit Sector* (Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 2002); see especially p. 31.

[25] Thomas Kessner, *Capital City: New York City and the Men behind America's Rise to Economic Dominance, 1860–1900* (New York, Simon & Shuster, 2003), p. xvi.

APPENDIX: About the data

The establishment-based data on employment and wages presented in this article come from the Covered Employment and Wages program, a cooperative program involving the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor and the various State Employment Security Agencies. The New York State Department of Labor Employment Security Agency provided data for this study.

Covered employment provides a virtual census (97.1 percent) of jobs on nonfarm payrolls. One source for the data is private-industry employers' quarterly tax reports on monthly employment, quarterly total and taxable wages, and contributions. Similar reports of monthly employment and quarterly wages submitted by the Federal Government and by State and local governments make up the other source.

Employees in jobs that are exempt or otherwise not covered by unemployment insurance (UI) are not included in the Covered Employment and Wages tabulations. In the private sector, these workers are wage and salary agricultural employees, self-employed farmers, self-employed nonagricultural workers, certain domestic workers, and unpaid family workers. A further group of excluded private-sector workers is covered by the railroad unemployment insurance system. In addition, a small number of State and local government workers are excluded. Certain types of nonprofit employers, such as religious organizations, are given a choice of coverage or exclusion in a number of States, so data for their employees were reported to a limited degree.

In accordance with BLS policy, data provided to the Bureau in confidence are used only for specified statistical purposes. The Bureau withholds the publication of UI-covered employment and wage data for any industry level when doing so is necessary to protect the identity of cooperating em-ployers. Totals at the industry level for the States and the Nation include the data suppressed within the detailed tables.

In keeping with the policy of nondisclosure, tables in this article do not show data separately for agriculture, mining, and utilities because of the small number of reporting units in New York in those sectors of the economy.

The labor force and unemployment: three generations of change

The influence of the baby-boom generation on the U.S. unemployment rate continues unabated today; the subsequent, smaller generation X'ers and echo boomers have had considerably less of an influence on the rate

Jessica R. Sincavage

The post-World War II baby-boom generation—those born between 1946 and 1964—has had, and continues to have, a tremendous impact on the American labor market. The flow of these workers into the labor force also has affected long-term trends in the statistics used to gauge labor market conditions, particularly the unemployment rate. The groups following the baby boomers, popularly known as generation X (those born between 1965 and 1975) and the echo-boom generation (those born between 1976 and 2001), have not yet had the same kind of effect on labor market statistics.

This article examines the impact of all three of these generations on the unemployment rate. The first section starts things off by summarizing earlier work by Paul O. Flaim[1] on the influence of the original baby boom during the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. Then, employing Flaim's methodology, the next section assesses the influence of the baby boom, as well as the impact of the subsequent generations, during the 1990s. Finally, the article contrasts the demographic characteristics of the baby-boom generation with those of the rising young worker groups of today. The data presented throughout are annual averages from the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS).[2]

Jessica R. Sincavage is an economist in the Commissioner's Development Program, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC. Email: Sincavage.Jessica@bls.gov

The baby boomers: three decades

Flaim explained the impact of the baby boomers on the Nation's unemployment rate by disaggregating the labor force into 22 different age-and-sex groupings[3] and then calculating the change in the unemployment rate due to three causal factors: (1) that due exclusively to changes in the incidence of unemployment among the various age-and-sex groupings that make up the labor force—in other words, changes in the unemployment rate due to the cyclical and structural changes that take place in the economy; (2) that due exclusively to changes in the age-and-sex composition of the labor force—in other words, changes in the unemployment rate due to changes in the relative weights of the age-and-sex groups; and (3) that due to the interaction between the preceding two components.[4] Flaim's analysis demonstrated the following points:

- By expanding the share of the labor force made up of young people (aged 16–24) in the 1960s and 1970s, the entry of the baby boomers into the job market exerted *upward* pressure on the Nation's overall unemployment rate. The reason is that younger workers tend to have higher unemployment rates than does the rest of the workforce.

- During the 1980s, when the youngest baby boomers had matured past age 24 and into groups with typically lower unemployment rates, increases in their share of the labor force (and the consequent shrinking of the youth population), in both absolute

and relative terms, exerted *downward* pressure on the overall unemployment rate.

- No significant changes in the overall unemployment rate could be attributed to increased labor force participation among women between 1959 and 1989, because the unemployment rate for women aged 25 years and older generally is *lower* than the overall unemployment rate. In testing the hypothesis that the increasing labor force participation among women that began picking up speed during the mid-1960s might have had an effect on the overall unemployment rate, Flaim concentrated on women aged 25 and older because their labor force participation rate increased significantly, from 36.2 percent in 1959 to 56.0 percent in 1989.[5]

Looking ahead to the 1990s, Flaim projected continuing downward pressure on the unemployment rate, due to the aging of the baby boomers and the decreasing proportion of younger workers in the labor force. In addition, he suggested that there might be a decrease in the youth unemployment rate, relative to the unemployment rate for older workers, in the 1990s, because of the reduced competition for jobs among the shrinking youth population. In a caveat to this suggestion, Flaim cautioned that any improvements in the youth jobless rate could be undercut by the labor market's continuing trend toward more racial and ethnic diversity.[6] These issues will be addressed later in the article.

The next section focuses on defining the three generational groups whose movement through the labor force caused changes in the unemployment rate throughout the 1980s and 1990s.

The baby boom

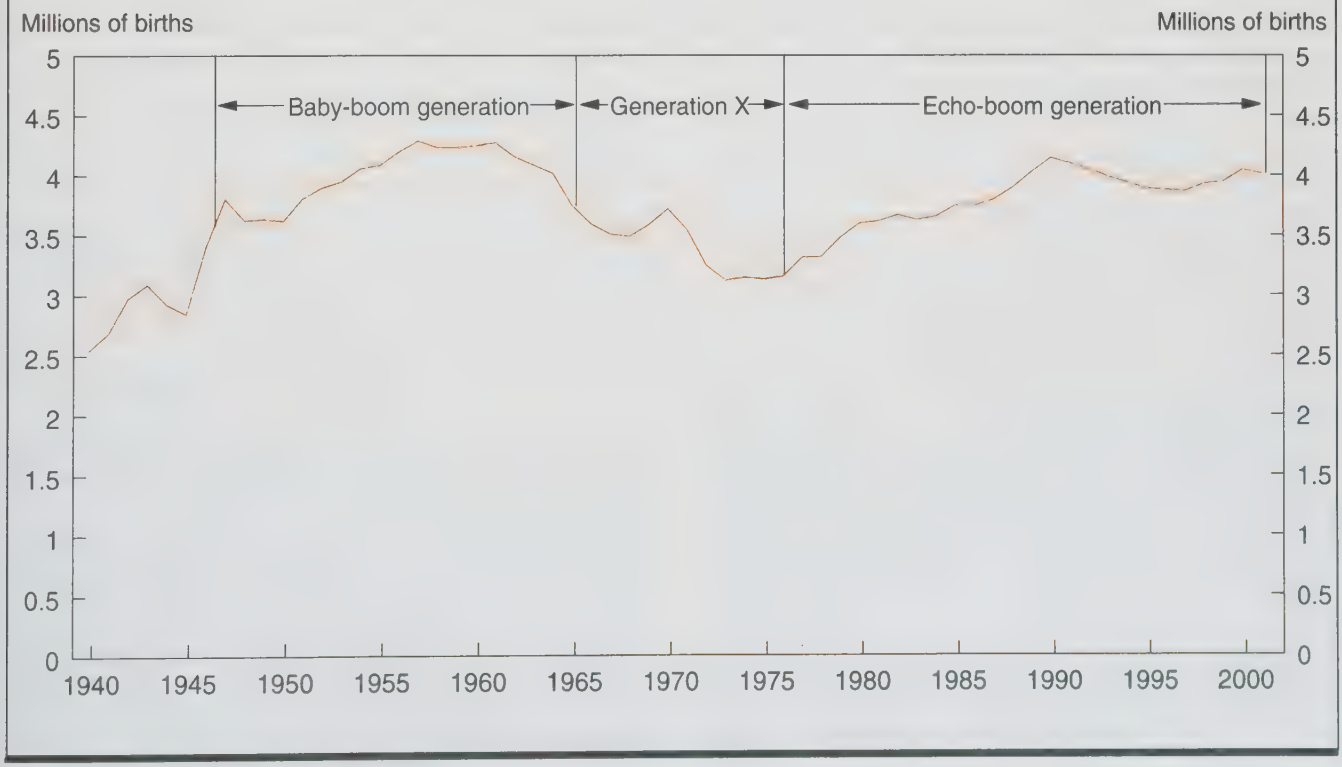
Chart 1 shows the annual number of births between 1940 and 2001.[7] During the peak of the baby boom in 1957, the number reached 4.3 million; it remained close to that level until 1961. From 1946 to 1964, 75.8 million people were born in the United States.

The oldest baby boomers began entering the labor force in 1962. (See exhibit 1.) By 1969, baby boomers composed the entire 16- to 24-year-old population. Only by 1989 were all members of this generation above age 24 and no longer part of the youth population.

Generation X

The people born during the years 1961–81 are commonly referred to as generation X. For the purpose of this article, the group is defined, more narrowly, as those born between 1965

Chart 1. Annual number of births in the United States, 1940–2001



and 1975, a period characterized by a sharp decline in the number of births. One reason the baby boomers had such a profound effect on the unemployment rate relative to the effect produced by generation X is because there is power in numbers. Generation X simply did not have a large enough presence in the labor force during the 1980s to offset the labor market impact of the baby boomers. Approximately 38 million people were born in the United States between 1965 and 1975, about half the number born during the baby-boom generation.

The echo-boom generation

Around 1976, when the oldest baby boomers reached their childbearing years, the Nation began to experience, once again, a rising trend in the annual number of births. This was the start of the period commonly known as the echo boom. (See chart 1 and exhibit 1.) At the height of the echo boom, in 1990, annual births reached 4.1 million. From 1976 to 2001, 98.8 million people were born in the United States.

The 1980s labor force and unemployment

The members of generation X began entering the labor force in the early 1980s. (See exhibit 1.) By 1989, those born to this generation were between the ages of 16 and 24 and composed 17.9 percent of the labor force. (See table 1.) The same year, the baby boomers, who had aged to 25 to 44 years old, made up 53.7 percent of the labor force. The high percentage of baby boomers in the labor force was due not only to their sizable numbers, but also to increased labor force participation within the group. As people age from youth into maturity, labor force participation typically increases. In 1989, for instance, 94.5 percent of men aged 25 to 44 years and 74.6 percent of women in the same age group were participating in the labor force. In 1969, when these men and women composed the 16- to 24-year-old age group, their labor force participation rates had been 68.8 percent and 50.4 percent, respectively. Another labor market characteristic of the 25- to 44-year-old age group is that its members typically experience a lower likelihood of unemployment than do younger people. The unemployment rate for the baby-boomer group was 4.5 percent in 1989, compared with 8.4 percent in 1969.[8]

Table 2 illustrates the effect of the baby-boom generation on the labor force, showing the change in the unemployment rate between 1979 and 1989, broken down into the previously mentioned three components of the total change: changes in the unemployment rate due to the cyclical and structural changes that take place in the economy; changes in the unemployment rate due to changes in the relative weights of the age-and-sex groups; and changes in the unemployment rate due to the interaction between the preceding two components. All other things held constant, the downward pressure exerted on the overall unemployment rate due to the changing age-and-sex composition of the labor force can be seen in column D; this component accounted for a highly significant portion, 0.47 of a percentage point, of the total 0.58-percentage-point difference in the overall unemployment rate between 1979 and 1989 (column B). The baby boomers exerted such downward pressure because their relatively low age-specific unemployment rate was coupled with their relatively large labor force representation: 53.7 percent of the total civilian labor force in 1989. The entry of generation X into the labor force did not appear to alter the downward trend of the overall unemployment rate throughout the 1980s because the age-specific unemployment rate of generation X'ers carried considerably less weight (the group accounted for just 17.9 percent of the labor force) than that of the baby boomers in calculations of the overall unemployment rate.[9]

Exhibit 1. Time line of important labor force events, 1946–2001

1946 ..... Start of the baby boom
1962 ..... Oldest boomers enter the labor force at age 16
1964 ..... Baby boom ends
1965 ..... First members of generation X are born
1969 ..... Baby boomers make up the entire youth labor force
1975 ..... Last members of generation X are born
1976 ..... Echo boom begins
1979 ..... Baby boomers continue to make up the entire youth labor force
1981 ..... Oldest members of generation X enter the labor force at age 16
1989 ..... Generation X makes up the entire youth labor force
1992 ..... Oldest echo boomers enter the labor force at age 16
1999 ..... Echo boomers make up the entire youth labor force
2001 ..... Echo boom ends

The 1990s labor force and unemployment

The echo boomers began to enter the labor force in the early 1990s and, by 1999, composed the 16- to 24-year-old age group. (See exhibit 1.) Unlike the situation with the baby boomers, who exerted an upward pressure on the unemployment rate when they were those ages, there is no compelling statistical evidence that the echo-boom generation had the same effect. Column B of table 3 shows that, between 1989 and 1999, the unemployment rate fell 1.05 percentage points. The changing demographics of the labor force accounted for 0.24 of a percentage point of that decrease (column D), while

Table 1. Unemployment rate and composition of the labor force by age and sex, annual averages, selected years, 1959–2002

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	1959	1969	1979	1989	1999	2002
Unemployment rate						
Total, 16 years and older	5.5	3.5	5.8	5.3	4.2	5.8
Men:						
16 to 19 years	15.3	11.4	15.9	15.9	14.7	18.1
20 to 24 years	8.7	5.1	8.7	8.8	7.7	10.2
25 to 34 years	4.7	1.9	4.3	4.8	3.6	5.8
35 to 44 years	3.7	1.5	2.9	3.7	2.8	4.5
45 to 54 years	4.1	1.5	2.7	3.2	2.6	4.2
55 to 64 years	4.5	1.8	2.7	3.5	2.7	4.3
65 years and older	4.8	2.2	3.4	2.4	3.0	3.4
Women:						
16 to 19 years	13.5	13.3	16.4	14.0	13.2	14.9
20 to 24 years	8.1	6.3	9.6	8.3	7.2	9.1
25 to 34 years	5.9	4.6	6.5	5.6	4.4	5.9
35 to 44 years	5.1	3.4	4.6	3.9	3.3	4.6
45 to 54 years	4.2	2.6	3.9	3.2	2.5	3.8
55 to 64 years	4.1	2.2	3.2	2.8	2.6	3.5
65 years and older	2.8	2.3	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.9
Composition of the labor force						
Total, 16 years and older	68,369	80,734	104,962	123,869	139,368	144,863
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men:						
16 to 19 years	3.8	4.8	4.9	3.3	3.1	2.7
20 to 24 years	5.8	6.5	8.1	6.0	5.2	5.4
25 to 34 years	15.1	13.6	15.6	16.1	12.4	12.1
35 to 44 years	15.9	13.1	11.0	13.4	14.6	13.7
45 to 54 years	13.8	12.8	9.5	8.8	11.0	11.8
55 to 64 years	9.3	8.7	6.9	5.5	5.4	6.0
65 years and older	3.4	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8
Women:						
16 to 19 years	2.8	3.8	4.3	3.1	2.9	2.6
20 to 24 years	3.6	5.7	6.9	5.4	4.8	4.8
25 to 34 years	6.0	6.7	11.0	12.9	10.6	10.1
35 to 44 years	7.6	7.3	7.8	11.3	12.6	11.8
45 to 54 years	7.4	7.9	6.6	7.3	10.0	10.7
55 to 64 years	4.2	5.0	4.5	4.1	4.5	5.2
65 years and older	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3

about 0.67 of a percentage point of the decrease was due to falling age-and-sex-specific unemployment rates (column C). Clearly, any upward pressure on the overall unemployment rate that the entry of the echo boomers into the labor force might have had was outweighed by the continued downward pressure exerted by the maturing baby boomers. Throughout the 1990s, the baby boomers were in age groups typified by low unemployment rates, just as they had been in 1989. By 1999, they constituted the entire 35- to 54-year-old age group. Moreover, the baby boomers' share of the labor force (48 percent) was triple that of the echo boomers (16 percent) and a little more than double that of generation X (23 percent). (See table 1; each figure is arrived at by summing the men's and women's shares for that age group.) In addition, economic growth toward the end of the 1990s resulted in declines in the age-and-sex-specific unemployment rates.

Flaim had predicted a decline in the youth unemployment rate relative to other age groups in the 1990s due to the continued shrinking of the youth population. Table 1, however, shows no evidence that that ever occurred. From 1989 to 1999, the proportion of the labor force made up of workers aged 16 to 24 years remained relatively constant, and the youth unemployment rate did not decrease more significantly than the unemployment rate of the other worker age groups. The only pronounced decrease in labor force representation during that period is seen among the 25- to 34-year-olds (members of generation X), who experienced decreases in unemployment similar to those registered by the rest of the age groups in the labor force.

Non-baby-boomer generations

The characteristics of today's younger workers differ from those of their baby-boomer counterparts in several ways that

Table 2. Changes in the unemployment rate, decomposed into causal factors, 1979–89

Year	Unemployment rate (A)	Changes in rate relative to 1979—			
		Total (B)	Due exclusively to changes in age-and-sex-specific unemployment rates (C)	Due exclusively to changes in age-and-sex-specific labor force weights (D)	Due to interaction (B – (C+D))
1979	5.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1980	7.14	1.29	1.33	–.05	.01
1981	7.61	1.77	1.87	–.10	–.01
1982	9.69	3.84	4.05	–.16	–.05
1983	9.61	3.76	4.03	–.21	–.05
1984	7.52	1.67	1.94	–.26	–.01
1985	7.20	1.35	1.68	–.30	–.03
1986	6.99	1.14	1.50	–.33	–.02
1987	6.19	.35	.73	–.37	–.01
1988	5.51	–.34	.05	–.41	.02
1989	5.27	–.58	–.14	–.47	.04

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 3. Changes in the unemployment rate, decomposed into causal factors, 1989–2002

Year	Unemployment rate (A)	Changes in rate relative to 1989—			
		Total (B)	Due exclusively to changes in age- and sex-specific unemployment rates (C)	Due exclusively to changes in age-and-sex-specific labor force weights (D)	Due to interaction (B – (C+D))
1989	5.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1990	5.60	.33	.53	–.03	–.18
1991	6.83	1.56	1.85	–.09	–.20
1992	7.50	2.23	2.59	–.14	–.22
1993	6.92	1.65	2.02	–.16	–.21
1994	6.10	.83	1.20	–.18	–.19
1995	5.60	.33	.69	–.19	–.18
1996	5.40	.13	.55	–.22	–.20
1997	4.94	–.33	.09	–.24	–.18
1998	4.51	–.76	–.36	–.23	–.17
1999	4.22	–1.05	–.67	–.24	–.14
2000	3.99	–1.28	–.88	–.27	–.12
2001	4.73	–.54	–.06	–.32	–.16
2002	5.78	.51	1.08	–.35	–.21

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

may affect the former group's impact on the labor force and the unemployment rate now and in the future. Among the relevant characteristics affecting both groups are school enrollment patterns, race and Hispanic origin, and women's labor force participation.

School enrollment and labor force participation. Table 4 shows the percentage of the total population aged 16 to 24 years enrolled in school for selected years between 1969 and 2002.[10] In 1969 and 1979, when the baby boomers composed the entire youth population, their school enrollment rates were 46.6 percent and 42.1 percent, respectively. Note that the figure for 1969 may be overstated somewhat: a large proportion (55.2 percent) of men aged 16 to 24 years were enrolled in school that year—a proportion which may reflect the choice of school enrollment as a way to avoid being drafted into the military during the Vietnam War.[11]

Even with the high percentage of young men enrolled in school in the late 1960s, the population composed of generation X and the echo boom in later years had higher school enrollment rates than the baby boomers had. For example, in 1989, when the baby boomers had aged past 24 years old and generation X alone composed the youth labor force, the youth school enrollment rate was 47.5 percent. Then, as

Table 4. School enrollment and labor force participation rates of persons 16 to 24 years, by age and sex, October of selected years

Year	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	Total, 16–24 years	16–19 years	20–24 years	Total, 16–24 years	16–19 years	20–24 years	Total, 16–24 years	16–19 years	20–24 years
Percent of population enrolled in school									
October:									
1969	46.6	71.1	23.0	55.2	76.9	32.0	39.1	65.4	15.9
1979	42.1	61.1	21.7	44.2	69.1	23.3	40.1	65.2	20.1
1989	47.5	73.6	27.0	48.3	74.4	27.0	46.8	72.8	27.1
1999	53.8	77.2	32.8	53.9	77.3	32.1	53.6	77.1	33.4
2002	54.6	79.0	34.4	53.2	78.1	32.2	56.0	80.1	36.6
Labor force participation rate									
October:									
1969	58.1	48.0	67.8	66.2	52.0	81.3	51.0	44.0	57.1
1979	67.4	55.4	77.1	73.0	57.7	85.7	62.0	53.1	69.0
1989	67.2	53.9	77.6	71.4	55.7	84.3	63.0	52.1	71.3
1999	64.3	50.0	77.1	67.3	51.5	81.8	61.4	48.5	72.6
2002	62.0	45.6	75.4	64.1	45.4	79.5	59.9	45.8	71.3

the echo boomers began entering the 16- to 24-year-old age group, the number continued to increase significantly, reaching 54.6 percent in 2002. (See table 4.)

Typically, youths who are enrolled in school are less likely to be in the labor force than those who are not enrolled in school. Table 4 shows the overall youth labor force participation rate for selected years, as well as the labor force participation rates for age-and-sex subsets of the youth population during the same years. In every age-and-sex subset of the youth population, except for women aged 20 to 24 years, the labor force participation rate was lower in 2002 than it had been in 1979, when the baby boomers composed the entire youth labor force. This pattern is consistent with that of enrollment rates.

The fact that the youth groups which followed the baby boomers were less likely to be in the labor force than their predecessors probably helped diminish these groups' impacts on the unemployment rate through the 1980s and 1990s. In the future, when these younger groups are in their prime working years, ages 35 to 54, the school enrollment patterns they experienced, and continue to experience, could affect trends in the overall unemployment rate. For instance, statistics show that the more schooling a demographic group receives, the lower is its incidence of unemployment.[12]

Race and Hispanic origin. The racial and ethnic composition of the combined generation X and echo-boomer population differs somewhat from that of the baby-boomer population. In 1999, about 13 percent of the population 16 to 34 years was black and almost 14 percent was Hispanic. Among the 35- to 54-year-old population (the baby boomers), the proportions were smaller: about 11 percent was black and approximately 9 percent was Hispanic.

The impact the higher proportions of blacks and Hispanics may have on labor force participation and unemployment rates in the future is not clear. However, historically, blacks and Hispanics are less likely to be in the labor force, and more likely to be unemployed, than whites.[13]

Women. Labor force participation rates among women aged 16 to 34 years have increased since 1979, when the baby boomers were those ages. In 1979, the participation rate of women 16 to 34 years was about 63 percent; by 1999, it was 70 percent. As shown in the following tabulation, this overall difference conceals some important details:

	Percent	
	1979	*1999*
Total, 16 to 34 years	63.2	70.1
16 to 19 years	54.2	51.0
20 to 24 years	69.0	73.3
25 to 34 years	63.9	76.4

Perhaps reflecting rising school enrollment, the labor force participation rate of teenage women was actually slightly lower in 1999 than in 1979. Women aged 20 to 24 years experienced a small increase in their labor force participation during those same years. The most dramatic difference is seen in the participation rate for women aged 25 to 34 years, a rate that was almost 13 percentage points higher in 1999 than it had been in 1979.

In 1999, the labor force participation rate of men aged 25 to 34 years was 93.3 percent. Although their female counter-

parts have never experienced this level of labor force participation, the gap between the two sexes has decreased substantially as the labor force participation of women of the same ages increased steadily from 1979 to 1999, while that for men edged down.

Flaim found that the increased labor force participation of women between the years 1959 and 1989 did not cause an increase in the unemployment rate, due to the fact that unemployment rates for women 25 years and older were consistently lower than the overall unemployment rate. In 1999, the unemployment rate for women in that age group (3.3 percent) continued to remain below the overall rate (4.2 percent) as the proportion of the labor force those women represented continued to rise (from 36.7 percent in 1989 to 38.9 percent in 1999; see table 1).

FORTY YEARS AFTER THEY FIRST BEGAN ENTERING THE LABOR FORCE, the baby boomers continue to influence the Nation's unemployment rate. The smaller, subsequent generations have not been able to influence the rate as dramatically as the baby boomers have. The demographic characteristics of the current youth population differ from those of the baby boomers. Increased overall school enrollment and changes in the racial and ethnic composition of the population are defining characteristics of today's younger generations. In addition, the labor force participation rate of women continues to rise. In the future, these characteristics will play a role in determining how the members of generation X and the echo-boomer generation will affect the Nation's labor force and unemployment rate as the baby boomers age and leave the working-age population. □

Notes

[1] See Paul O. Flaim, "Population changes, the baby boom, and the unemployment rate," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1990, pp. 3–10.

[2] The CPS is a monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households that provides information on demographic characteristics of the labor force and the employment status of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 16 years and older.

[3] The civilian labor force was first divided by sex and then, for each of the two sexes, was divided into 11 age groupings: 16–19 years, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 and older.

[4] The interaction term was arrived at by subtracting, from the total change in the unemployment rate, (1) the part stemming from changes in the age-and-sex-specific rates, with the weight of the age-and-sex-specific components of the labor force held constant, and (2) the part stemming from changes in the weights of the age-and-sex components of the labor force, with the age-and-sex jobless rates held constant. The interaction term tends to indicate how changes in the size of each age-and-sex group influence that group's unemployment rate. For instance, if the number of teenagers in the labor force grows very quickly, there will be more teenagers competing for the same number of jobs, which will tend to cause upward pressure on the teenage unemployment rate.

[5] Most of the increase in labor force participation among women aged 25 and older during the years 1959 to 1989 can be attributed to women aged 25 to 54. Women aged 25 to 34 increased their labor force participation rate from 35.3 percent in 1959 to 73.5 percent in 1989. Women aged 35 to 44 experienced a slightly smaller, but still dramatic, increase in their labor force participation rate during those years, from 43.4 percent in 1959 to 76.0 percent in 1989. Similarly, 70.5 percent of women aged 45 to 54 participated in the labor force in 1989, compared with only 49.0 percent in 1959.

[6] In Flaim's projections for the 1990s, he also mentioned the difficulty inherent in estimating the composition of the working population 10 years ahead due to the uncertainty of future immigration and emigration patterns. Upon examination of the employment data for those years, it appears that there was a larger increase in the percentage of foreign-born individuals in the U.S. labor force of 25- to 34-year-olds than in other age groups in the population between 1989 and 1999. This increase helped stabilize the population level in the 25- to 34-year-old age group. Without the increase in foreign-born individuals, the population of 25- to 34-year-olds would have decreased as the baby boomers left the group and entered the 35- to 44-year old age group. The effect the baby boomers' aging had on the unemployment rate is not clear. People aged 35 to 44 years typically have lower unemployment rates compared with people aged 25 to 34 years. The baby boomers' exit from the 25- to 34-year-old age group would have helped to lower the unemployment rate. However, foreign-born persons typically have higher unemployment rates than native-born individuals have, so a relatively large increase in the number of foreign-born individuals aged 25 to 34 years could have worked in the opposite direction, exerting upward pressure on the unemployment rate.

[7] Annual birthrates are as reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics, on the Internet at **http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/**. The following papers were accessed:

- *Vital Statistics of the United States*, 1999, vol. I, *Natality*, table 1–1.
- *National Vital Statistics Report*, Aug. 4, 2003, vol. 51, no. 12, table 1, p. 13.

[8] The unemployment rates for the baby-boomer group in 1989 (now aged 25 to 44 years) were calculated with the disaggregated age-and-sex-specific unemployment rates and labor force levels listed in table 1. The difference in the unemployment rate for the group between 1969 and 1989 also reflects differences in economic conditions peculiar to each year. A comparison between the unemployment rate for 25- to 44-year-olds in 1969 (2.5 percent) and that in 1989 (4.5 percent) helps to illustrate these economic differences.

[9] The weight placed on the age-and-sex-specific unemployment rates in calculating the overall rate is the percentage of the entire labor force that the particular group represents.

[10] The labor force participation rates and school enrollment rates presented are for the month of October in each of the years shown. To discount any effects of school enrollment during the summer months of the year, annual averages were not used.

[11] The period from 1965 to 1969 was marked by increased use of the involuntary draft. During those years, 1,421,256 men were called to military service through the draft—a figure considerably greater than the 518,899 men called between the years of 1960 and 1964 and the 306,998 men between the years 1970 and 1973, the year the draft ended. During the Vietnam War period, a man was granted a "student deferment if he could show that he [was] a full-time student making satisfactory progress towards a degree." (See Selective Service System

website, on the Internet at **http://www.sss.gov**.

[12] See *Employment and Earnings* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2003), table A–17, p. 43.

[13] After the youth population was disaggregated into black and nonblack youths, an analysis using the methodology described in this article showed that the increased proportion of blacks in the labor force from 1979 to 1999 contributed to a 0.2-percent increase in the youth unemployment rate over the period. After the youth population was disaggregated into Hispanic and non-Hispanic youths, the same analysis was conducted. The result also was a 0.2-percent increase in the youth unemployment rate between 1979 and 1999, due to the increased number of Hispanic youths in the labor force.

Where are you publishing your research?

The *Monthly Labor Review* will consider for publication studies of the labor force, labor-management relations, business conditions, industry productivity, compensation, occupational safety and health, demographic trends, and other economic developments. Papers should be factual and analytical, not polemical in tone.

We prefer (but do not require) submission in the form of an electronic file in Microsoft Word, either on a diskette or as an attachment to e-mail. Please use separate files for the text of the article; the tables; and charts. We also accept hard copies of manuscripts.

Potential articles should be mailed to: Editor-in-Chief, *Monthly Labor Review*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212, or by e-mail to mlr@bls.gov

Foreign-born workers: trends in fatal occupational injuries, 1996–2001

Workplace fatalities among foreign-born workers reflect the large influx of those workers into the U.S. workforce and their employment in occupations and industries with inherently higher risks of fatal injury

Katherine Loh
and
Scott Richardson

New immigrants who arrived in the United States during the 1990–2001 period accounted for 50.3 percent of the growth in the Nation's civilian labor force.[1] That is, one out of every two net new labor force participants during this period was a new foreign immigrant. Historically, Current Population Survey (CPS) figures show that foreign-born workers, who accounted for 1 in every 17 workers in 1960, increased their share of the labor force to one in eight by 2000.[2]

As the share of foreign-born employment has increased, so has the share of fatal occupational injuries to foreign-born workers. Yet, while the share of foreign-born employment increased by 22 percent from 1996 to 2000[3] the share of fatal occupational injuries for this population increased by 43 percent. This increase in fatal work injuries among foreign-born workers occurred at a time when the overall number of fatal occupational injuries to U.S. workers declined by 5 percent. As a result, the fatality rate for foreign-born workers has not mirrored the improvement seen in the overall fatality rate over this period. In 2001, the fatality rate for all U.S. workers decreased to a series low of 4.3 per 100,000 workers, but the fatality rate for foreign-born workers recorded a series high of 5.7 per 100,000 workers.

Foreign-born workers are disproportionately represented in occupations and industries with higher risks of fatality.[4] Lower levels of educational attainment and lack of English language proficiency may limit employment options for many foreign-born workers. The U.S. Census Bureau reported that in 2000 33 percent of the foreign-born population aged 25 and older did not have a high school diploma, compared with 13 percent of the native-born population.[5] And, according to the National Immigration Forum, more than 40 percent of new immigrants in 1990 stated that they did not speak English well.[6] These fractions are even higher among the Latin American foreign-born who represent about half of the foreign-born workers in the United States. Low educational attainment, lack of English proficiency, and other factors contribute to employment of many foreign-born workers in lower paying,[7] higher risk jobs.[8]

Methods

This study examines Bureau of Labor Statistics surveillance data from 1996 through 2001 to identify current trends in fatal work injuries among foreign-born workers. To classify the fatal work injury records for this study, we define the term "foreign-born" simply as persons not born in the United States. Persons born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories were not included in the foreign-born workplace fatality count. The foreign-born population includes legal immigrants, legal non-immigrants (for example, refugees and persons on student or work visas), and undocumented persons residing in the United States.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program, which collects detailed information on all work-related fatal injuries in the United States. Included are private wage and salary workers, public sector employees—both civilian and mili-

Katherine Loh is formerly an economist in the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions; and Scott Richardson is a program manager in the same office, Bureau of Labor Statistics. E-mail: Richardson.Scott@bls.gov.

tary—and self-employed workers. To ensure a complete count and to collect the required data for each case, a multiple source document collection system is employed. Each fatality is verified using at least two source documents, such as death certificates, medical examiners or coroner reports, State and Federal Workers' Compensation fatality reports, news media accounts, Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA) reports, or other sources. Historically, each fatality has averaged nearly four source documents. More than 30 data elements are collected through the CFOI program. Included in the results are demographic data such as the work status of the decedent (wage or salary worker, or self-employed), gender, age, and race or ethnic origin, and employment data, such as occupation and industry. Other data elements include the event or exposure that led to the injury, the source of the injury, and the activity and location of the worker during the time of the incident.

This study includes all fatal occupational injuries recorded by CFOI for which the element ("foreign birth place") was positively coded by the entry of the name of the country of birth into the field. For some records, only the region of origin was known, in which case that region was coded. "Unknown/not reported" cases were those in which the "foreign birth place" field was positively coded, but the precise country or region of origin was not clear from the narrative entry. Such cases were also included in the overall foreign-born worker fatality count. The foreign birth place narratives were then alphanumerically coded into country variables, or into general regional variables (for example, Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America, Oceania, and Northern America) according to Census Bureau classifications for country and regional analysis.[9]

All fatality rates are expressed as number of fatalities per 100,000 employed persons. Because the fatality census does not collect employment data, fatality rates were calculated using estimates of employed civilian workers (aged 16 and older) from the CPS combined with resident military figures obtained from the Department of Defense. The CPS is a monthly random sample of 60,000 households that represents the entire noninstitutionalized civilian population of the United States. However, there are some limitations to these fatality rates: 1) the rates are based on employment regardless of hours worked; 2) the CPS classifies occupation based on the primary job worked, which may not be the job the decedent was performing when fatally injured; and 3) because the CPS is a survey rather than a census, data from the CPS are subject to sampling error. Also, CPS industry employment data were subdivided by major industry division for wage and salary workers, but not for self-employed workers. Due to this limitation, the industry fatality rates calculated for this study as well as all comparisons in the industry section (later presented) between shares of employment and shares of fatal work injuries refer only to foreign-born wage and salary workers (who account for 93 percent of all foreign-born workers).[10]

In addition, the CPS uses the Census Bureau definition of "foreign-born" and "native-born," which has a slightly different meaning than the definition employed by the CFOI. The Census Bureau defines foreign-born persons as those who were not U.S. citizens at birth, and "native-born persons" as those who were U.S. citizens at birth. The Census-defined native-born population includes persons who were born in one of the 50 States or the District of Columbia, persons born in one of the U.S. island territories, and persons born abroad to a U.S. citizen. According to the census in 2000, 0.7 percent of the U.S. population can be classified in the latter category of the native-born population, and as such, there may be slight inconsistencies in the nativity classification assigned to a fatally-injured worker by CFOI and by the CPS.[11] Some error may be introduced in the calculation of fatality rates due to this difference.

The 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system is the basis for industry classifications for the CPS and the CFOI during the 1996–2001 period.[12] Occupations were classified according to the Bureau of the Census' 1990 Occupational Classification system. All injury characteristics (type of event, source of injury, part of body, and nature of injury) were classified using the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification structure developed by BLS.

Foreign-born worker fatalities

During 1996–2001, there were a total of 4,751 fatal work injuries involving foreign-born workers, accounting for 13 percent of the fatal occupational injuries recorded in the United States. Though foreign-born employment has increased both in number and as a share of total U.S. employment over this period, the foreign-born employment share has increased at a slower rate than the foreign-born share of occupational fatalities. (See table 1.) Even as fatal occupational injuries to all U.S. workers have declined, workplace fatalities to foreign-born workers have been on the rise. The fatality rate for foreign-born workers had a decreasing trend in the first half

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States, 1996–2001

Year	All workers	Native-born	Foreign-born
Total	36,384	31,633	4,751
1996	6,202	5,474	728
1997	6,238	5,523	715
1998	6,055	5,402	653
1999	6,054	5,244	810
2000	5,920	5,069	851
2001	5,915	4,921	994

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1996–2001.

of the study period, but during the second half of the period, the rate increased from 4.3 in 1998 to 5.7 in 2001. (See chart 1.)

Fatal work injuries involving foreign-born workers were primarily concentrated in six States: California, Texas, Florida, New York, Illinois, and New Jersey. These six States also had the largest foreign-born populations. Sixty percent of all fatally-injured foreign-born workers were of Latin American origin, of which two-thirds were Mexican-born. In addition, 21 percent of foreign-born fatalities involved workers of Asian origin, and another 12 percent were of European origin.

Country and region of origin

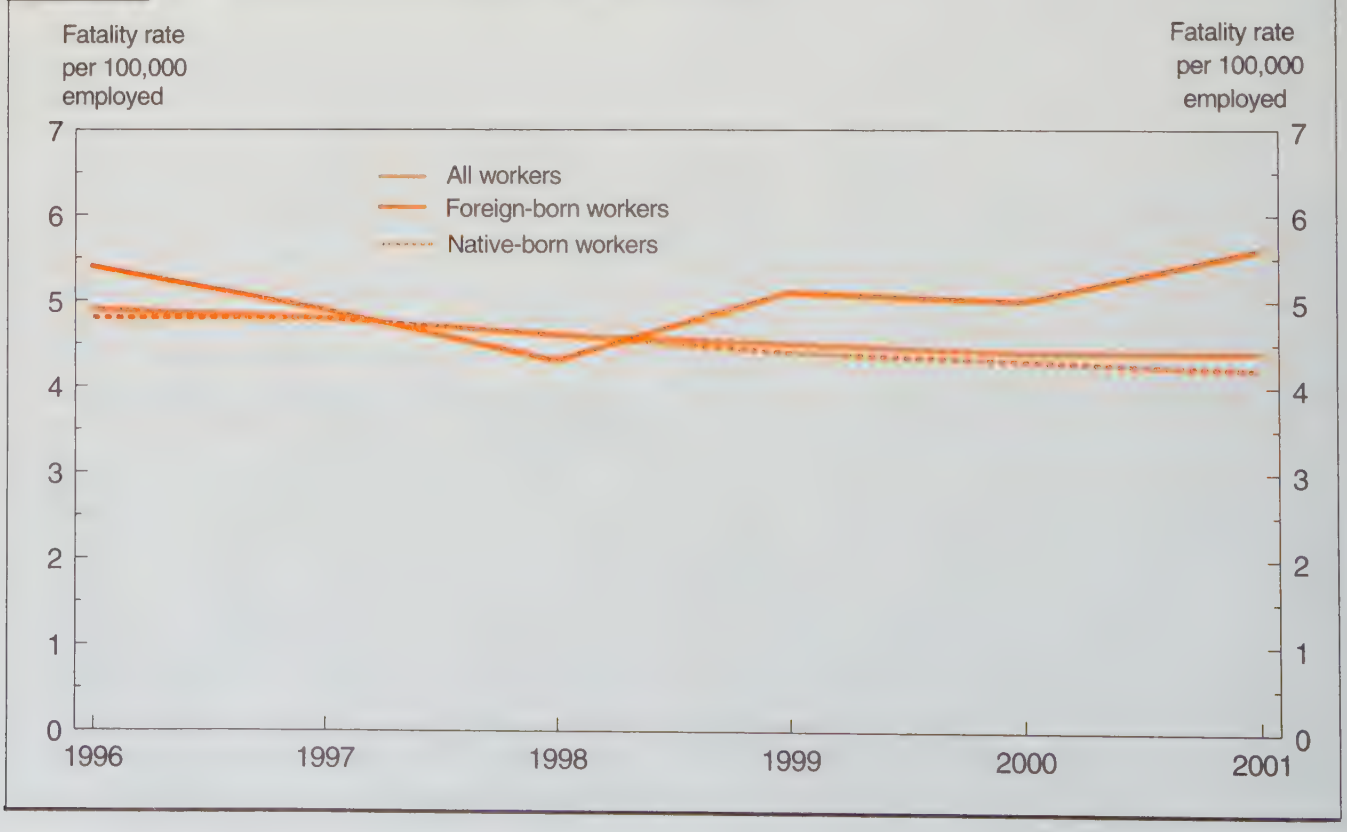
Region of origin The share of workplace fatalities borne by workers of each world region of origin generally resembled their employment shares in 2000 (the only year for which foreign-born employment data by region of origin are available), though some disparities were observed. (See table 2.)

Latin American-born workers, the largest group of foreign-born workers with respect to employment, also were the largest group of fatally-injured foreign-born workers with 60 percent, or 2,851 fatally-injured workers. About two-thirds of fatally-injured Latin American workers were born in Mexico. Mexican-born-worker fatalities as a share of total foreign-born worker fatalities (42 percent) in 2000 was disproportionately high relative to their share of foreign-born employment (27 percent) that year.

The second largest group of fatally-injured foreign-born workers was originally from Asia, with 21 percent (993) of all foreign-born worker fatalities over the 1996–2001 period. (See table 2.) European-born workers had the third largest share of occupational fatalities among foreign-born workers, with one in eight fatalities (591) to foreign-born workers, and African-born workers composed the fourth largest group of fatally-injured foreign-born workers, with 156 fatalities.

Country of origin. Sixty-four percent of all fatalities to foreign-born workers occurred to those originating from just 10 countries. (See table 3.) Mexican-born-worker fatalities alone accounted for 40 percent (1,915) of all fatalities to foreign-born workers, and fatal work injuries to Mexican-born workers were uniquely observed to trend upward over the duration of the 6-year period under analysis, increasing from a low of 241 fatalities in 1996 to 422 in 2001. Three of the other nine countries also were Latin American countries: Cuba (153 fatal work injuries), El Salvador (129), and Guatemala (104). Another three were Asian countries, including India (170), Korea (140), and Vietnam (125). Canadian-born workers were the

Chart 1. Fatality rate of U.S. workers by nativity, 1996–2001



sixth largest national group, with 125 fatalities. Poland and Germany, the 2 European countries among the 10, had 89 fatalities each.

Occupation

Among foreign-born workers, the four occupational groups with the highest fatality rates over the 1996-2001 period were transportation and material moving occupations with a rate of 22.1 per 100,000, handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers (17.1 per 100,000), protective services (11.4 per 100,000), and construction trades (11.3 per 100,000). Almost half of all fatally-injured foreign-born workers were employed in those four occupations.

The share of Mexican-born workers fatally injured in farming, forestry and fishing occupations was higher than the share for workers from all other regions of origin. Fatalities in that occupational group represented almost a quarter of all fatal injuries sustained by Mexican-born workers. Workers employed in two other occupational groups—handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers occupations and construction trades—represented another 41 percent of fatally-injured Mexican-born workers. Fatally-injured workers from all other Latin American countries (which include countries in Central America other than Mexico, in the Caribbean, and in South America) were most frequently employed as handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, or laborers, followed by transportation and material movers, and workers in construction trades.

Fatally injured Asian-born workers were most frequently employed in sales occupations; transportation and material moving occupations; and executive, administrative, and managerial occupations. Three-quarters of all fatally injured African-born workers also were employed in the same three occupations, though fatalities among those employed in transportation and material moving occupations were more frequent than sales occupations. (See table 4.)

Overall, foreign-born workers experienced different patterns in fatality rates than native-born workers in certain occupational groups. Foreign-born workers in sales occupations and handler, equipment cleaner, helper, and laborer occupations consistently experienced a higher annual fatality rate than their native-born counterparts, although both groups experienced overall declining fatality rates during the 6-year period. The fatality rate of foreign-born workers in sales occupations decreased from 9.2 per 100,000 in 1996 to 6.1 per 100,000 in 2001 (with a low of 4.7 per 100,000 in 1998), and the rate of their native-born counterparts decreased from 2.8 per 100,000 to 2.0 per 100,000 (with a low of 1.9 per 100,000 in 1999 and 2000). In handler, equipment cleaner, helper, and laborer occupations, foreign-born workers' fatality rate decreased from 19.8 per 100,000 in 1996 to 16.6 per 100,000 in 2001 (with a low of 14.8 per 100,000 in 2000), and the rate for native-born workers went from 11.7 per 100,000 to 10.9 per 100,000 (with a high of 12.6 per

Table2. Share of foreign-born employment and fatalities to workers aged 16 or older by region of origin, 2000

Region of origin	Share of employment	Share of fatalities
Number	16,532,000	851
Percent	100	100
Latin America	51.6	61.2
Caribbean	9.6	7.4
Central America	34.9	48.5
Mexico	27.3	42.1
Other Central America	7.6	6.5
South America	7.1	5.3
Asia	26.0	22.2
Europe	14.1	10.7
Africa	2.6	3.2
Northern America	2.4	2.5

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 2000, the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey and Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2000.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries to foreign-born workers by country of origin, primary State, and primary fatal event, 1996–2001

Country	Number	Percent	Primary States	Primary fatal event (percent in parenthesis)
Total	4,751	100	CA, TX	Homicides (25)
Mexico	1,915	40.3	CA, TX	Fall to lower level (19)
India	170	3.6	CA, TX	Homicide (65)
Cuba	153	3.2	FL	Homicide (29)
Korea	140	2.9	CA	Homicide (60)
El Salvador	129	2.7	CA	Fall to lower level (24)
Canada	125	2.6	CA	Highway incidents (28)
Vietnam	125	2.6	CA, TX	Homicide (37)
Guatemala	104	2.2	CA	Highway incidents (18)
Germany	89	1.9	—	Aircraft (17)
Poland	89	1.9	NY, IL	Falls to lower level (28)

NOTE: Dash indicates that there was no primary State within the specified category.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1996–2001

Table 4. Percent distribution of fatal work injuries to foreign-born workers by occupation, region of origin, and overall foreign-born fatality rate, 1996–2001

Occupation	Total foreign-born	Latin America						Asia	Europe	Africa	North America	Overall foreign-born fatality rate
		Total	Caribbean	Central America			South America					
				Total	Mexico	Other Central America						
Number	4,751	2,851	397	2,257	1,915	342	197	993	591	156	125	5.1
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...
Managerial and professional specialty	8.2	3.8	8.1	2.5	2.5	2.9	9.1	14.4	15.7	16.0	15.2	1.8
Executive, administrative, and management	5.5	2.5	5.3	1.8	1.7	2.6	4.6	10.7	9.3	11.5	6.4	2.7
Professional specialty	2.7	1.3	2.8	.7	.8	—	4.6	3.7	6.4	4.5	8.8	1.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	14.7	6.2	20.7	3.5	3.0	6.1	8.6	40.4	10.2	29.5	11.2	3.5
Technicians and related support	1.4	.6	1.8	.4	.3	—	—	1.6	3.9	—	6.4	2.6
Sales	12.4	4.9	17.1	2.7	2.5	3.8	5.6	36.8	5.9	28.2	—	6.4
Administrative support, including clerical	1.0	.7	1.8	.4	.3	1.5	—	2.0	—	—	—	.5
Service	6.7	6.9	10.8	6.1	5.3	10.5	8.1	6.7	7.3	3.2	—	1.8
Private household	.3	.2	—	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.8
Protective service	1.9	1.9	3.8	1.6	1.1	4.1	—	1.8	1.7	—	—	11.4
Service, other	4.6	4.7	7.1	4.2	3.9	5.8	6.1	4.5	5.1	—	—	1.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.0	20.4	18.9	20.6	20.2	23.4	20.3	7.6	25.7	3.2	25.6	7.5
Mechanics and repairers	4.0	4.3	6.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	6.6	2.3	5.4	—	6.4	6.6
Construction trades	11.4	13.5	10.3	14.3	13.7	17.8	11.2	2.7	16.8	—	15.2	11.3
Other precision, production, craft, and repair	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.5	3.6	—	4.0	3.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	37.8	43.9	36.8	44.7	44.6	45.0	49.7	24.5	29.9	45.5	36.0	10.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.9	5.0	3.5	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.1	2.3	2.7	—	—	2.0
Transportation and material moving	15.7	14.1	20.7	11.9	11.9	12.3	25.4	15.1	16.6	35.3	28.8	22.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18.2	24.9	12.6	27.4	27.4	27.8	20.3	7.0	10.7	7.7	6.4	17.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing	13.0	18.0	3.8	21.8	23.8	10.5	3.6	4.5	6.9	—	8.8	14.8

NOTE: Dash indicates no data reported or data do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1996–2001.

100,000 in 1998). Among farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, native-born workers had a higher but roughly stable fatality rate throughout the 6-year period, compared with foreign-born workers. However, foreign-born workers' fatality rate rose from 12.6 per 100,000 to 19.5 per 100,000 during that period, approaching the native-born rate.

Industry

Private construction, retail trade, and transportation and public utilities were the three industries in which fatally injured foreign-born workers were most frequently employed. (See table 5.)[13] Nearly one in four fatally-injured foreign-born workers was employed in the construction industry. Another one in three was employed in either retail trade or transportation and public utilities. Of these three industries, two were also among the industries that had the highest rates of fatality among foreign-born workers—construction (17.3 per 100,000) and transportation and public utilities (15.2 per 100,000). Mining (with 30.4 per 100,000) and agriculture, forestry, and fishing (15.2 per 100,000) also had high fatality rates among foreign-born workers.

The employment distribution of fatally-injured foreign-born workers differed considerably when dissected by region or country of origin. Among fatally-injured Mexican-born workers, more than a third were employed in the construction industry. Another 23 percent were employed in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry, followed by manufacturing (11

percent). In contrast, the 936 fatally-injured workers who were born in Latin American countries other than Mexico were most frequently employed in construction, transportation and public utilities, and services. (See table 6.)

Among fatally-injured Asian-born workers, retail trade recorded the highest number of fatal work injuries, with almost one out of every two killed in that sector. Fatally-injured European-born workers and Northern American-born workers had similar employment distributions, with transportation and public utilities, construction, and services accounting for the highest numbers of fatalities. Fatally-injured African-born workers were heavily concentrated in two industries, with more than 70 percent employed in either transportation and public utilities or retail trade. (See table 6.)

Overall, the share of fatal work injuries to foreign-born workers grew in those industries in which their share of employment also grew. However, in particular industries, there were notable disparities between foreign-born workers' share of employment and share of fatal work injuries. Whereas foreign-born workers' share of total agriculture, forestry, and fishing employment varied little around an average of 28 percent, their share of fatal work injuries rose by 60 percent, from one in five agriculture, forestry, and fishing fatalities in 1996 to one in three in 2001. In manufacturing, foreign-born workers' share of employment increased by 22 percent, from 13 percent in 1996 to 16 percent in 2001, but their share of workplace fatalities increased by 46 percent over the same period, from 9 percent to 14 percent. In other industries, specifically construction, transportation and public utilities, and retail trade, foreign-born workers' share of fatalities was consistently higher than their share of employment over the 6-year period. (See chart 2.)

Table 5. Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by industry and nativity, 1996–2001

Industry	All workers	Native-born	Foreign-born
Number	36,384	31,633	4,751
Percent	100	100	100
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	13.1	13.1	12.8
Mining	2.5	2.7	1.2
Construction	19.0	18.2	24.0
Manufacturing	11.4	11.8	9.2
Transportation and public utilities	15.9	16.0	14.9
Wholesale trade	3.9	4.0	3.1
Retail trade	9.8	8.6	18.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.6	1.6	1.4
Services	12.5	12.6	12.0
Government	9.9	10.9	2.9

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, and Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1996–2001.

Event or exposure

Workplace homicide was the leading manner of traumatic work-

Table 6. Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries to foreign-born workers by industry and region of origin, 1996–2001

Industry	Total foreign-born	Latin America						Asia	Africa	Europe	North America
		Total	Caribbean	Central America			South America				
				Total	Mexico	Other Central America					
Number	4,751	2,851	397	2,257	1,915	342	197	993	591	156	125
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	12.8	17.8	4.0	21.4	23.4	9.9	4.1	4.3	6.8	—	9.6
Mining	1.2	1.6	—	2.0	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	24.0	31.4	16.4	34.2	34.2	34.2	28.9	5.3	26.1	3.8	20.0
Manufacturing	9.2	10.4	7.8	11.0	11.0	11.1	8.1	5.8	10.3	4.5	8.8
Transportation and public utilities	14.9	11.9	19.6	9.3	8.5	14.0	25.4	15.2	19.3	37.2	31.2
Wholesale trade	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.4	5.0	—	2.6	3.0	—	—
Retail trade	18.0	9.2	22.4	6.5	6.3	7.3	13.7	47.6	9.8	34.0	4.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.4	1.2	3.3	.8	.8	—	—	2.0	1.9	—	—
Services	12.0	11.0	17.9	9.4	8.4	15.5	14.7	13.4	13.2	10.3	16.8
Government	2.9	1.6	4.0	1.2	1.4	—	—	3.2	8.8	—	—

NOTE: Dash indicates no data reported or data do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1996–2001.

Chart 2. **Foreign-born wage and salary workers aged 16 and older, as a share of total employment and total fatal work injuries, by industy, 1996–2001**

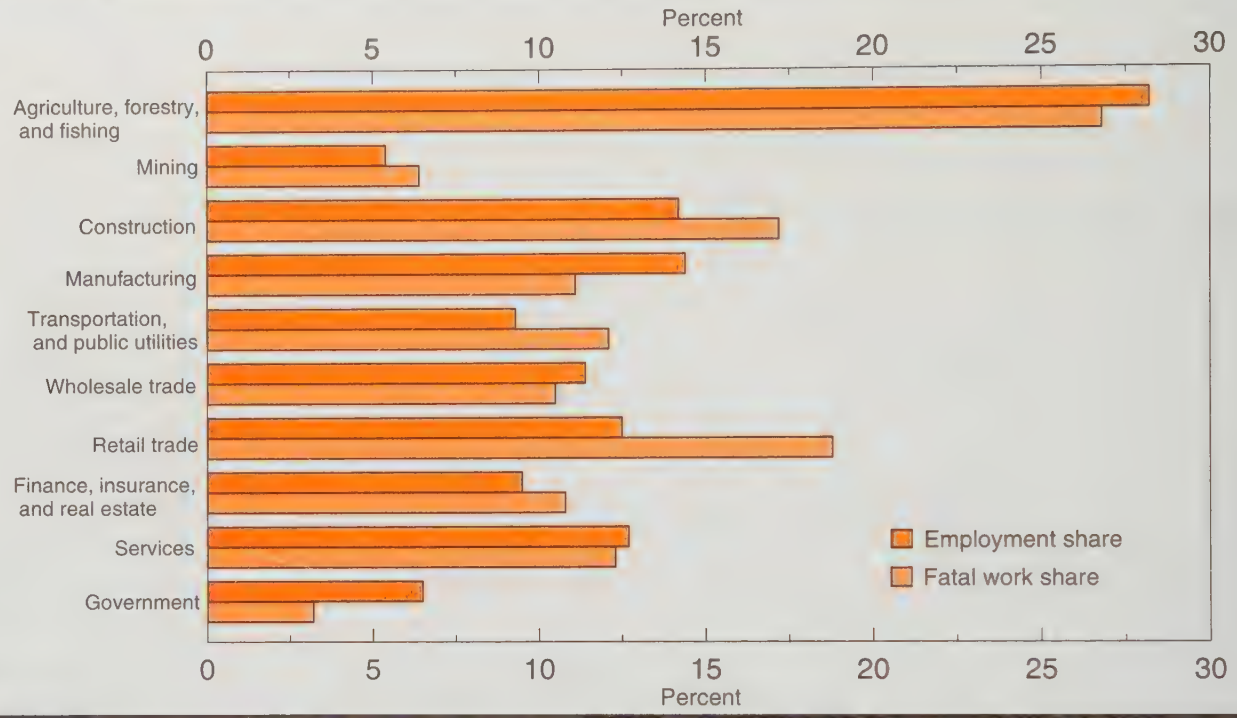


Table 7. **Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event and nativity, 1996–2001**

Event	All workers	Native-born	Foreign-born
Number	36,384	31,633	4,751
Percent	100	100	100
Transportation incidents	42.8	44.8	29.3
Highway incidents	23.2	24.6	13.9
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	6.2	6.2	6.3
Nonhighway incidents	6.1	6.5	3.5
Assaults and violent acts	16.4	14.7	28.4
Homicides	12.3	10.5	24.5
Self-inflicted injury	3.6	3.6	3.3
Contact with objects and equipment	16.5	16.6	15.2
Struck by object	9.3	9.5	8.0
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	4.8	4.7	4.9
Falls	12.0	11.4	16.0
Falls to lower level	10.7	10.0	15.0
Exposure to harmful substance or environments	8.7	8.8	8.4
Electrocution	4.8	4.8	4.3
Fires and explosions	3.2	3.3	2.6

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1996–2001.

place death for foreign-born workers, accounting for one out of every four fatal injuries. The second and third most frequent types of fatal events involving foreign-born workers were falls to a lower level (15 percent) and highway incidents (14 percent). The distribution of fatal events for foreign-born workers was different than the distribution of fatal events for all U.S. workers. (See table 7.) Overall, U.S. workers were far more likely to be fatally-injured in highway incidents (23 percent), followed by homicides (12 percent) and fatal falls to a lower level (11 percent).

The 1,166 workplace homicides involving foreign-born workers represented about a quarter of the total recorded for all U.S. workers over the study period. One contributing factor in this high incidence of work-related homicide is the fact

that the foreign-born population is overwhelmingly concentrated in metropolitan areas,[14] which have three times the violent crime rate of rural areas.[15] Among the foreign-born, workers born in Mexico recorded the highest number of fatal workplace assaults, though fatal assaults represented only about 10 percent of the fatal events for Mexican-born workers. Workplace homicide was the primary fatal event for workers born in India, Cuba, Korea, and Vietnam. (See table 8.)

Falls to a lower level, the second most frequent type of fatal event for foreign-born workers, accounted for 714 fatal injuries. The number of fatal falls to a lower level involving foreign-born workers increased every year from 1997 to 2001, and the total for 2001 represented a 73-percent increase over the total recorded in 1997. The highest number of fatal falls to a lower level (3 in 10) involved falls from roofs. Another 19 percent were falls from scaffolding or staging, and 14 percent were falls from ladders. Half of the foreign-born workers who were killed by falls to a lower level (359) were born in Mexico, and this fatal event was the leading manner of traumatic workplace death for Mexican-born workers over the study period.

Highway incidents accounted for 657 fatal events or 14 percent of the fatal incidents involving foreign-born workers over the study period. The number of highway-related fatalities also increased, rising from a low of 84 fatalities in 1997 to a high of 148 in 2001. Highway incidents were the most frequent type of fatal event for workers born in Canada and Guatemala.

A total of 381 workers (8 percent) were killed as a result of being struck by an object, primarily falling objects, and another 298 workers (6 percent) were killed as a result of being struck by a vehicle or mobile equipment. For both of these fatal events, the percentage of fatalities for foreign-born workers was about the same as for all U.S. workers.

Clearly, the type of fatal events involving foreign-born workers varied according to the decedent's country and region of origin. The primary fatal event for workers originally from Asia or Africa was homicide, and the primary fatal event of Latin American-born workers was falls to a lower level. The primary fatal events of European- and Canadian-born work-

Table 8. Number and percent of fatal work injuries to foreign-born workers by country of origin (100 or more fatal injuries) and selected events, 1996–2001

Country	Number	Percent	Selected fatal event (percent)		
			Highway incidents	Falls to a lower level	Homicides
All U.S. workers	36,384	100	23	11	12
All foreign-born workers	4,751	100	14	15	25
Mexico	1,915	100	16	19	10
India	170	100	14	5	65
Cuba	153	100	10	14	29
Korea	140	100	9	5	60
El Salvador	129	100	10	24	19
Canada	125	100	28	14	6
Vietnam	125	100	10	10	37
Guatemala	104	100	18	16	14

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1996–2001.

Table 9. Fatal occupational injuries to foreign-born workers by region of origin, primary State, and primary fatal event, 1996–2001

Region of origin	Number	Percent	Primary States	Primary fatal event (percent in parenthesis)
Total	4,751	100	CA, TX, FL	Homicide (25)
Latin America	2,851	60.0	CA, TX, FL	Fall to lower level (18)
Caribbean	397	8.4	FL, NY	Homicide (39)
Central America	2,257	47.5	CA, TX	Fall to lower level (19)
Mexico	1,915	40.3	CA, TX	Fall to lower level (19)
South America	197	4.1	NY, FL	Fall to lower level (22)
Asia	993	20.9	CA, TX	Homicide (55)
Europe	591	12.4	NY	Fall to lower level (18)
Africa	156	3.3	—	Homicide (59)
Northern America	125	2.6	—	Highway incidents (28)
Oceania	18	.4	—	—

NOTE: There were 17 fatally-injured foreign-born workers whose country of origin was unknown or not reported. Dash indicates that there was no primary State or event within the specified category.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1996–2001.

ers were falls to a lower level and highway incidents, respectively. (See table 9.)

Demographics

Employee status. Over the 6-year study period, 3,875 fatalities to wage and salary foreign-born workers were recorded, or 82 percent of all fatalities to foreign-born workers. This worker group experienced a fatality rate of 4.5 per 100,000—15 percent higher than that of native-born workers (3.9 per 100,000). Self-employed workers composed 18 percent (876) of all fatally-injured foreign-born workers, and had a fatality rate of 12.8 per 100,000—13 percent higher than the rate for native-born workers similarly employed.

Gender. The three most frequent fatal events for male foreign-born workers were homicides (23 percent), falls to lower level (16 percent), and highway incidents (14 percent). Among female workers, nearly half of all workplace fatalities were due to homicide. Highway incidents (16 percent) and struck by vehicle or mobile equipment (7 percent) were the second and third most frequent fatal events for foreign-born women. These differences in event patterns reflect, in part, the varying employment patterns between foreign-born men and women and thus varying occupational dangers facing them. Female workers are more concentrated in technical, administrative, and sales occupations and service occupations and in retail trade and services industries—industries known to have higher risk of workplace homicide.[16]

Age. Overall, about 40 percent of fatally-injured foreign-born workers were under 35 years of age, compared with 30 percent for native-born workers, reflecting differences in the age distributions of the two populations. Within the foreign-born population, the Latin American-born segment had a median age of 32.6, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, and nearly one out of every two fatally-injured Latin American-born workers was under age 35. However, only one in four fatally injured European-born workers was under 35, reflecting an older population whose median age was 50.0.[17]

State and Census-designated region

State. Fatal work injuries in 6 States accounted for 64 percent (3,048) of all fatalities to foreign-born workers. As mentioned earlier, those states—California, Texas, Florida, New York, Illinois and New Jersey—were also the 6 states with the largest foreign-born populations.[18] Nearly 3 out of every 10 workplace fatalities in California and New York were incurred by foreign-born workers. Fatal injuries to foreign-born workers accounted for a quarter of all fatal occupational injuries sustained by workers in Florida, and in Texas, that figure was one in five.

California recorded the highest number of fatalities to foreign-born workers (1,037). One out of every five fatalities to foreign-born workers occurred in California over the study period. (See table 10.) More than a third of all fatal work injuries to foreign-born workers in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry occurred in California. The region of origin of foreign-born workers with the highest number of fatal work injuries was Latin America, with 70 percent, or 727 fatalities, of which 617 of those were from Mexico. Workers originally from Asia were the second largest regional group, with 230 fatal work injuries, or 22 percent, of the foreign-born worker fatalities in California.

Census-designated region. Even though the South did not possess the largest share of foreign-born workers, it held the largest share of foreign-born worker fatalities, with 37 percent of all fatalities to foreign-born workers over the 6-year study period. This fact is partially the result of the South's geographical proximity to two of the major contributors of foreign-born workers to the United States—Mexico and Cuba. The West had the second largest number of foreign-born worker fatalities, with almost 1,600 fatalities, 65 percent of which occurred in California alone. Fatal work injuries in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry were the primary contributor to the fatality count for foreign-born workers in the West. (See table 11.)

Table 10. Fatal occupational injuries to all workers and foreign-born workers by State and primary country of origin, 1996–2001

State	All workers	Foreign-born (percent of total in parenthesis)	Primary country of origin (percent in parenthesis)
California	3,588	1,037 (29)	Mexico (59)
Texas	3,072	643 (21)	Mexico (68)
Florida	2,125	514 (24)	Cuba (24), Mexico (21)
New York	1,518	464 (31)	Dominican Republic (12)
Illinois	1,363	212 (16)	Mexico (41)
New Jersey	652	178 (27)	Mexico (9)

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1996–2001.

Table 11. Fatal occupational injuries to foreign-born workers by region, State, primary industry, and primary fatal event, 1996–2001

Region and State	Number	Primary industry (percent in parenthesis)	Primary fatal event (percent in parenthesis)
Northeast	862	Construction (25)	Homicides (32)
New York	464	Construction (26)	Homicides (40)
New Jersey	178	Construction (30)	Falls to lower level (24)
Midwest	519	Retail trade (23)	Homicides (29)
Illinois	212	Construction (21)	Homicide (28)
South	1,773	Construction (31)	Homicides (24)
Florida	514	Construction (23)	Homicides (26)
Texas	643	Construction (35)	Homicides (23)
West	1,584	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing (20)	Homicides, highway incidents (both 20)
California	1,037	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing (22)	Homicides (24)

NOTE: A total of 13 work-related fatalities occurred in areas that were not attributable to a specific State or region, and are therefore not included in the areas above.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1996–2001

Table 12. Relative risk of fatal occupational injury among all civilian workers aged 16 and older, by occupation and nativity, 1996–2001

[All workers = 1.00]

Occupation	All workers	Native-born	Foreign-born
Total	1.00	0.99	1.11
Managerial and professional specialty	.36	.36	.38
Executive, administrative, and management	.46	.45	.59
Professional specialty	.27	.27	.23
Technical, sales, and administrative support	.39	.35	.76
Technicians and related support	.86	.89	.57
Sales	.57	.48	1.40
Administrative support, including clerical	.12	.12	.12
Service	.58	.62	.39
Private household	.16	.15	.18
Protective service	2.45	2.45	2.48
Service, other	.30	.30	.30
Precision, production, craft, and repair	1.68	1.69	1.64
Mechanics and repairers	1.42	1.42	1.43
Construction trades	2.38	2.37	2.47
Other precision, production, craft, and repair	.98	1.03	.73
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2.55	2.61	2.23
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	.64	.69	.45
Transportation and material moving	4.99	5.01	4.82
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2.73	2.54	3.74
Farming, forestry and fishing	5.45	6.01	3.24

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, and Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries,1996–2001.

Fatality risk

The relative fatality risk for a group of workers is calculated as the fatality rate for that group divided by the fatality rate for all workers.[19] Relative risk measures how much the workplace fatality rate of a specific worker group differs from the workplace fatality rate of all workers.

The foreign-born workforce as a whole experienced a relative fatality risk of 1.11, compared with the relative risk of 0.99 for native-born workers. It is specifically the impact of a few occupations—specifically sales occupations and handler, equipment cleaner, helper, and laborer occupations—that contribute to the difference between the overall workplace fatality experience of foreign-born workers and native-born workers. (See table 12.)

Perhaps the most telling frame of the foreign-born labor scene is the fatality rates and relative risks of foreign-born workers by their regions of origin. (See table 13.) If the numbers from the year 2000 are a representative snapshot of the foreign-born workforce and their collective workplace environment, then a significant point arises. Based on 2000 census and CFOI data, the occupational risks to foreign-born workers were shared unevenly by workers of different regional groups.[20] Reflecting occupational patterns as well as other factors, workers from Latin America, Africa, and Northern America had fatality rates higher than the overall rate of 4.3 per

Table 13. Fatality rate and relative risk by region of origin for foreign-born workers aged 16 or older, 2000

Region of origin	Fatality rate	Relative risk
All workers	4.36	1.00
Total foreign born	5.14	1.18
Latin America	6.10	1.40
Caribbean	3.97	.91
Central America	7.14	1.64
Mexico	7.92	1.82
Other Central America	4.37	1.00
South America	3.85	.88
Asia	4.39	1.01
Europe	3.92	.90
Africa	6.21	1.42
Northern America	5.22	1.20

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000; Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey, and Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2000.

100,000 for all U.S. workers in 2000.

Among Latin American-born workers, Mexican-born workers faced a fatality rate of 7.92 per 100,000, and a relative risk of 1.82. Mexican-born workers experienced a higher relative fatality risk than workers originally from the Caribbean, South America, or even other countries within Central America. Mexican-born workers represented 42 percent of fatal work injuries to foreign-born workers in 2000, but only 27 percent of total foreign-born employment that year.

Conclusion

The upward trend in workplace fatalities among foreign-born workers over the 1996–2001 period reflects the large influx of foreign-born workers, many of whom obtained employment in occupations and industries with inherently higher risks of fatal injury. Several factors are relevant to this observation, including lower levels of educational attainment among Latin American-born workers, who compose 60 percent of total foreign-born population aged 25 and older, lower levels of English proficiency, and the concentration of the foreign-born population in metropolitan areas.[21]

In light of this information, in particular, the relative risk of foreign-born workers by their regions of origin, future research could examine the workplace situation of these workers, with a special emphasis on Mexican-born workers. Detailed employment data at the country-specific level and documented over several years could be used to assemble a more complete and comparative profile of foreign-born workers and Mexican-born workers relative to the U.S. workforce as a whole. Industry employment data by employee status (class of worker) also would be beneficial to the study of foreign-born-worker fatalities. Finally, nonfatal injury data would be useful in composing a clear picture of the overall workplace safety landscape of foreign-born workers. □

Notes

[1] See Andrew Sum, and others, "Immigrant Workers and the Great American Job Machine: The Contribution of New Foreign Immigration to National and Regional Labor Force Growth in the 1990s," (Northeastern University, Center for Labor Market Studies, August 2002). This study includes in its definition of foreign-born population those persons born in Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, contrary to the U.S. Census Bureau practices. Although they do raise the number of new foreign immigrants, their inclusion, as stated by the study's authors, "does not have a large effect on overall estimates of the number of new foreign immigrants arriving in the U.S. during the 1990–2000 period, since they...[accounted] for only 2.7% of the total number of new foreign immigrants."

[2] See Abraham T. Mosisa, "The Role of Foreign-born Workers in the U.S. Economy," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2002, pp. 3–14, available on the Internet at **ww.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2002/05/contents.htm**.

[3] Foreign-born employment figures stated and used in fatality rate calculations throughout the article, except those detailing region of origin, were derived from unpublished employment tables from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The data on foreign-born employment by region of origin were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information, see A. Dianne Schmidley, "Profile of the Foreign-born Population in the United States: 2000," *Current Population Reports* Series P23-306 (Washington, DC, U.S. Census Bureau, December 2001). The report can also be found on the Internet at: **http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-206.pdf**.

[4] See Scott Richardson and others, "Hispanic Workers in the United States: An Analysis of Employment Distributions, Fatal Occupational Injuries, and Non-fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses," in *Safety is Seguridad* (Washington, DC, National Research Council of the National Academies, 2003).

[5] See Mosisa, Abraham, "The role of foreign-born workers in the U.S. economy," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2002, pp. 3–14 and Schmidley, "Profile of the Foreign-born Population," 2001, **http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-206.pdf**.

[6] See Gregory Rodriguez, "From Newcomers to New Americans: The Successful Integration of Immigrants into American Society" (Washington, DC, National Immigration Forum, July 1999).

[7] See Mosisa, "Role of foreign-born workers," 2002 and Schmidley, "Profile of the Foreign-born Population," 2001, **http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-206.pdf**.

[8] See Richardson and others, "Hispanic Workers in the United States," 2003.

[9] For a complete listing of world regional classifications, please see the code list developed by the U.S. Census Bureau, available online at **http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/CodeList/ACS/2000/Pob.htm**.

[10] For more information about the CPS, please visit the CPS page on the BLS Web site at **www.bls.gov/cps**.

[11] On the Internet at: **http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/foreign/ppl-145/tab01-1.pdf**.

[12] Because these data cover the 1996–2001 period, they are not affected by the conversion to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

[13] Figures stated in this section for the number or percent distribution of fatal work injuries to foreign-born workers represent both wage and salary workers and self-employed workers. However, due to the limitation of the employment data available from the CPS, fatality rates in this section are calculated for wage and salary workers only. Likewise, comparisons drawn in this section between foreign-born shares of employment and shares of fatal work injuries are also stated for wage and salary workers only. Wage and salary workers account for 93 percent of all foreign-born workers.

[14] See Schmidley, "Profile of the Foreign-born Population," 2001, **http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-206.pdf**.

[15] See Sonia M. Pérez, "Beyond the Census: Hispanics and an American Agenda," (Washington, DC, National Council of La Raza, August 2001), available on the Internet at **http://www.nclr.org/policy/census/census_report01_part_I.pdf**.

[16] For more information on workplace assaults, please see Scott Richardson and Janice Windau, "Fatal and nonfatal assaults in the workplace, 1996 to 2000," *Clinics in Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, vol. 3, 2003, pp. 673–89.

[17] See Schmidley, "Profile of the Foreign-born Population," 2001, **http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-206.pdf**.

[18] See Schmidley, "Profile of the Foreign-born Population," 2001 **http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-206.pdf**.

[19] For example, suppose the fatality rate over a given period for all workers in all occupations is 5.0. If the fatality rate for all workers employed in occupation X over the same period is 10.0, then the relative risk of fatality for workers in that occupation is 10.0/5.0 = 2.0. In other words, the fatality rate of workers employed in occupation X is twice as high as the fatality rate for all workers. As another example, suppose the fatality rate for foreign-born workers in occupation X is 12.0. Then their relative risk is 12.0/5.0 = 2.4.

[20] Foreign-born employment data detailing occupational employment by world region of origin were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau, and can be found in the additional tables accompanying Schmidley, "Profile of the Foreign-born Population," 2001 at **http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/foreign/ppl-145/tab16-1A.pdf**.

[21] See Schmidley, "Profile of the Foreign-born Population," 2001, **http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-206.pdf**.

Worker displacement in 1999–2000

As the economic expansion of the 1990s neared its peak, both the incidence and likelihood of job loss remained low; many displaced workers found new jobs, but earnings losses persisted

Ryan Helwig

The economic expansion that began in 1991 continued through 1999 and 2000, peaking in March 2001, exactly 10 years from the trough of the prior recession.[1] During 1999 and 2000, nonfarm payroll employment increased by 5.1 million jobs, and the national unemployment rate fell to historic lows, averaging 4.1 percent over the period.[2] These strong labor market conditions allowed the incidence of job displacement to remain low.

The final years of the 1990s expansion brought continued job and wage gains across the economic spectrum, although job loss remained a reality for many workers. During the 1999–2000 period, 2.0 million persons permanently lost jobs they had held for 3 or more years because their plant or company closed down or moved, their positions or shifts were abolished, or there was insufficient work for them to do. This level of displacement was about the same as the 1.9 million reported during the 1997–98 period. The displacement rate—the proportion of long-tenured workers who were displaced from their jobs—was 2.5 percent in 1999–2000, the same as the 1997–98 rate. Despite the strongest labor market witnessed since the inception of the survey in 1984, the displacement rate did not fall below its all-time low of 2.4 percent from 1987–88.[3]

About three-fourths of long-tenured workers who lost jobs in 1999–2000 were reemployed when surveyed in January 2002.[4] The median time spent between jobs remained low, at 5.5 weeks. As a result, relatively few of these displaced workers were forced to rely on unemployment insurance to replace lost income.

Ryan Helwig is an economist in the Division of Labor Force Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
e-mail: Helwig.Ryan@bls.gov

The U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration sponsors biennial surveys of displaced workers as supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS). Using data from the January 2002 supplemental survey, this article examines job loss and reemployment, focusing on characteristics of workers displaced in 1999–2000 and their experiences following a job loss. A time series has been constructed using 2 years of data from each survey, beginning with the 1981–82 period (from the first survey in 1984) and ending with the 1999–2000 period (from the 2002 survey). (See appendix for a description of the Displaced Worker Survey.)

This article largely discusses long-tenured workers—displaced workers who lost or left jobs they had held for 3 or more years. The basis for restricting the analysis to this subset of workers is the assumption that at least 3 years with the same employer denotes a solid employment relationship. Long-tenured workers are likely to have acquired firm-specific or other specialized skills unique to their jobs. In other words, displaced workers are more likely to be those who lost jobs due to labor market conditions—not as a result of a "bad match" with their employer.

While this article focuses on individuals displaced during 1999–2000, the full survey reference period for the 2002 survey includes 2001. The onset of the recession in March 2001 certainly affected the level of job displacement and the experience of job losers. Over the full 1999–2001 reference period, 4.0 million long-tenured workers lost jobs. Indeed, about half (2.0 million) were displaced during 2001 alone.[5]

Characteristics of the displaced

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The overall displacement rate for persons aged 20 and older held at 2.5 percent in 1999–2000. Displacement rates for men (2.4 percent), women (2.6 percent), and whites (2.5 percent) were essentially unchanged from the prior survey. The rate for blacks edged up to 3.0 percent during the period. The displacement rate for Hispanics dropped slightly to 2.0 percent, the lowest rate recorded for Hispanics in the two decades for which data are available. (See table 1.) This low incidence of displacement for Hispanics coincided with the lowest 2-year average unemployment rate (6.1 percent) the group has experienced.

Educational attainment. Educational attainment often determines an individual's success in the labor market. In general, individuals with more formal schooling have lower unemployment rates and higher earnings than those who are less educated. For example, among persons aged 20 and older, the unemployment rate during 1999–2000 averaged 7.5 percent for high school dropouts, compared with 1.9 percent for college graduates. Educational differences in displacement rates, however, are not as pronounced as those for unemployment rates. As the following tabulation shows, during 1999–2000, displacement rates were remarkably similar across educational groups:

	Displacement rates	
	1997–98	*1999–2000*
Total, 20 years and older	2.5	2.5
Less than a high school diploma	2.5	2.4
High school graduate, no college	2.5	2.5
Some college, no degree	2.9	2.9
Associate's degree	2.6	3.0
College graduate	2.0	2.0

Industry and occupation. Displacement rates in some major industries remained steady during the 1999–2000 period, while in others, workers were more likely to be displaced. Workers in goods-producing industries—mining, construction, and manufacturing—continued to be affected more by displacement than those in most service-producing industries.

Among goods-producing industries, construction posted the lowest displacement rate (3.3 percent). In manufacturing, the displacement rate rose to 4.7 percent. The increased likelihood of displacement in 1999–2000 was felt in both major component industries—durable and nondurable goods manufacturing. (See table 2.)

Table 1. Displacement rates of long-tenured workers by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1981–2000

[Percent]

Characteristic	1981–82	1983–84	1985–86	1987–88	1989–90	1991–92[1]	1993–94	1995–96	1997–98	1999–2000
Total										
Total, 20 years and older	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.5
20 to 24 years	4.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.7
25 to 54 years	4.0	3.3	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.3	2.5
25 to 34 years	5.0	3.9	3.5	2.5	3.1	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.2	2.3
35 to 44 years	3.8	3.1	3.3	2.7	3.2	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.4	2.5
45 to 54 years	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.2	3.1	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.4	2.6
55 years and older	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.2	3.1	4.4	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.6
55 to 64 years	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.3	3.3	4.5	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.7
65 years and older	3.2	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.4	3.8	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.1
Men, 20 years and older	4.3	3.2	3.3	2.4	3.2	4.1	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.4
Women, 20 years and older	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.6
White										
Total, 20 years and older	3.8	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.5
Men	4.2	3.2	3.3	2.4	3.2	4.1	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.4
Women	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.6
Black										
Total, 20 years and older	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.0	3.5	3.8	3.5	2.7	2.3	3.0
Men	5.3	4.0	4.1	1.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	2.6	2.6	3.1
Women	4.3	3.8	2.6	2.4	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.8	2.0	2.9
Hispanic origin										
Total, 20 years and older	4.3	3.9	3.9	2.9	4.3	4.7	3.6	4.0	3.1	2.0
Men	4.3	3.9	4.1	2.6	4.1	5.2	3.9	3.2	2.7	1.2
Women	4.4	3.8	3.5	3.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	5.3	3.7	3.4

[1] Data, beginning with the 1991–92 period, are not directly comparable with earlier periods due to differences in estimation methodology.

NOTE: Displacement rates are calculated by dividing the number of displaced workers in a specified worker group by a tenure-adjusted, 2-year average estimate of employment for the same worker group. Employment estimates for each year were adjusted, using job-tenure data from the January 1983, 1987, 1991, and February 1996, 1998, and 2000 CPS supplements, to include only those workers with 3 years of tenure or more. A 2-year average was then computed using those adjusted employment estimates.

Table 2. Displacement rates of long-tenured workers by industry, class of worker, and occupation of lost job, 1981–2000

[Percent]

Characteristic	1981–82	1983–84	1985–86	1987–88	1989–90	1991–92[1]	1993–94	1995–96	1997–98	1999–2000
Total, 20 years and older	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.5
Industry and class of worker										
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5.3	4.2	4.3	3.2	4.1	5.1	4.4	3.8	3.2	3.3
Mining	13.6	9.2	17.8	6.1	10.0	7.4	7.2	4.5	10.1	7.5
Construction	7.6	5.5	7.0	4.2	5.9	8.4	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.3
Manufacturing	8.2	6.5	5.2	3.9	5.0	7.1	5.8	5.1	4.2	4.7
Durable goods	9.3	7.0	5.8	4.0	5.1	8.4	6.3	4.6	4.3	4.7
Nondurable goods	6.4	5.6	4.1	3.7	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.8	4.1	4.8
Transportation and public utilities	4.1	3.8	3.1	1.8	3.6	4.4	4.3	3.8	2.5	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade	3.7	3.1	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.7	4.6	4.3	3.4	3.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.4	1.3	3.5	2.8	3.5	5.5	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.7
Services	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.5
Agricultural wage and salary workers	5.4	9.7	4.1	2.5	3.2	3.8	3.4	2.2	4.0	1.7
Government workers	1.2	.6	.4	.4	.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	.7	.5
Occupation										
White-collar occupations[2]	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.7	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.4
Managerial and professional specialty	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.3	3.6	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.5	3.4	4.8	3.5	2.7	2.9	2.7
Professional specialty	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3.0	2.4	3.1	2.5	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	2.5	2.7
Technicians and related support	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.2	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.6	2.5	2.7
Sales occupations	3.7	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.8	2.7	2.9
Administrative support, including clerical	2.5	2.0	3.1	2.4	3.2	3.8	3.9	3.5	2.3	2.6
Service occupations	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.4
Protective services	1.3	1.9	.5	.6	1.2	.8	0.6	2.0	.8	.9
Other service occupations	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.6
Blue-collar occupations[3]	7.3	5.7	4.7	3.3	4.5	5.3	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	6.2	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.2	5.1	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.8
Mechanics and repairers	4.8	3.8	2.1	2.1	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.0	2.1
Construction trades	5.3	4.0	4.1	2.4	4.2	5.5	2.2	2.4	2.8	1.6
Other precision production occupations	8.5	5.6	5.5	3.7	5.1	6.4	4.7	3.8	3.6	5.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	8.2	6.7	5.5	3.8	4.8	5.5	5.0	3.8	3.5	3.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.6	8.1	5.9	4.5	6.2	6.7	5.5	4.9	4.0	4.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.7	3.7	4.8	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.1	2.1	2.1	3.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.0	7.6	5.2	3.0	3.0	4.9	5.4	3.9	4.3	2.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	.9	2.1	1.6	.8	1.5	1.4	.8	1.4	1.8	.5

[1] Data beginning with the 1991–92 period are not directly comparable with earlier periods due to differences in estimation methodology.

[2] White-collar occupations are made up of the "managerial and professional specialty" and "technical, sales, and administrative support" categories.

[3] Blue-collar occupations are the sum of the "precision production, craft, and repair" and "operators, fabricators, and laborers" categories.

NOTE: Displacement rates are calculated by dividing the number of displaced workers in a specified worker group by a tenure-adjusted, 2-year average estimate of employment for the same worker group. Employment estimates for each year were adjusted, using job-tenure data from the January 1983, 1987, 1991, and February 1996, 1998, and 2000 Current Population Survey (CPS) supplements, to include only those workers with 3 years of tenure or more. A 2-year average was then computed using those adjusted employment estimates.

In the service-producing industries, displacement rates were up to 3.7 percent in finance, insurance, and real estate and up to 2.5 percent in services. The services industry, however, continued to have the lowest displacement rate among nonagricultural industries in the private sector.

In the early 1980s, displacement among blue-collar workers was significantly higher than among their white-collar counterparts.[6] Over the past 2 decades, however, the difference in displacement rates for these two groups has narrowed. In 1999 and 2000, blue-collar workers again had a higher rate of job loss (3.3 percent) compared with white-collar workers (2.4 percent).

Tenure on the lost job. During the 1999–2000 period, 4.7 million workers were displaced, regardless of their tenure on the lost job. Nearly three-fifths of these displaced workers had less than 3 years of tenure before losing their job. As in prior displacement surveys, long-tenured workers were generally less likely to lose a job. (See table 3.)

The displacement rate for those with less than 3 years of experience with their employer was 5.3 percent—more than twice the rate for their more experienced counterparts (2.5 percent). The job loss rate during 1999–2000 was lowest (1.6 percent) for workers who had tenure of 20 years or more with their employer.

The displacement experience

Reason for job loss. About one-half of the 2.0 million long-tenured workers displaced during 1999–2000 lost their job because their plant or company closed or moved. As in prior surveys, plant or company closings contributed the most to worker displacement. About 3 in 10 workers reported their position or shift had been abolished. The remaining 20 percent of displaced workers cited insufficient work for their lost job. (See table 4.) These proportions have changed little across recent surveys.

Displaced workers with less education were more likely to cite plant or company closings as the reason for losing their job in 1999 or 2000. By contrast, displaced college graduates more often attributed job losses to having their position abolished. Research conducted by Henry S. Farber shows an increase in the share of more-educated displaced workers who cited a position or shift abolishment as the reason for job loss during the 1990s.[7] Farber finds this consistent with reports of significant job loss among white-collar workers during the early and mid-1990s.

Weeks without work. Displaced workers who found a new job were asked how long they went without work. The strong labor market of 1999 and 2000 again kept the duration of job search relatively low. In the 2002 survey, the median period between jobs for these 1.6 million displaced workers was 5.5 weeks, little changed from the prior survey. (See table 5.)

Other findings from the 2002 survey show that displaced workers aged 55 and older spent the most time without work—7.2 weeks, 2 weeks more than their counterparts aged 25–54. The median duration for women (7.7 weeks) was longer than that for men (4.1 weeks).

Displaced workers with more education typically spent less time without a job than those with less education. College graduates spent 5.6 weeks without a job, compared with a median 10.5 weeks for displaced workers without a high school diploma.

Long-tenured displaced workers in construction and in transportation and public utilities spent the least time between jobs—2.2 weeks and 2.3 weeks, respectively. By contrast, displaced workers whose last job was in finance, insurance, or real estate were without work for the longest median duration—8.2 weeks. Workers displaced from manufacturing jobs spent a median 6.5 weeks without work. In manufacturing and in finance, insurance, and real estate, nearly one-third of displaced workers spent 15 or more weeks without work. (See table 6.)

Table 3. Displacement rates by tenure on the lost job, 1981–2000

[Percent]

Tenure on the lost job	1981–82	1983–84	1985–86	1987–88	1989–90	1991–92[1]	1993–94	1995–96	1997–98	1999–2000
Total displaced, age 20 years and older	5.7	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.7
Less than 3 years	8.9	5.7	5.4	4.7	6.5	6.6	6.5	5.5	5.0	5.3
3 years or more	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.5
3 to 4 years	5.8	4.3	4.0	3.5	4.4	5.7	5.0	3.7	3.1	3.2
5 to 9 years	4.4	3.5	3.6	2.6	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.8
10 years or more	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9
10 to 14 years	3.1	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.9
15 to 19 years	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2
20 years or more	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.6

[1] Data, beginning with the 1991–92 period, are not directly comparable with earlier periods due to differences in estimation methodology.

NOTE: Displacement rates are calculated by dividing the number of displaced workers in a specified worker group by a tenure-adjusted, 2-year average estimate of employment for the same worker group. Employment estimates for each year were adjusted, using job-tenure data from the January 1983, 1987, 1991, and February 1996, 1998, and 2000 Current Population Survey (CPS) supplements.

Table 4. Long-tenured displaced workers who lost jobs in 1999 or 2000, by age, sex, educational attainment, and reason for job loss

Age, sex, and educational attainment	Displaced workers (in thousands)	Percent distribution		
		Plant or company closed down or moved	Insufficient work	Position or shift abolished
Total, 20 years and older	2,005	52.1	18.8	29.2
20 to 24 years	50	[1]	[1]	[1]
25 to 54 years	1,584	51.8	18.9	29.4
25 to 34 years	352	56.0	16.2	27.8
35 to 44 years	639	50.5	21.9	27.5
45 to 54 years	593	50.6	17.2	32.2
55 years and older	371	51.2	16.4	32.3
55 to 64 years	303	52.8	13.9	34.0
65 years and older	68	[1]	[1]	[1]
Men, 20 years and older	1,071	48.5	20.3	31.3
Women, 20 years and older	933	56.2	17.0	26.8
Educational attainment				
Less than a high school diploma	176	59.8	27.5	12.7
High school graduates, no college	665	55.0	24.4	20.6
Some college, no degree	450	55.9	14.5	29.6
Associate's degree	218	52.0	17.4	30.6
Bachelor's degree	345	42.2	14.2	43.6
Advanced degree	150	41.2	8.6	50.1

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 1999 and December 2000 because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

Table 5. Long-tenured displaced workers who found new jobs by weeks without work, age, sex, educational attainment, and employment status in January 2002

Characteristic	Total who found jobs (in thousands)	Weeks without work before finding a job					
		Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 52 weeks	52 weeks or more	Median weeks without work
Total, 20 years and older	1,604	785	360	225	170	64	5.5
25 to 54 years	1,336	656	306	202	135	37	5.2
25 to 34 years	311	136	84	56	30	5	6.6
35 to 44 years	549	281	136	63	52	17	4.3
45 to 54 years	474	238	86	83	53	14	4.5
55 years and older	230	107	43	21	32	27	7.2
Employed	1,433	713	315	209	149	47	4.7
Unemployed	104	41	24	12	17	10	8.3
Not in the labor force	68	31	21	4	5	7	[1]
Men							
Men, 20 years and older	883	467	207	100	80	29	4.1
Employed	795	424	186	88	71	26	4.0
Unemployed	57	26	10	11	9	1	[1]
Not in the labor force	29	16	11	0	0	2	[1]
Women							
Women, 20 years and older	720	318	153	125	90	34	7.7
Employed	636	288	129	120	78	21	7.2
Unemployed	45	14	14	1	7	9	[1]
Not in the labor force	38	15	10	4	5	4	[1]
Educational attainment							
Less than a high school diploma	109	38	36	23	6	6	10.5
High school graduates, no college	505	260	116	59	53	17	4.4
Some college, no degree	371	183	74	50	46	18	4.8
Associate's degree	177	83	48	19	25	2	5.8
Bachelor's degree	315	153	60	58	31	13	5.6
Advanced degree	126	67	26	16	9	8	4.0

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 1999 and December 2000 because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

Receipt of unemployment insurance. The receipt of unemployment insurance (UI) among displaced workers over the last 2 decades appears cyclical, varying with the economy's overall condition. With the economic expansion of the 1990s entering its 9th and 10th consecutive years in 1999 and 2000, relatively few displaced workers used UI.

About 45 percent of the 2.0 million long-tenured displaced workers in 1999–2000 used UI to replace some lost income following job loss, and one-fifth of those who received UI reported they had exhausted their benefits. Both proportions are the lowest recorded since the inception of the Displaced Worker Supplement in the early 1980s. (See table 7.) This lower incidence of UI receipt reflects the relatively few weeks that most displaced workers went without work and a high reemployment rate. As one would expect, displaced workers who spent more time between jobs were more reliant upon unemployment insurance and more likely to exhaust their benefits. Over two-thirds of those who spent a year or more between their old and new jobs exhausted their benefits. (See table 8.)

Table 6. Long-tenured displaced workers who found new jobs by weeks without work, industry, class of worker, and occupation of the lost job

Characteristic	Total who found jobs (in thousands)	Weeks without work before finding a job					
		Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 52 weeks	52 weeks or more	Median weeks without work
Total, 20 years and older	1,604	785	360	225	170	64	5.5
Industry and class of worker							
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	1,522	732	353	214	162	61	5.7
Mining	19	6	4	5	0	4	(1)
Construction	99	62	22	9	4	2	2.2
Manufacturing	466	209	113	71	50	23	6.5
Durable goods	272	132	69	34	32	5	5.2
Nondurable goods	194	77	44	36	18	19	9.9
Transportation and public utilities	101	55	13	18	15	0	2.3
Wholesale trade	108	58	14	11	13	12	4.2
Retail trade	207	96	53	20	31	7	6.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	154	66	38	32	13	5	8.2
Services	371	181	96	50	37	7	5.0
Professional services	170	87	46	16	18	3	4.4
Agricultural wage and salary workers	7	4	1	0	0	2	(1)
Government workers	63	45	5	11	2	0	(1)
Occupation							
Managerial and professional specialty	493	224	125	75	53	16	6.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	311	122	88	61	26	14	7.8
Professional specialty	184	102	38	15	27	2	3.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	510	251	112	61	65	21	5.0
Technicians and related support	58	31	17	6	0	4	(1)
Sales occupations	213	105	41	32	22	13	5.7
Administrative support, including clerical	240	115	54	23	43	5	5.1
Service occupations	88	45	27	9	5	2	4.4
Protective services	14	5	6	0	3	0	(1)
Other service occupations	73	40	20	9	2	2	(1)
Precision production, craft, and repair	214	108	47	29	24	6	4.4
Mechanics and repairers	61	27	8	10	14	2	(1)
Construction trades	50	37	6	6	1	0	(1)
Other precision production occupations	103	45	32	13	9	4	6.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	281	151	44	50	20	16	3.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	160	75	21	35	14	15	8.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	79	59	11	2	6	1	1.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	41	16	12	13	0	0	(1)
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4	1	1	0	0	2	(1)

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 1999 and December 2000 because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

Loss of health insurance. Many workers rely on employer-provided health insurance coverage. As a result, those who lose or leave a job may experience a period without health insurance. Nearly 3 in 4 workers displaced during 1999–2000 had been covered by an employer-provided health plan on the job they lost. (See table 9.)

Among displaced workers whose health insurance had been provided by their employer, 80 percent were covered by some group health insurance plan in January 2002.[8] The likelihood of having health insurance at the time of the survey largely depended on the employment status of displaced workers. About 86 percent of those employed in January 2002 had group health insurance, compared with only 48 percent of those who were unemployed. The coverage rate for unemployed persons was much lower than that recorded in the 2000 survey.

After displacement

Employment status. The reemployment rate—the proportion of long-tenured displaced workers employed at the time of the survey—was 74 percent in January 2002, about the same

Table 7. Long-tenured displaced workers by receipt and exhaustion of unemployment insurance benefits and employment status at the time of the survey

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	1981–82		1983–84		1985–86		1987–88		1989–90	
	Displaced workers	Percent	Displaced workers	Percent	Displaced workers	Percent	Displaced workers	Percent	Displaced workers	Percent
Total, 20 years and older	2,361	100.0	1,920	100.0	1,996	100.0	1,623	100.0	2,192	100.0
Received benefits[1]	1,725	73.1	1,223	63.7	1,239	62.1	929	57.2	1,301	59.4
Exhausted benefits	980	41.5	(2)	(2)	668	33.5	451	27.8	733	33.4
Employed	1,517	100.0	1,363	100.0	1,533	100.0	1,278	100.0	1,600	100.0
Received benefits	1,072	70.7	851	62.4	931	60.7	701	54.9	902	56.4
Exhausted benefits	469	30.9	(2)	(2)	443	28.9	277	21.7	424	26.5
Unemployed	480	100.0	240	100.0	192	100.0	124	100.0	293	100.0
Received benefits	405	84.4	176	73.3	146	76.0	88	71.0	210	71.7
Exhausted benefits	326	67.9	(2)	(2)	105	54.7	60	48.4	161	54.9
Not in the labor force	364	100.0	317	100.0	271	100.0	221	100.0	299	100.0
Received benefits	248	68.1	196	61.8	162	59.8	140	63.3	189	63.2
Exhausted benefits	185	50.8	(2)	(2)	120	44.3	114	51.6	148	49.5

Characteristic	1991–92		1993–94		1995–96		1997–98		1999–2000	
	Displaced workers	Percent	Displaced workers	Percent	Displaced workers	Percent	Displaced workers	Percent	Displaced workers	Percent
Total, 20 years and older	2,816	100.0	2,445	100.0	2,238	100.0	1,920	100.0	2,005	100.0
Received benefits[1]	1,746	62.0	1,302	53.3	1,142	51.0	883	46.0	897	44.7
Exhausted benefits	878	31.2	687	28.1	619	27.7	437	22.8	419	20.9
Employed	2,113	100.0	1,920	100.0	1,846	100.0	1,496	100.0	1,487	100.0
Received benefits	1,267	60.0	1,002	52.2	911	49.3	636	42.5	613	41.2
Exhausted benefits	499	23.6	468	24.4	448	24.3	251	16.8	233	15.7
Unemployed	313	100.0	177	100.0	114	100.0	108	100.0	210	100.0
Received benefits	241	77.0	117	66.1	74	64.9	75	69.4	118	56.2
Exhausted benefits	185	59.1	79	44.6	43	37.7	52	48.1	79	37.6
Not in the labor force	390	100.0	348	100.0	278	100.0	316	100.0	308	100.0
Received benefits	238	61.0	183	52.6	157	56.5	172	54.4	166	53.9
Exhausted benefits	194	49.7	140	40.2	128	46.0	134	42.4	107	34.7

[1] Data will not sum to totals or 100 percent because the numbers of displaced workers who reported that they did not receive benefits or did not answer are not shown separately.

[2] Data not available.

NOTE: Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left during the survey reference period because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

Table 8. Long-tenured displaced workers by receipt and exhaustion of unemployment insurance benefits, and weeks without work before finding a new job, 1999–2000

Weeks without work	Total (in thousands)	Percent distribution		
		Received benefits		Did not receive unemployment insurance
		Total	Exhausted benefits	
Total who found jobs	1,593	42.2	17.1	57.7
Less than 5 weeks	781	16.4	4.9	83.6
5 to 14 weeks	355	58.2	6.9	41.8
15 to 26 weeks	223	68.1	27.3	31.9
27 to 51 weeks	102	86.0	59.0	14.0
52 weeks or more	131	75.6	67.2	24.4

NOTE: Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 1999 and December 2000 because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

Table 9. Long-tenured displaced workers by incidence of group health insurance coverage on lost and current job, and by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and employment status in January 2002

Characteristic	Total (in thousands)	Covered by a group health insurance plan on lost job[1]			Not covered on lost job
		Total (in thousands)	Percent covered by any group health insurance plan in January 2002		
			Yes	No	
Total, 20 years and older	2,005	1,457	79.7	20.0	537
Employed	1,487	1,108	85.6	14.0	372
Unemployed	210	146	47.9	52.1	60
Not in the labor force	308	203	69.5	29.6	105
Men, 20 years and older	1,071	795	82.8	17.0	266
Employed	824	625	88.6	11.2	192
Unemployed	130	90	51.1	48.9	35
Not in the labor force	118	80	71.3	26.3	38
Women, 20 years and older	933	662	76.0	23.6	271
Employed	663	483	81.8	17.6	180
Unemployed	80	56	[2]	[2]	25
Not in the labor force	190	123	68.3	31.7	67
White[3]					
Total, 20 years and older	1,678	1,226	80.5	19.1	441
Men	907	679	83.9	15.8	217
Women	770	547	76.4	23.0	223
Black[3]					
Total, 20 years and older	261	177	78.0	22.0	84
Men	128	88	80.7	19.3	39
Women	134	89	75.3	25.8	44
Hispanic origin[3]					
Total, 20 years and older	152	80	73.8	27.5	72
Men	53	27	[2]	[2]	26
Women	99	53	[2]	[2]	46

[1] Health insurance coverage excludes Medicare or Medicaid. Detail will not sum to totals or 100 percent because a small number of respondents did not know about their coverage on their past and/or current job.

[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[3] Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented, and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

NOTE: Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 1999 and December 2000 because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

Table 10. Long-tenured displaced workers by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and employment status in January 2002

Characteristic	Displaced workers (in thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status in January 2002		
		Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Total, 20 years and older	2,005	74.2	10.5	15.4
20 to 24 years	50	[1]	[1]	[1]
25 to 54 years	1,584	78.4	11.1	10.5
25 to 34 years	352	80.2	9.3	10.6
35 to 44 years	639	79.8	12.0	8.2
45 to 54 years	593	75.8	11.2	13.0
55 years and older	371	56.8	8.2	35.0
55 to 64 years	303	64.4	7.6	27.7
65 years and older	68	[1]	[1]	[1]
Men, 20 years and older	1,071	76.9	12.1	11.0
Women, 20 years and older	933	71.0	8.6	20.4
White[2]				
Total, 20 years and older	1,678	75.1	9.8	15.1
Men	907	78.8	11.2	10.0
Women	770	70.7	8.1	21.2
Black[2]				
Total, 20 years and older	261	68.7	14.3	17.0
Men	128	66.2	15.1	18.6
Women	134	71.1	13.5	15.4
Hispanic origin[2]				
Total, 20 years and older	152	69.6	18.2	12.2
Men	53	[1]	[1]	[1]
Women	99	67.4	15.1	17.5

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[2] Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented, and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

NOTE: Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 1999 and December 2000 because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

as in the prior survey. The share of displaced workers who were unemployed when surveyed was nearly 11 percent, almost double the proportion measured in the 2000 survey. (See table 10.)

Overall, labor market conditions were weak in January 2002 following the recession that ended in November 2001.[9] The employment-population ratio declined from 64.3 percent when the recession began in March 2001 to 62.7 percent in January 2002. The national unemployment rate rose from 4.3 percent to 5.6 percent over the same period. Thus, at the time of the survey, displaced workers faced a labor market characterized by significantly diminished labor demand.

Compared with the prior (Feb. 2000) survey, displaced workers across the major demographic groups experienced declines in reemployment rates and increased likelihood of unemployment when surveyed in January 2002. Men were again more likely than women to be reemployed. The reemployment rate for men was 77 percent, compared with 71 percent for women. Blacks and Hispanics who had lost jobs during 1999 or 2000 had similar reemployment rates in January 2002, about 69 percent and 70 percent, respectively. The reemployment rate for blacks was down nearly 18 percentage points from the 2000 survey; the rate for Hispanics was down 7 percentage points. The proportions of black and Hispanic job losers who were unemployed in January 2002 increased significantly to 14 and 18 percent, respectively.

Older displaced workers were most likely to have left the labor force following displacement. Among displaced workers aged 55 and older, 35 percent were not in the labor force. Following a job loss, this exit from the labor force among many older individuals likely reflects a decision to retire.[10]

Moving to another area. After losing a job, some displaced workers move to another area to search for work or to take another job. Among long-tenured workers displaced during 1999 or 2000, only 8 percent had moved for one of these reasons. Overall, those who moved to find work had the same reemployment rate as those who did not move. (See table 11.)

The new jobs

Switching industries and occupations. To find work following job loss, many displaced workers enter a new industry or pursue an entirely new line of work. One-half of all long-tenured workers displaced in 1999 or 2000 and reemployed in January 2002 had switched to a new major industry. (See table 12.)

Table 11. Long-tenured displaced workers by age, sex, and whether they moved to a different city or county to find or take another job, January 2002

[Numbers in thousands]

Age and sex	Nonmovers			Movers		
	Total	Employed in January 2002	Percent	Total	Employed in January 2002	Percent
Total						
Total, 20 years and older	1,847	1,370	74.2	158	117	74.1
25 to 54 years	1,449	1,143	78.9	135	99	73.3
55 years and older	357	202	56.6	14	9	(1)
Men						
Total, 20 years and older	967	743	76.8	105	81	77.1
25 to 54 years	776	631	81.3	96	73	76.0
55 years and older	177	104	58.8	8	8	(1)
Women						
Total, 20 years and older	880	627	71.3	53	36	(1)
25 to 54 years	673	511	75.9	39	26	(1)
55 years and older	180	98	54.4	5	1	(1)

[1]Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 1999 and December 2000 because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

Table 12. Long-tenured displaced workers by industry of lost job and percent reemployed in the same industry or in the services industry, January 2002

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry of lost job	Total	Total reemployed	Percent in the same industry	Percent in the services industry
Total, nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	1,893	1,413	49.9	33.8
Mining	27	19	(1)	(1)
Construction	121	82	58.5	17.1
Manufacturing	619	445	46.1	24.9
Durable goods	376	263	40.3	28.1
Nondurable goods	244	182	29.7	20.3
Transportation and public utilities	131	84	35.7	28.6
Wholesale trade	119	108	21.3	21.3
Retail trade	249	174	48.3	21.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	170	138	49.3	16.7
Services	453	363	66.4	66.4

[1]Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 1999 and December 2000 because their plant or company closed down or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

Industry switching varies across the major sectors. Workers displaced from jobs in construction and in the services industry were most likely to be reemployed in the same industry. In fact, about two-thirds of those who lost jobs in services were reemployed in that same industry when surveyed in 2002. By contrast, only one in five workers displaced from jobs in the wholesale trade industry remained in that sector upon reemployment.

Employment growth during 1999 and 2000 was concentrated in the service sector.[11] Employment in the services industry increased by 4.0 million during this period. One-third of all reemployed displaced workers were employed in the services industry in January 2002.

Displaced workers are less likely to switch their occupation following job loss than they are to change industries. Sixty percent of these reemployed individuals worked in the same major occupational group in January 2002. (See table 13.) Across different industries, many occupations require specific knowledge or skills, leading many who have lost jobs to search for work in a similar occupation. Displaced white-collar workers are more likely to stay in the same occupation than blue-collar workers—64 versus 53 percent, respectively.

Among the 1.5 million long-tenured workers who lost jobs in 1999 or 2000 and who were reemployed in January 2002,

9 percent had taken a service job. Displaced blue-collar workers were more likely to switch to a service job than their white-collar counterparts.

Earnings. Of the 2.0 million long-tenured workers displaced during 1999–2000, 92 percent lost full-time jobs. When surveyed in January 2002, about 62 percent of them were once again working in full-time wage and salary jobs, 8 percent held part-time jobs, and 6 percent were self-employed or working as unpaid family workers. One-quarter of these displaced workers were either unemployed or no longer in the labor force when surveyed. (See table 14.)

Among displaced workers who were reemployed in full-time jobs in January 2002, half reported earning at or above what they had earned on the lost job, and half reported earning less than what they had earned previously. After losing a job

Table 13. Long-tenured displaced workers by occupation of lost job and percent reemployed in the same occupation or in service occupations, January 2002

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation of lost job	Total	Total reemployed	Percent in the same occupation	Percent in service occupations
Total, 20 years and older	2,005	1,487	60.1	9.0
White-collar occupations[1]	1,194	930	63.7	4.8
Managerial and professional specialty	596	469	68.7	1.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	373	300	48.3	2.3
Professional specialty	223	170	71.2	1.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	598	461	58.6	7.8
Technicians and related support	72	53	[2]	[2]
Sales occupations	249	196	51.0	8.2
Administrative support, including clerical	277	212	50.0	4.7
Service occupations	124	85	64.7	64.7
Blue-collar occupations[1]	646	454	53.1	7.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	267	219	44.3	8.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	379	235	61.3	6.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	11	6	[2]	[2]

[1] See text footnote for a definition of the white- and blue-collar occupations.
[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.
NOTE: Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 1999 and December 2000 because their plant or company closed down or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

Table 14. Median weekly earnings of long-tenured displaced full-time wage and salary workers on their lost jobs and on jobs held at the time of the survey

[Numbers in thousands]

Survey date and reference period for job loss	Displaced full-time wage and salary workers	Part time	Reemployed in full-time wage and salary jobs									Self-employed and unpaid family workers	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
			Total[1]	Total who reported earnings	Earnings relative to those of lost job: At least 20 percent below	Below, but within 20 percent	Equal or above, but within 20 percent	At least 20 percent above	Median weekly earnings on: Lost job	Job held at survey date	Percent change			
January:														
1984, 1981–82	2,157	151	1,135	1,023	33.7	17.5	27.0	21.8	$340	$293	–13.8	114	446	309
1986, 1983–84	1,798	122	1,087	1,086	26.5	13.9	27.1	32.5	329	330	0.3	90	233	266
1988, 1985–86	1,855	111	1,187	1,105	32.9	14.8	29.3	23.0	412	353	–14.3	143	179	235
1990, 1987–88	1,464	83	995	878	27.2	18.8	25.1	28.9	416	391	–6.0	92	115	179
1992, 1989–90	2,011	131	1,201	1,088	31.1	17.1	28.1	23.7	439	410	–6.6	149	275	252
February:														
1994, 1991–92	2,563	201	1,536	1,386	34.4	17.8	28.4	19.4	553	473	–14.5	210	295	322
1996, 1993–94	2,167	143	1,396	1,245	33.7	19.8	25.2	21.3	539	461	–14.5	184	156	288
1998, 1995–96	2,011	188	1,358	1,192	26.1	19.3	30.2	24.4	558	535	–4.1	122	104	240
2000, 1997–98	1,738	109	1,171	1,005	23.7	15.7	34.5	26.1	567	565	–.4	89	101	269
January:														
2002, 1999–2000	1,853	141	1,140	948	26.4	22.9	30.7	20.0	695	645	–7.2	103	205	264

[1] Includes some workers who did not report earnings on the lost job.
NOTE: Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they lost or left because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

Table 15. Median weekly earnings of long-tenured displaced full-time wage and salary workers on their lost jobs and on jobs held in January 2002, by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and educational attainment

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Displaced full-time wage and salary workers	Part time	Reemployed in full-time wage and salary jobs in January 2002											
			Total[1]	Total who reported earnings	Earnings relative to those of lost job				Median weekly earnings on:			Self-employed and unpaid family workers	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
					At least 20 percent below	Below, but within 20 percent	Equal or above, but within 20 percent	At least 20 percent above	Lost job	Job held in January 2002	Percent change			
Total, 20 years and older	1,853	141	1,140	948	26.4	22.9	30.7	20.0	$695	$645	−7.2	103	205	264
20 to 24 years	35	4	16	10	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0	4	12
25 to 54 years	1,478	88	993	842	26.4	21.6	31.1	20.9	697	650	−6.7	80	171	146
25 to 34 years	334	21	229	208	21.2	19.7	28.4	30.8	570	618	8.4	19	28	37
35 to 44 years	590	53	393	342	23.1	24.3	31.9	20.8	708	686	−3.1	24	77	43
45 to 54 years	554	14	370	294	34.0	19.7	32.3	13.9	783	635	−18.9	37	67	65
55 to 64 years	286	37	131	95	29.5	26.3	29.5	14.7	720	662	−8.1	21	23	74
65 years and older	54	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	33
Men, 20 years and older	1,033	42	676	559	25.0	22.9	32.2	19.9	779	721	−7.2	79	125	112
Women, 20 years and older	820	99	463	390	28.2	23.1	28.5	20.3	590	527	−10.7	24	80	153
White[3]														
Total, 20 years and older	1,541	115	964	807	26.4	21.8	30.4	21.4	722	670	−7.2	89	159	215
Men	873	36	590	486	24.9	23.7	30.0	21.4	811	745	−8.1	65	97	85
Women	669	78	374	321	28.7	19.0	30.8	21.5	605	558	−7.8	24	62	130
Black[3]														
Total, 20 years and older	251	24	143	111	26.1	29.7	36.0	8.1	536	454	−15.3	6	37	40
Men	124	6	69	58	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	6	19	24
Women	127	18	74	54	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0	18	16
Hispanic origin[3]														
Total, 20 years and older	143	19	78	71	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	3	28	16
Men	53	7	29	25	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	3	13	1
Women	90	12	48	46	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0	15	15
Educational attainment														
Less than a high school diploma	167	27	67	53	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	7	27	39
High school graduates, no college	616	40	351	288	27.8	28.1	24.3	19.8	607	555	−8.6	13	111	100
Some college, no degree	419	33	273	240	31.3	21.7	26.3	20.8	615	571	−7.2	18	28	67
Associate's degree	201	15	143	121	32.2	18.2	33.1	16.5	704	715	−1.6	7	12	24
Bachelor's degree	311	20	207	177	20.3	22.0	33.9	23.7	998	962	−3.6	39	24	20
Advanced degree	139	5	98	68	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	19	2	14

[1] Includes 192,000 who did not report earnings on their lost job.

[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[3] Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

NOTE: Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 1999 and December 2000 because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

Table 16. Median weekly earnings of long-tenured displaced full-time wage and salary workers on their lost jobs and on jobs held in January 2002, by industry and class of worker of lost job

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Displaced full-time wage and salary workers	Part time	Reemployed in full-time wage and salary jobs in January 2002											
			Total[1]	Total who reported earnings	Earnings relative to those of lost job				Median weekly earnings on:			Self-employed and unpaid family workers	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
					At least 20 percent below	Below, but within 20 percent	Equal or above, but within 20 percent	At least 20 percent above	Lost job	Job held in January 2002	Percent change			
Total, 20 years and older	1,853	141	1,140	948	26.4	22.9	30.7	20.0	$695	$645	–7.2	103	205	264
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	1,767	130	1,096	917	27.0	23.1	29.7	20.2	694	643	–7.3	100	196	244
Mining	27	0	15	15	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	4	4	4
Construction	116	2	73	65	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	7	34	0
Manufacturing	607	28	379	312	33.3	27.6	20.2	18.9	662	571	–13.7	28	51	121
Durable goods	370	18	213	169	29.0	26.6	22.5	21.9	716	597	–16.6	26	35	78
Nondurable goods	237	10	165	143	38.5	28.7	17.5	15.4	614	511	–16.8	2	16	43
Transportation and public utilities	128	8	68	54	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	5	26	21
Transportation	75	8	40	36	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	5	16	6
Communications and other public utilities	52	0	27	18	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0	10	15
Wholesale and retail trade	327	31	196	163	25.2	14.7	44.8	15.3	662	606	–8.5	27	36	37
Wholesale trade	116	12	74	56	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	19	9	3
Retail trade	210	19	123	106	33.0	18.9	34.9	13.2	595	533	–10.4	7	27	34
Finance, insurance, and real estate	162	18	109	92	19.6	23.9	38.0	18.5	787	716	–9.0	9	12	14
Services	394	39	257	215	25.6	20.5	29.8	24.2	692	715	3.3	21	30	47
Professional services	186	18	118	102	33.3	17.6	29.4	19.6	680	688	1.2	10	7	32
Other services	196	20	132	107	19.6	24.3	31.8	24.3	671	711	6.0	10	23	10
Agricultural wage and salary workers	17	6	2	2	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	3	0	6
Government workers	58	4	38	31	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0	5	11

[1] Includes 192,000 who did not report earnings on their lost job.
[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.
NOTE: Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 1999 and December 2000 because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

in 1999 or 2000, median weekly earnings for these reemployed persons fell 7 percent.[12] One-quarter of this group reported their earnings on the new job were 20 percent or more below those on the job they lost.

In an analysis of earnings losses incurred by displaced workers over the full survey reference period (1999–2001), Farber not only emphasizes the decline in earnings on the new job compared with the old, but also measures the foregone earnings increases many workers might have received had they not been displaced.[13] Using a control group of nondisplaced workers, Farber estimates an average wage gain of nearly 7 percent in the 1999–2001 period. When combined with the average earnings decline from the lost job to the new, Farber finds that the overall earnings decline associated with displacement increased in the 1990s from a low of 5.5 percent in the mid-1990s to a high of 15.2 percent in 1999-2001. Given the relatively strong wage growth since the mid-1990s, he attributes a greater share of the overall earnings effect to the foregone earnings component.

Older displaced workers who were reemployed in 2002 experienced steep declines in their median weekly earnings. Persons aged 45 to 54 saw their earnings decline by 19 percent, and those aged 55 to 64 lost 8 percent at the median. (See table 15 on page 65.) Younger displaced workers received better pay in their new jobs, with median weekly earnings up 8 percent. Men and women had similar median

earnings losses following displacement. Earnings for blacks declined by 15 percent, about twice the earnings loss experienced by whites (7 percent).

Reemployed displaced workers across most major industries experienced earnings losses. Workers displaced from manufacturing found jobs with median weekly earnings nearly 14 percent below those on their former job. One-third had jobs in which earnings were 20 percent or more below what they earned previously. Those who lost jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate, as well as those who lost wholesale or retail trade jobs, saw their median earnings decline by 9 percent upon reemployment. (See table 16 on page 66.)

THE PEAK IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY in 1999–2000 contributed to the strongest labor market conditions in 30 years. The incidence and likelihood of job loss remained low. In 1999–2000, 2.0 million long-tenured workers were displaced from their jobs, about the same level reported during 1997–98 (1.9 million). The overall displacement rate held at 2.5 percent for a second consecutive 2-year survey period. While these measures indicate there were relatively few job losers in 1999–2000, the displacement rate did not fall below the rate experienced during the economic expansion of the late-1980s.

Of long-tenured workers who lost jobs in 1999 or 2000, about three-quarters were reemployed when surveyed in January 2002. Displaced workers who found a new job spent relatively few weeks without work—5.5 weeks at the median, about the same as in the prior survey. With little time between jobs, a relatively small proportion of displaced workers used unemployment insurance benefits.

The 2001 recession brought an increased incidence of job displacement. While the official end to the recession preceded the January 2002 survey date, the labor market in early 2002 was characterized by continued job loss and decreasing labor demand. These labor market conditions certainly affected the ability of displaced workers to find new jobs and contributed to overall earnings losses upon reemployment. □

Notes

[1] The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), generally viewed as the arbiter of business cycle dates, designated March 1991 as the trough of the recession that began in July 1990.

[2] Data on nonfarm payroll employment are derived from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey, a monthly sample survey that collects information on employment, hours, and earnings from about 400,000 business establishments. The unemployment rate is derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample survey of about 60,000 households, conducted monthly by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The CPS collects information about the demographic characteristics and employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and older.

[3] Displacement rates are calculated by dividing the number of displaced workers in a specified worker group by a tenure-adjusted, 2-year average estimate of employment for the same worker group. Employment estimates for each year were adjusted using job-tenure data from the January 1983, 1987, 1991, and February 1996, 1998, and 2000 CPS supplements, to include only those workers with 3 years of tenure or more. A 2-year average was then computed using those adjusted employment estimates.

[4] Reemployment rates and other measures concerning a worker's current employment status may not be strictly comparable between the 2002 and 2000 surveys. In 2002, the survey was conducted in January and, in 2000, it was done in February. Between January and February of each year, there is usually a large seasonal increase in employment. Hence, it is possible that reemployment rates as measured in any given January may be lower than those measured in February because of this seasonal employment pattern. However, in the January 2002 data, it is not possible to disentangle the effects of the seasonal pattern on the data from cyclical or other economic factors.

[5] Estimates of worker displacement in the year immediately preceding the survey date should be analyzed with caution. Research suggests a significant "recall bias" among survey respondents who are asked to report the year in which they were displaced. There is evidence to suggest that displacement may be overstated in the year closest to the survey data, in this case, 2001. For more information on recall bias in the Displaced Worker Supplement to the CPS, see David S. Evans and Linda S. Leighton, "Retrospective Bias in the Displaced Worker Surveys," *Journal of Human Resources*, spring 1995, pp. 386–396.

[6] For the purposes of this analysis, blue-collar occupations are defined as the sum of the "precision production, craft, and repair" and "operators, fabricators, and laborers" categories. The white-collar occupations are made up of the "managerial and professional specialty" and "technical, sales, and administrative support" categories.

[7] See Henry S. Farber, "Job Loss in the United States, 1981–2001," Working Paper 9707 (National Bureau of Economic Research, May 2003).

[8] In the survey, the question concerning health insurance on the lost job specifically relates to receiving coverage from the former employer and excludes any other sources. The question posed to respondents about current health insurance coverage (at the time of the survey) relates to health insurance coverage from *any* source.

[9] The NBER designated November 2001 as the trough of the recession that began in March 2001. However, although the recession officially ended in late-2001, labor market conditions continued to weaken well into 2002.

[10] Sewin Chan and Ann Huff Stevens, in their analysis of Health and Retirement Study (HRS) data, found that a job displacement for an older worker led to a significant increase in the likelihood of retirement. See Sewin Chan and Ann Huff Stevens, "How Does Job Loss Affect the Timing of Retirement?" Working Paper 8780 (National Bureau of Economic Research, February 2002).

[11] For a comprehensive overview of jobs in the services industry, see Joseph R. Meisenheimer II, "The services industry in the 'good' versus 'bad' jobs debate," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1998, pp. 22–47.

[12] Note that the impact of decreases are somewhat understated, and the impact of increases overstated, as the earnings data are not adjusted for inflation.

[13] Farber, "Job Loss in the United States," May 2003.

Appendix: survey methods and data limitations

The data presented in this article were collected through a supplement to the January 2002 Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of about 60,000 households that provides basic data on employment and unemployment for the nation. The purpose of this supplement was to obtain information on the number and characteristics of persons who had been displaced (as defined below) from their jobs over the prior 3 calendar years.

The first question asked of survey respondents aged 20 and older was, "During the last 3 calendar years, that is, January 1999 through December 2001, did (you/name) lose a job, or leave one because: (his/her/your) plant or company closed or moved, (his/her/your) position or shift was abolished, insufficient work, or another similar reason?" If the answer to that question was "yes," then the respondent was asked to identify which reason, among the following, best described the reason for the job loss:

- Plant or company closed down or moved
- Plant or company operating but lost job because of:
  - Insufficient work
  - Position or shift abolished
  - Seasonal job completed
- Self-operated business failed
- Some other reason

Respondents who provided one of the first three reasons—plant or company closed or moved, insufficient work, or position or shift abolished—were classified as displaced and asked additional questions about the lost job, including how many years they had worked for their employer; the year the job was lost; the earnings, industry, and occupation of the lost job; and whether health insurance had been provided. Other questions were asked to determine what occurred before and after the job loss, such as: Was the respondent notified of the upcoming dismissal? How long did he/she go without work? Did he/she receive unemployment benefits? And, if so, were the benefits used up? Did the person move to another location after the job loss to take or look for another job?

Information also was collected about current health insurance coverage (other than medicare and medicaid) and current earnings for those employed in January 2002. Most data presented here refer to workers who lost or left jobs in which they had worked for 3 or more years.

There are several important differences between the February 1994, 1996, 1998, and 2000 surveys, and surveys conducted every other January from 1984 to 1992, in the counting of displaced workers that render the data not strictly comparable:

1) In January 1994, there was a major change made to the CPS—the implementation of a redesigned survey questionnaire and collection methodology. (For more information on these changes, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in the February 1994 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. See also "Overhauling the Current Population Survey: a special issue," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1993, pp.3–33.)
2) The reference period used when asking questions about displacement was shortened from "the prior 5 years" in earlier surveys to "the prior 3 calendar years" in surveys conducted since February 1994. This was done because the reliability of the data appears to decrease as the length of the reference period increases. For example, in the January 1992 survey, the number of displacements in the first 2 years—that is, 1987 and 1988—were markedly lower than when those 2 years were the third and fourth years of the reference period in the January 1990 survey, a clear indication of recall problems in the years farthest from the survey date.
3) This article also excludes displacements that occurred in the year closest to the survey date. This was done to reduce the likelihood of including persons who, having lost their jobs relatively recently, were counted as displaced when their job losses eventually prove to be temporary rather than permanent.
4) Displaced workers who cited one of the three displacement reasons for job loss, and then responded later in the questionnaire that their "class of worker" on their lost job was self-employed, were excluded from the count of displaced workers in the surveys conducted since 1994, whereas they had been included in prior ones.
5) In the surveys conducted since February 1994, respondents who reported that they had lost their jobs in the year closest to the survey date (for example, 2001 in the January 2002 survey), and expected to be recalled within the next 6 months, were left out of the count of displaced workers. In earlier surveys, respondents were not asked directly about their expectation of recall.
6) Between 1994 and 2000, displaced worker surveys were conducted in February, whereas the five previous surveys, and the most recent, were conducted in January. In 1994, the survey was postponed 1 month to help ease the transition of the redesigned survey and collection methodology that occurred in January 1994. Also, the reference periods in the 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002 surveys were the prior three calendar years, for example, 1999, 2000, and 2001 in the January 2002 survey. Prior to the 1994 survey, those losing jobs in the weeks of January prior to the survey were counted as displaced.
7) Displaced worker surveys conducted prior to the February 1994 survey also are not completely comparable to those from 1994 forward because the earlier surveys were not adjusted for supplement nonresponse. (It should be noted that supplement nonresponse was much lower in Displaced Worker Surveys conducted prior to 1996.) A proportion of the people who complete the basic CPS questionnaire on labor force status do not provide usable responses to the supplementary questions. Respondents may choose to answer none of the supplement questions, or they may not provide answers to key questions within the supplement. Reweighting is one of the methods historically used to adjust for such supplement nonresponse. It accounts for missing information by increasing the weights assigned to the individuals from whom information was obtained. Currently, the Census Bureau calculates supplement weights for all CPS supplemental questionnaires.

During and after the administration of the February 1996 and 1998 Displaced Worker Surveys, quality assessment research was conducted as part of the Bureau's ongoing effort to improve the quality of its surveys. For more information on the research conducted on the February 1996 survey, see James L. Esposito and Sylvia Fisher, "A Summary of Quality-Assessment Research Conducted on the 1996 Displaced-Worker/Job-Tenure/Occupational-Mobility Supplement," BLS Statistical Note Number 43.

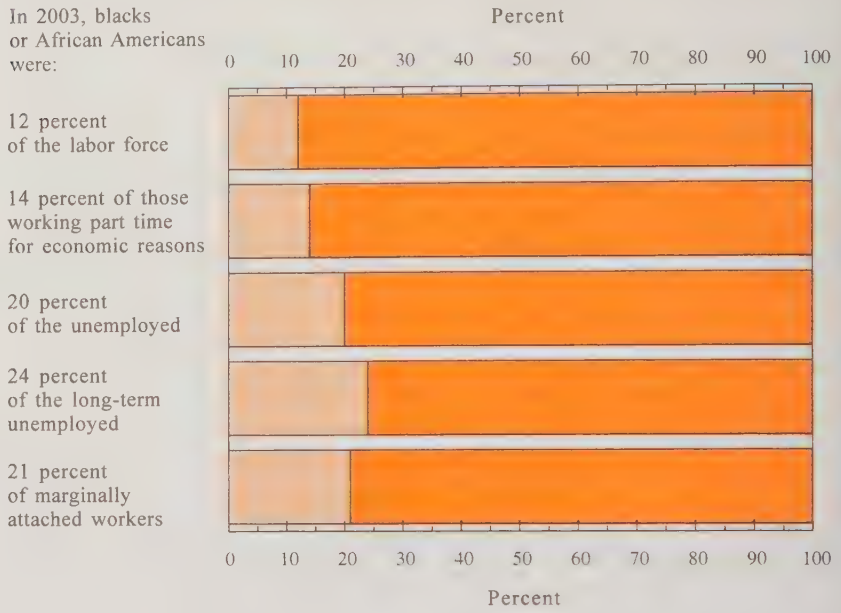
A visual essay:

Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics in the civilian labor force

- **Labor market problems**
  Blacks were more likely to experience long-term unemployment
- **Labor force participation**
  A greater percentage of Hispanics were either working or looking for work
- **Mothers in the labor force**
  For mothers with children under 18 years old, blacks were more likely to be in the labor force
- **Employment ratios**
  Employment-population ratios for blacks continue to be lower
- **Managerial and professional employment**
  Blacks and Hispanics are still less likely to hold these types of jobs
- **Unemployment**
  Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately represented
- **Duration of job search**
  Average duration of unemployment for jobless Hispanics was much shorter
- **Educational attainment**
  Hispanic workers are far less likely to have completed high school
- **Weekly earnings**
  Earnings of full-time workers were higher for Asians

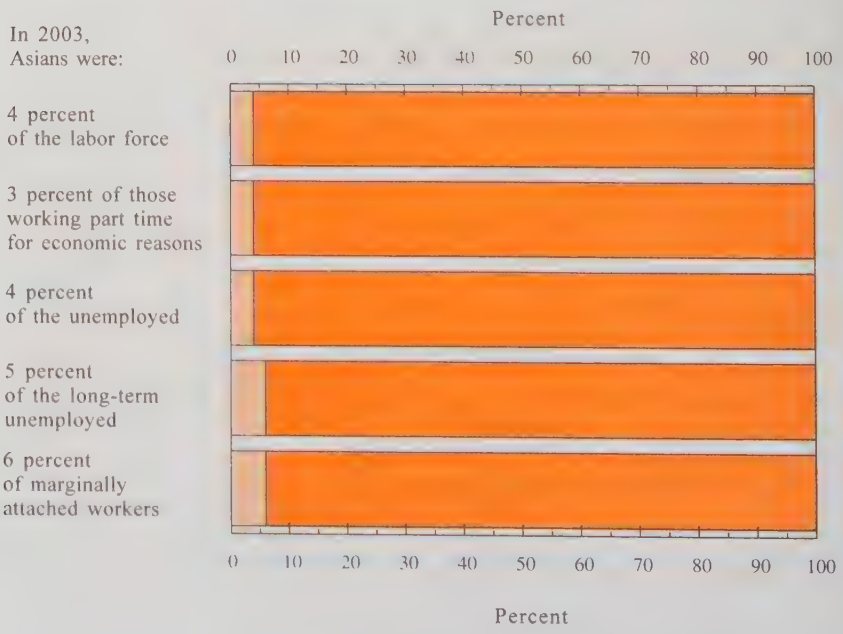
- Although blacks made up just 12 percent of the U.S. labor force in 2003, they were more likely than other groups to experience labor market problems. For instance, they accounted for 20 percent of the unemployed and 24 percent of the long-term unemployed (persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer).
- Also, blacks were a disproportionate share of the marginally attached—persons who were available for work and had searched for work during the prior 12 months but who were not currently looking for work.

1. Selected labor force characteristics of black or African-American workers


In 2003, blacks or African Americans were:
12 percent of the labor force
14 percent of those working part time for economic reasons
20 percent of the unemployed
24 percent of the long-term unemployed
21 percent of marginally attached workers
Percent
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Percent

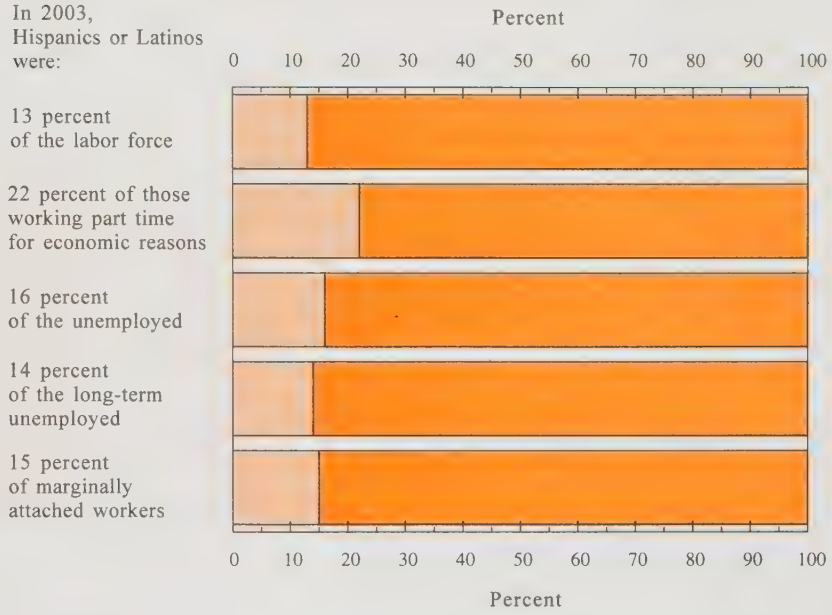
- Asians made up about 4 percent of the labor force, and similar proportions of the unemployed and other categories of persons experiencing various kinds of labor market difficulty.

2. Selected labor force characteristics of Asian workers


In 2003, Asians were:
4 percent of the labor force
3 percent of those working part time for economic reasons
4 percent of the unemployed
5 percent of the long-term unemployed
6 percent of marginally attached workers
Percent
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Percent

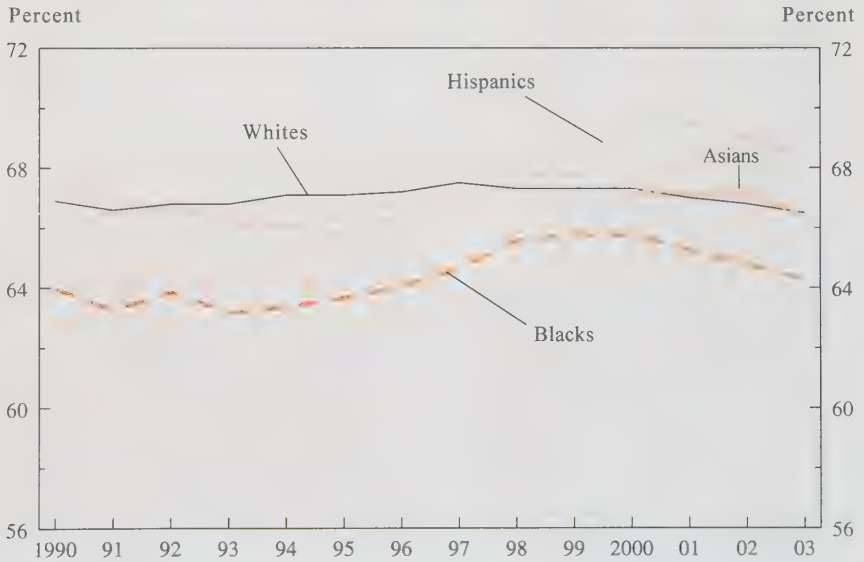
- Hispanics or Latinos accounted for 13 percent of the labor force. Hispanics or Latinos were disproportionately likely to work part time for economic reasons; they generally are somewhat less likely to experience labor market difficulties than blacks. For example, Hispanic or Latino workers accounted for 14 percent of the long-term unemployed (persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer) in 2003, just more than half the proportion accounted for by blacks.

3. Selected labor force characteristics of Hispanic or Latino workers


In 2003, Hispanics or Latinos were:
13 percent of the labor force
22 percent of those working part time for economic reasons
16 percent of the unemployed
14 percent of the long-term unemployed
15 percent of marginally attached workers
Percent
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Percent

- In 2003, the labor force participation rate—the percent of persons 16 years and older who are working or looking for work—was 64.3 percent for blacks; this compares with 68.3 percent of all Hispanics or Latinos. The rates for whites and Asians were 66.5 and 66.4 percent, respectively.

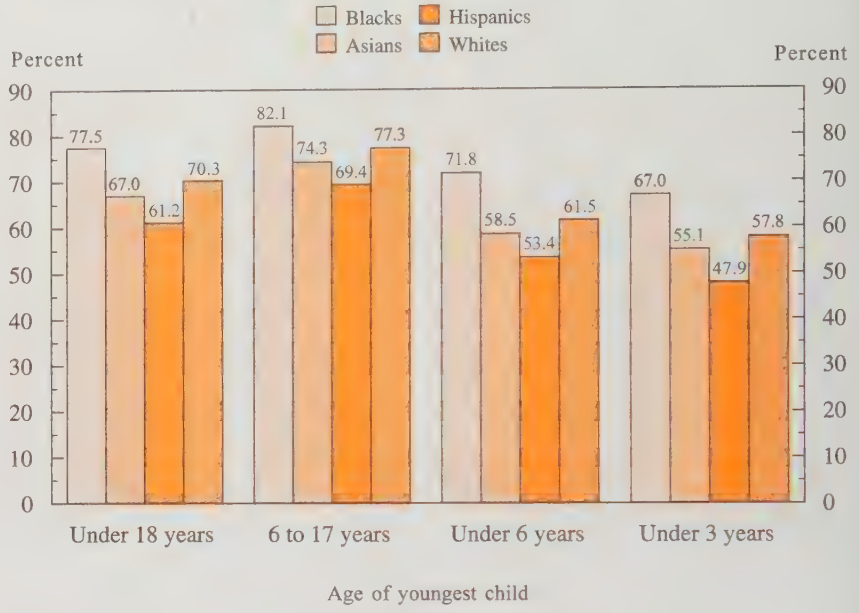
4. Blacks or African Americans continue to be less likely to participate in the labor force than whites, Asians, and Hispanics or Latinos



NOTE: Beginning in 2003, data by race include persons who selected that specific group only. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race group were included in the group they identified as their main race. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity are those who specifically identified themselves as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. In addition, persons whose ethnicity are identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as race. Data by Hispanic or Latino origin for 2003 also are not strictly comparable with data for prior years.

- In 2003, as in the past, black mothers with children under 18 years were more likely than white mothers to be in the labor force—78 percent compared with 70 percent. In contrast, Hispanic or Latino mothers were less likely than black or white mothers to be labor force participants. About 67 percent of Asian mothers were labor force participants in 2003.

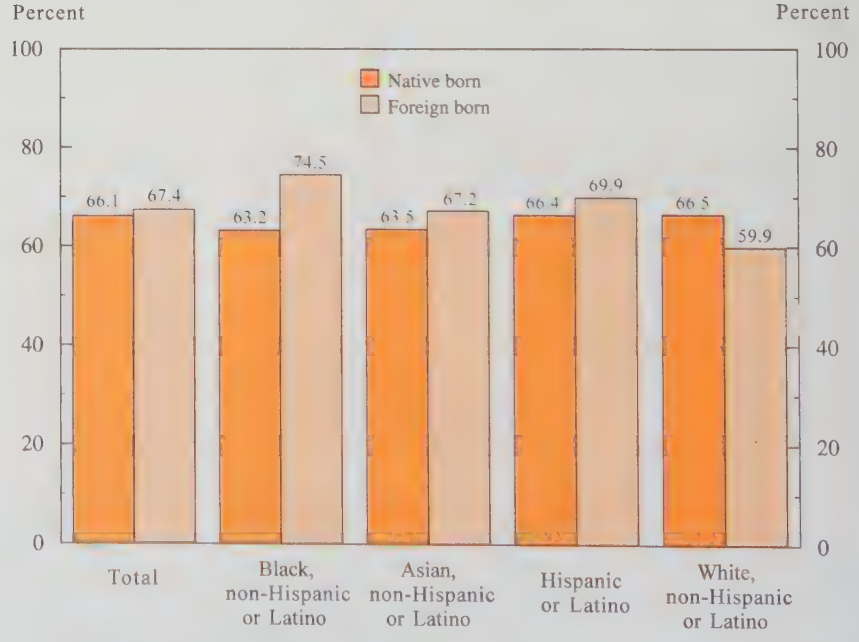
5. Black or African-American mothers have the highest labor force participation rates



NOTE: 2003 annual averages.

- Overall, the foreign born are more likely than the native born to participate in the U.S. labor force. Among non-Hispanic blacks, non-Hispanic Asians, and Hispanics or Latinos, the participation rates for the foreign born were higher than for their native-born counterparts—and in the case of blacks, much higher. In contrast, foreign-born, non-Hispanic whites were less likely than their native-born counterparts to be labor force participants. This is partly because foreign-born whites are older than are the other groups.
- Hispanics or Latinos were the largest share of foreign-born persons in the labor force—48.4 percent. They are followed by non-Hispanic Asians (21.8 percent), non-Hispanic whites (20.2 percent), and non-Hispanic blacks (8.4 percent).

6. Labor force participation rates for the foreign born tend to be higher than for the native born



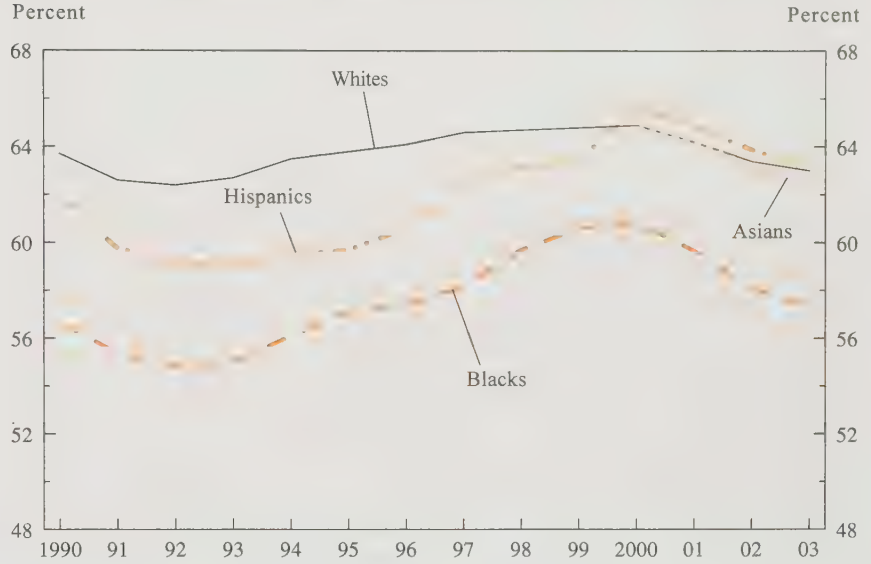
NOTE: 2003 annual averages.

- In 2003, the employment-population ratio (the proportion of the population that is employed) was 57.4 percent for blacks, compared with 63.1 percent for Hispanics or Latinos, and 63.0 percent for whites. The rate for Asians was 62.4 percent.

- Since 1993, the employment-population ratio was up by about 2 percentage points for blacks and by nearly 4 percentage points for Hispanics or Latinos, compared with a gain of 0.3 percentage point for whites.

- Across all race and ethnicity groups, employment-population ratios declined following the 2001 recession.

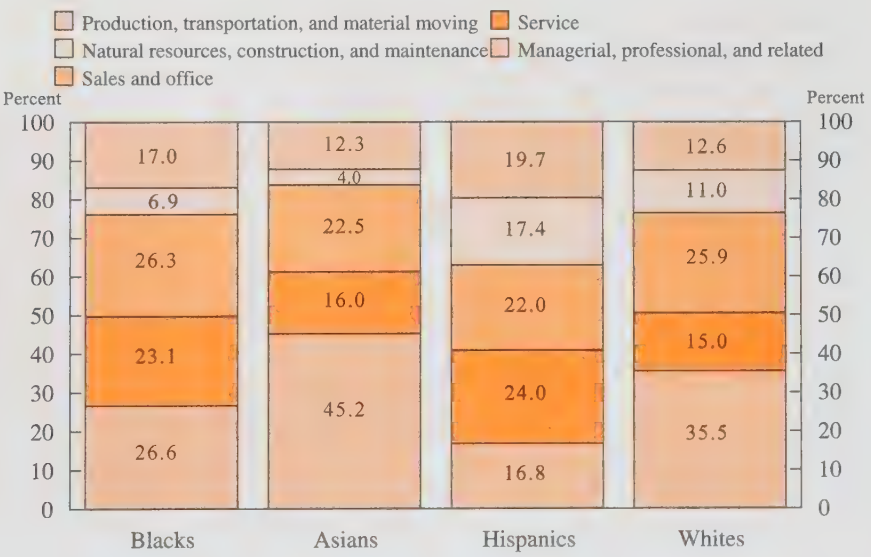
7. Blacks or African Americans are less likely to be employed than whites, Asians, and Hispanics or Latinos



NOTE: Beginning in 2003, data by race include persons who selected that specific group only. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race group were included in the group they identified as their main race. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity are those who specifically identified themselves as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. In addition, persons whose ethnicity are identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as race. Data by Hispanic or Latino origin for 2003 also are not strictly comparable with data for prior years.

- Blacks and Hispanics or Latinos are somewhat more likely to work in managerial and professional jobs than in the past. Still, in 2003, they are more likely than whites or Asians to work in service and production, transportation, and material moving occupations. Hispanics or Latinos are more likely to work in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.

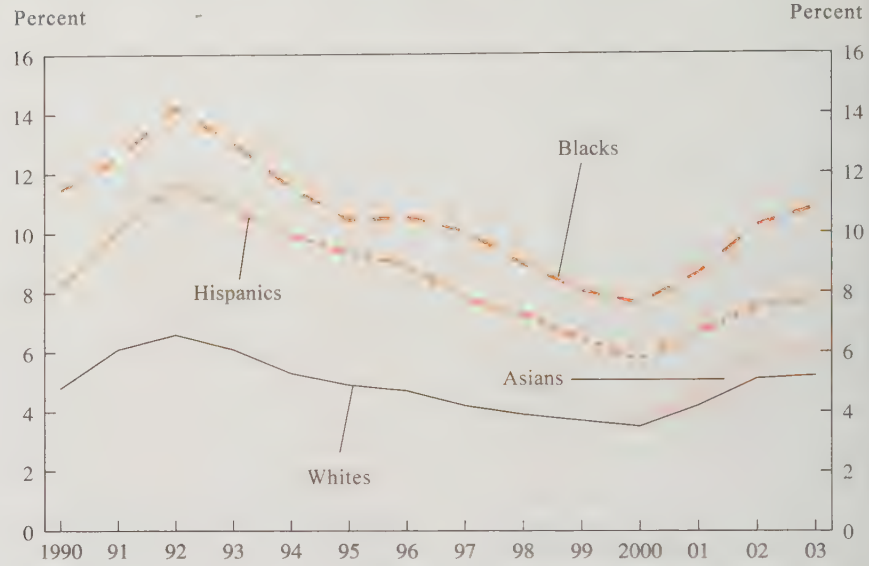
8. Blacks or African Americans and Hispanics or Latinos have made some in-roads into managerial and professional jobs



NOTE: 2003 annual averages.

- The unemployment rate for blacks generally has been at least twice the rate for whites.
- The jobless rate for Hispanic or Latino workers, while higher than that for whites, is less than that for blacks.
- The rate for Asians is slightly higher than that for whites.

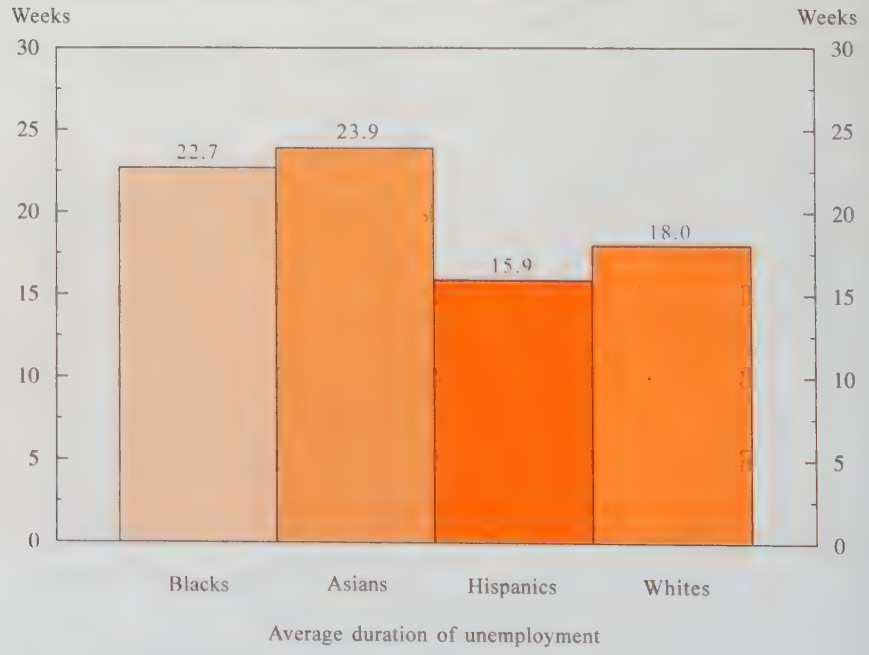
9. The unemployment rates for blacks or African Americans and Hispanics or Latinos have remained consistently higher than that for whites



NOTE: Beginning in 2003, data by race include persons who selected that specific group only. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race group were included in the group they identified as their main race. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity are those who specifically identified themselves as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. In addition, persons whose ethnicity are identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as race. Data by Hispanic or Latino origin for 2003 also are not strictly comparable with data for prior years.

- In 2003, unemployed blacks had spent an average of 22.7 weeks looking for work but not finding any, while unemployed Asians had spent 23.9 weeks looking. The average duration of unemployment for jobless whites (18.0 weeks) and Hispanics or Latinos (15.9 weeks) was much shorter.

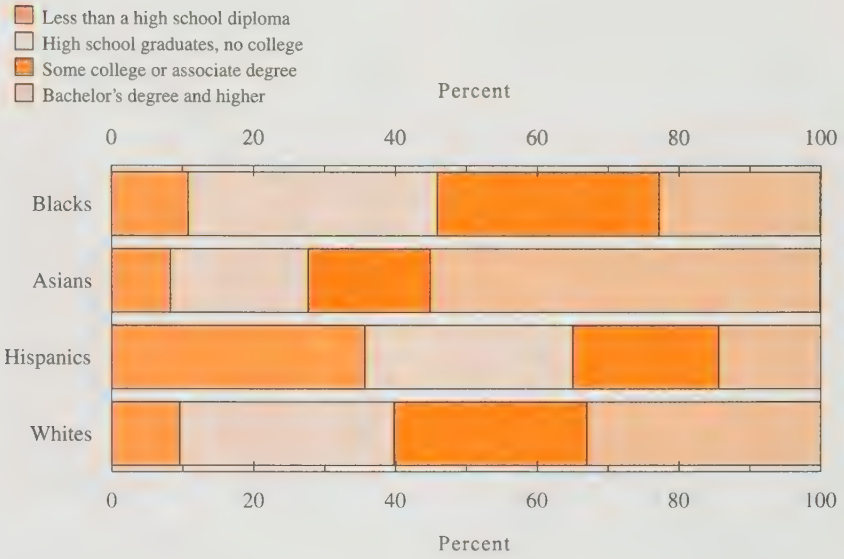
10. Unemployed blacks or African Americans and Asians have been searching for jobs longer than whites and Hispanics or Latinos



NOTE: 2003 annual averages.

- Education is an important predictor of labor market outcomes. The more education a worker has, the more likely he or she is to be in the labor force and the less likely to be unemployed.
- Overall, about 9 out of 10 of both white and black workers, age 25 and older, had at least a high school diploma. This compares with about 6 in 10 Hispanic or Latino workers.
- More than half of Asian workers are college graduates, compared with 33 percent of white workers, 23 percent of blacks, and 14 percent of Hispanics or Latinos.

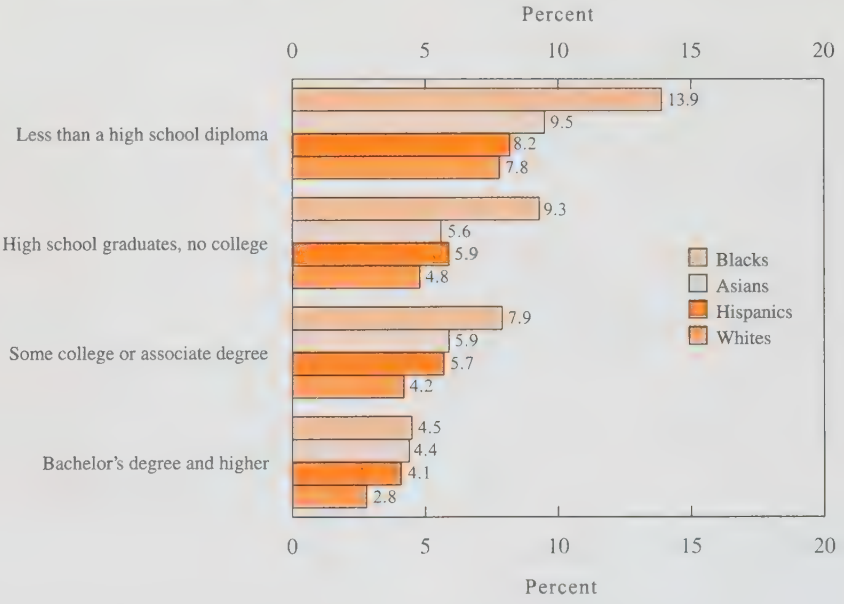
11. Hispanic or Latino workers are far less likely to have completed high school than white, black or African-American, or Asian workers



NOTE: 2003 annual averages. Data are for employed persons age 25 and older.

- The unemployment rate of blacks with a college degree (4.5 percent) is about 9 percentage points less than the rate for those who were high school dropouts. By contrast, the unemployment rate for Hispanic or Latino college graduates (4.1 percent) is about 4 points below that of Hispanic or Latino high school dropouts.

12. Regardless of race or ethnicity, the higher the education level, the lower the unemployment rate



NOTE: 2003 annual averages. Data are for unemployed persons age 25 and older.

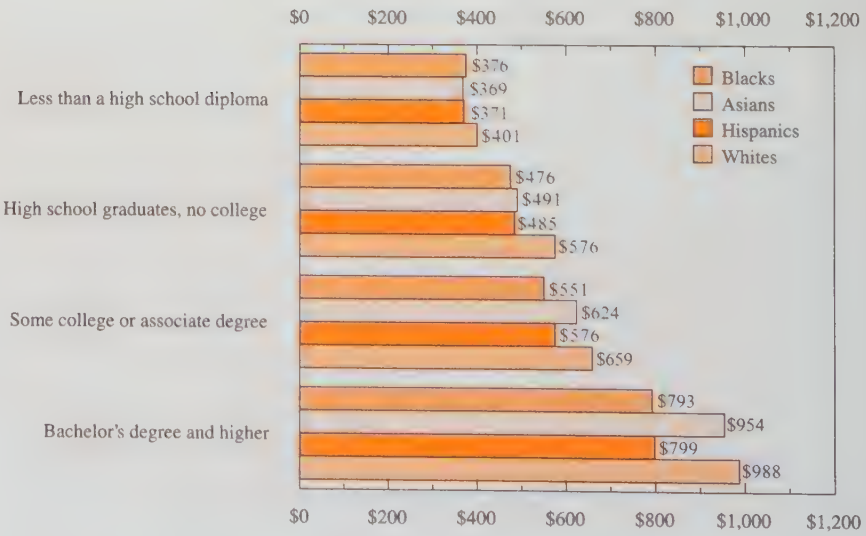
- Median weekly earnings for wage and salary workers who usually work full time are higher for Asians and whites than for blacks and Hispanics or Latinos.
- The disparities are largest among men, though Asian and white women also earn considerably more than black and Hispanic or Latino women.

13. Earnings of blacks or African Americans and Hispanics or Latinos tend to be lower than those of Asians and whites, with the largest disparity among men

NOTE: 2003 annual averages. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers.

- Education pays regardless of race or ethnicity. Among full-time workers age 25 and older, college graduates earn substantially more than do high school graduates and more than twice as much as high school dropouts.
- Whites earn more than blacks and Hispanics or Latinos at every level of education.

14. Education pays for everyone, regardless of race or ethnicity



NOTE: 2003 annual averages. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers age 25 years and older.

Effects of new work practices on workers

The notion that increased worker involvement in workplace decisions improves both the organization's performance and the lives of its employees has been around for some time. More particularly, these "new work practices"—including quality circles, self-directed teams, and the application of total quality management (TQM) principles—have gained prominence in the United States since the recessions of the early 1980s and the concurrent increase in competition from Japan.

Since then, the subject has been studied extensively. Most recently, the editors of *Industrial Relations* devoted their January 2004 issue to the effects of new work practices on employees. Their introduction surveys the recent literature on worker involvement and its effect on wages. The results vary considerably, but in general, "the effect is a small increase in wages after companies introduce new work systems with higher employee involvement." The January 2004 *Industrial Relations* also includes nine articles dealing with the effects of various worker-involvement programs on such outcomes as wages, worker satisfaction, and workplace safety and health. Two of the articles are summarized below.

In an article entitled, "How Workers Fare When Employers Innovate," Sandra E. Black and coauthors found "evidence that employers do appear to compensate at least some of their workers for engaging in high-performance workplace practices." In addition, however, they also found "a significant association between [such] practices and increased wage inequality." Finally, when these authors looked at "the relationship between organizational structure and employment changes," they found that certain new programs—self-managed teams, for example—led to reduced employment, while other programs—such as increased worker rotation—were associated with fewer employment reductions.

Mark D. Brenner and others examined the relationship between "flexible" work practices and occupational safety and health and found some rather disturbing results: "a positive, statistically significant, and quantitatively sizable relationship between cumulative trauma disorders and the use of quality circles and just-in-time production." The case-study literature provides some possible explanations for the trend, including "reduced cycle times, speedups, ill-fitting parts, increased worker responsibility, and reduced worker empowerment." The authors caution that the link is not completely clear, and that further research is needed to gain better understanding of their findings.

Actual and preferred working hours

How free are workers to choose the number of hours they work each week? Traditional labor market theory holds that labor supply is flexible and that workers choose to work as many or as few hours as they prefer. In the March 2004 issue of *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, René Böheim and Mark P. Taylor argue that workers actually are fairly constrained in their working hours; many would prefer to work a different number of hours per week than they actually do. Moreover, workers often must change employers—or at least change jobs with the same employer—to move closer to their preferred number of hours. The authors conclude that such labor market rigidities hinder the welfare of workers.

The hours that individuals work each week affects employee job satisfaction, motivation, and retention. Working hours are determined by a combination of employer and employee preferences, technological factors, labor relations, and the business cycle. As a result, some workers may need to change jobs or employers to attain their preferred number of hours, or what Böheim and Taylor call their "desired level of labour supply." Changing jobs is costly, however, and workers cannot always find jobs with the number of hours they want to work—whether the new job is with a different or the same employer.

Böheim and Taylor analyze data from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS), an annual survey of 5,500 British households that tracks respondents over time. Respondents were asked if they would prefer to work the same, fewer, or more hours per week than they currently work, assuming their hourly rate would remain the same regardless of their hours. The authors define those who prefer to work more hours as "under-employed," and those who prefer to work fewer hours as "over-employed." Those working the number of hours they prefer are considered "unconstrained in their labour supply." The data show that among full-time workers, nearly 37 percent of men and 41 percent of women would prefer to work fewer hours at their current wage rate than they were working at the time of the survey. Much smaller proportions of men and women—7 and 4 percent, respectively—would prefer to work more hours.

The data also show that the underemployed are more likely to increase their hours over time—usually by changing jobs—while the overemployed are less likely to do so. Conversely, the overemployed are more likely (the underemployed less likely) to reduce their hours over time. Finally, the data indicate that underemployed workers show greater job mobility—both within and between employers—and that all workers have some ability to change the numbers of hours they work each week in alignment with their preferences. It's more difficult for overemployed workers—especially women—to reduce their hours, and sometimes they must leave the labor force to accomplish their goal. Still, the evidence suggests that workers can, over time, adjust their hours, although they may have to change jobs to do so, which is costly to both the employee and the employer. □

Young American women

The American Woman 2003–2004: Daughters of a Revolution—Young Women Today. Edited by Cynthia B. Costello, Vanessa R. Wight, and Anne J. Stone. New York, Palgrave MacMillan, 2003, 413 pp., $75/cloth; $24.95/paperback.

This ninth edition of *American Woman*, of the Women's Research and Education Institute series, focuses on daughters of the feminist revolution, women between the ages of 25 and 34. Those who would dispute this recent dating of the revolution, recall such grandmother pioneers as Betty Friedan or Simone de Beauvoir. Even great-grandmothers, those of the 1921 success in achieving the vote, might question this omission of their struggle.

The "baby-boomer" claim, however, is substantiated by the impressive marshaling of Current Population Survey and other statistics that establish women's place in the current workforce. Marisa DiNatale and Stephanie Boraas describe a changed employment landscape that finds three-quarters of the women's age group between 25 and 34 in the labor force, compared to a little more than half their number in 1975. The commitment of young women to the world of work outside the home is further substantiated by their statistics on women's educational preparation for careers, resulting in a narrowing earnings gap between men and women, and the growing labor force participation of women with young children.

The dilemma faced by many daughters is the competition of their career preparation for the very years that a woman by nature is most able to bear children. Subtly, by allowing a mother and daughter of Hispanic background to speak for themselves, Cynthia Costello exposes the costs exacted by today's wider occupational choice. Having selected "minority" women who, as the statistical evidence reveals, are more typical of today's workforce than that of a generation ago, Costello illustrates some losses facing modern women. The mother in this family has worked steadily at an outside job, but her children were fully cared for by relatives. The picture is not one of hardship, but rather that of a mother who enjoyed working at a paid job but one that required little advanced preparation and no sacrifice of her children's well-being. The daughter's career will impose the responsibility of her making a decision to move away from her social and geographic community for further education and, when she marries, a further decision with her husband about having children and when to have them. The statistics show women marrying later and having their first child at a later age than their mothers.

Implied in some of the collection's critical argument is lack of community support for enabling women with children to establish themselves in careers. Chapters on elected officials show that the women's caucus in the Congress has been effective in alleviating such barriers to women's full participation in the American economy as discrimination and sexual harassment. There are, however, fewer women elected officials than might be expected from the fact that women are a voting majority. Perhaps this dearth of women legislators accounts for the slower change in policy landscape compared with that in employment. Quality childcare provision and extended maternity leave are not so easily available in the United States as in countries where women's paid work outside the home is accepted as commonplace. As is obvious in the above case of Hispanic women, reliance on family support for childcare may limit occupational opportunities for young women and may account in part for the number of young working women who are poor. Lani Luciano's article observes that in the 25–34 year-old age group, about 13 percent of the women are poor with an additional 4.4 percent 'near poor.'

It is to be noted that, despite substantial gains in equal opportunity, there is one profession that remains legally restricted in employing women: the military. Its increasing importance as an employer could well result in limiting opportunities for women, especially among minorities who account for about half the Defense Department's enlisted women.

Many challenges face this generation of women, but this collection of articles shows a vastly changed and improved world for working women. The collection of six articles by experts on each topic is arranged around a narrative presentation supported by substantial statistical evidence for the analyses. Space does not allow comment on each topic here. Suffice it to state that the authors have indeed provided a richly well organized information source for policymakers and for all serious students of today's workforce.

—Solidelle Fortier Wasser

Bureau of Labor Statistics,
New York region

Notes on labor statistics 80

Comparative indicators

1. Labor market indicators 93
2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity 94
3. Alternative measures of wages and compensation changes 94

Labor force data

4. Employment status of the population, seasonally adjusted 95
5. Selected employment indicators, seasonally adjusted 96
6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted 97
7. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted 97
8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted 98
9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, seasonally adjusted 98
10. Unemployment rates by States, seasonally adjusted 99
11. Employment of workers by States, seasonally adjusted 99
12. Employment of workers by industry, seasonally adjusted 100
13. Average weekly hours by industry, seasonally adjusted 103
14. Average hourly earnings by industry, seasonally adjusted 104
15. Average hourly earnings by industry 105
16. Average weekly earnings by industry 106
17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted 107
18. Job openings levels and rates, by industry and regions, seasonally adjusted 108
19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted 108
20. Separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted 109
21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted 109
22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 10 largest counties 110
23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by State .. 113
24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership 114
25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, by supersector ... 115
26. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area 116
27. Annual data: Employment status of the population 121
28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry 121
29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings level, by industry 122

Labor compensation and collective bargaining data

30. Employment Cost Index, compensation 123
31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries 125
32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry 126
33. Employment Cost Index, private nonfarm workers, by bargaining status, region, and area size 127
34. Participants in benefit plans, medium and large firms 128
35. Participants in benefits plans, small firms and government 129
36. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more 130

Price data

37. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service groups 131
38. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and local data, all items 134
39. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, all items and major groups 135
40. Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 136
41. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups 137
42. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 138
43. U.S. export price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification 138
44. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification 139
45. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category 140
46. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category 140
47. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services 140

Productivity data

48. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, data seasonally adjusted 141
49. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity 141
50. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices 142
51. Annual indexes of output per hour for select industries 143

International comparisons data

52. Unemployment rates in nine countries, data seasonally adjusted 146
53. Annual data: Employment status of the civilian working-age population, 10 countries 147
54. Annual indexes of productivity and related measures, 12 countries 148

Injury and illness data

55. Annual data: Occupational injury and illness incidence rates 149
56. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure 151

This section of the *Review* presents the principal statistical series collected and calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: series on labor force; employment; unemployment; labor compensation; consumer, producer, and international prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness statistics. In the notes that follow, the data in each group of tables are briefly described; key definitions are given; notes on the data are set forth; and sources of additional information are cited.

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

Seasonal adjustment. Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect on the data of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might prevent short-term evaluation of the statistical series. Tables containing data that have been adjusted are identified as "seasonally adjusted." (All other data are not seasonally adjusted.) Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of current and past experiences. When new seasonal factors are computed each year, revisions may affect seasonally adjusted data for several preceding years.

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 17–21, 48, and 52. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 were revised in the February 2004 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14, and 17 were revised in the March 2004 *Review*. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in "Notes on the data."

Revisions in the productivity data in table 54 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the "real" earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of $3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is $2 ($3/150 x 100 = $2). The $2 (or any other resulting values) are described as "real," "constant," or "1982" dollars.

Sources of information

Data that supplement the tables in this section are published by the Bureau in a variety of sources. Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these Notes describing each set of data. For detailed descriptions of each data series, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490. Users also may wish to consult *Major Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics*, Report 919. News releases provide the latest statistical information published by the Bureau; the major recurring releases are published according to the schedule appearing on the back cover of this issue.

More information about labor force, employment, and unemployment data and the household and establishment surveys underlying the data are available in the Bureau's monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*. Historical unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the household survey are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/cps/

Historically comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the establishment survey also are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ces/

Additional information on labor force data for areas below the national level are provided in the BLS annual report, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*.

For a comprehensive discussion of the Employment Cost Index, see *Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975–95*, BLS Bulletin 2466. The most recent data from the Employee Benefits Survey appear in the following Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins: *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Firms; Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments;* and *Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments*.

More detailed data on consumer and producer prices are published in the monthly periodicals, *The CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Price Indexes*. For an overview of the 1998 revision of the CPI, see the December 1996 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Additional data on international prices appear in monthly news releases.

Listings of industries for which productivity indexes are available may be found on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, Bulletin 1979.

Detailed data on the occupational injury and illness series are published in *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States, by Industry*, a BLS annual bulletin.

Finally, the *Monthly Labor Review* carries analytical articles on annual and longer term developments in labor force, employment, and unemployment; employee compensation and collective bargaining; prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness data.

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.
r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

Comparative indicators tables provide an overview and comparison of major BLS statistical series. Consequently, although many of the included series are available monthly, all measures in these comparative tables are presented quarterly and annually.

Labor market indicators include employment measures from two major surveys and information on rates of change in compensation provided by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) program. The labor force participation rate, the employment-population ratio, and unemployment rates for major demographic groups based on the Current Population ("household") Survey are presented, while measures of employment and average weekly hours by major industry sector are given using nonfarm payroll data. The Employment Cost Index (compensation), by major sector and by bargaining status, is chosen from a variety of BLS compensation and wage measures because it provides a comprehensive measure of employer costs for hiring labor, not just outlays for wages, and it is not affected by employment shifts among occupations and industries.

Data on **changes in compensation, prices, and productivity** are presented in

table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

Alternative measures of wage and compensation rates of change, which reflect the overall trend in labor costs, are summarized in table 3. Differences in concepts and scope, related to the specific purposes of the series, contribute to the variation in changes among the individual measures.

Notes on the data

Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these notes describing each set of data.

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

Employment data in this section are obtained from the Current Population Survey, a program of personal interviews conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis, so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any 2 consecutive months.

Definitions

Employed persons include (1) all those who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, industrial dispute, or similar reasons. A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

Unemployed persons are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons **not in the labor force** are those not classified as employed or unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The **civilian noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. The **civilian labor force participation** rate is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Notes on the data

From time to time, and especially after a decennial census, adjustments are made in the Current Population Survey figures to correct for estimating errors during the intercensal years. These adjustments affect the comparability of historical data. A description of these adjustments and their effect on the various data series appears in the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*. For a discussion of changes introduced in January 2003, see "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at: **http://www.bls.gov/cps/rvcps03.pdf**).

Effective in January 2003, BLS began using the X-12 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program to seasonally adjust national labor force data. This program replaced the X-11 ARIMA program which had been used since January 1980. See "Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series in 2003," in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at **http:www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrs.pdf**) for a discussion of the introduction of the use of X-12 ARIMA for seasonal adjustment of the labor force data and the effects that it had on the data.

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. The historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on national household survey data, contact the Division of Labor Force Statistics: (202) 691–6378.

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

Employment, hours, and earnings data in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by about 160,000 businesses and government agencies, which represent approximately 400,000 individual worksites and represent all industries except agriculture. The active CES sample covers approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. Industries are classified in accordance with the 2002 North American Industry Classification System. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

Definitions

An **establishment** is an economic unit which produces goods or services (such as a factory or store) at a single location and is engaged in one type of economic activity.

Employed persons are all persons who received pay (including holiday and sick pay) for any part of the payroll period including the 12th day of the month. Persons holding more than one job (about 5 percent of all persons in the labor force) are counted

in each establishment which reports them.

Production workers in the goods-producing industries cover employees, up through the level of working supervisors, who engage directly in the manufacture or construction of the establishment's product. In private service-providing industries, data are collected for nonsupervisory workers, which include most employees except those in executive, managerial, and supervisory positions. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and natural resources and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in all private service-providing industries. Production and nonsupervisory workers account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

Earnings are the payments production or nonsupervisory workers receive during the survey period, including premium pay for overtime or late-shift work but excluding irregular bonuses and other special payments. **Real earnings** are earnings adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in consumer prices. The deflator for this series is derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

Hours represent the average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers for which pay was received, and are different from standard or scheduled hours. **Overtime hours** represent the portion of average weekly hours which was in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

The **Diffusion Index** represents the percent of industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period, plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment; 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while those for the 12-month span are unadjusted. Table 17 provides an index on private nonfarm employment based on 278 industries, and a manufacturing index based on 84 industries. These indexes are useful for measuring the dispersion of economic gains or losses and are also economic indicators.

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The March 2003 benchmark was introduced in February 2004 with the release of data for January 2004, published in the March 2004 issue of the *Review*. With the release in June 2003, CES completed a conversion from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

Also in June 2003, the CES program introduced concurrent seasonal adjustment for the national establishment data. Under this methodology, the first preliminary estimates for the current reference month and the revised estimates for the 2 prior months will be updated with concurrent factors with each new release of data. Concurrent seasonal adjustment incorporates all available data, including first preliminary estimates for the most current month, in the adjustment process. For additional information on all of the changes introduced in June 2003, see the June 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* and "Recent changes in the national Current Employment Statistics survey," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 3–13.

Revisions in State data (table 11) occurred with the publication of January 2003 data. For information on the revisions for the State data, see the March and May 2003 issues of *Employment and Earnings*, and "Recent changes in the State and Metropolitan Area CES survey," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 14–19.

Beginning in June 1996, the BLS uses the X-12-ARIMA methodology to seasonally adjust establishment survey data. This procedure, developed by the Bureau of the Census, controls for the effect of varying survey intervals (also known as the 4- versus 5-week effect), thereby providing improved measurement of over-the-month changes and underlying economic trends. Revisions of data, usually for the most recent 5-year period, are made once a year coincident with the benchmark revisions.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review*). When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Fourth-quarter data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on establishment survey data, contact the Division of Current Employment Statistics: (202) 691–6555.

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

Data presented in this section are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which is conducted in cooperation with State employment security agencies.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and sub-State areas are a key indicator of local economic conditions, and form the basis for determining the eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal economic assistance programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are presented in table 10. Insofar as possible, the concepts and definitions underlying these data are those used in the national estimates obtained from the CPS.

Notes on the data

Data refer to State of residence. Monthly data for all States and the District of Columbia are derived using standardized procedures established by BLS. Once a year, estimates are revised to new population controls, usually with publication of January estimates, and benchmarked to annual average CPS levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on data in this series, call (202) 691–6392 (table 10) or (202) 691–6559 (table 11).

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

Employment, wage, and establishment data in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers sub-

ject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from Federal, agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data, also referred as ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

In general, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages monthly employment data represent the number of **covered workers** who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. **Covered private industry employment** includes most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers, and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, the unincorporated self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. Certain types of nonprofit employers, such as religious organizations, are given a choice of coverage or exclusion in a number of States. Workers in these organizations are, therefore, reported to a limited degree.

Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, paid vacation, and the like, are included. Persons on the payroll of more than one firm during the period are counted by each UI-subject employer if they meet the employment definition noted earlier. The employment count excludes workers who earned no wages during the entire applicable pay period because of work stoppages, temporary layoffs, illness, or unpaid vacations.

Federal employment data are based on reports of monthly employment and quarterly wages submitted each quarter to State agencies for all Federal installations with employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, except for certain national security agencies, which are omitted for security reasons. Employment for all Federal agencies for any given month is based on the number of persons who worked during or received pay for the pay period that included the 12th of the month.

An **establishment** is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. It is typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different NAICS industries.

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the predominant reporting unit or statistical entity for reporting employment and wages data. Most employers, including State and local governments who operate more than one establishment in a State, file a Multiple Worksite Report each quarter, in addition to their quarterly UI report. The Multiple Worksite Report is used to collect separate employment and wage data for each of the employer's establishments, which are not detailed on the UI report. Some very small multi-establishment employers do not file a Multiple Worksite Report. When the total employment in an employer's secondary establishments (all establishments other than the largest) is 10 or fewer, the employer generally will file a consolidated report for all establishments. Also, some employers either cannot or will not report at the establishment level and thus aggregate establishments into one consolidated unit, or possibly several units, though not at the establishment level.

For the Federal Government, the reporting unit is the **installation**: a single location at which a department, agency, or other government body has civilian employees. Federal agencies follow slightly different criteria than do private employers when breaking down their reports by installation. They are permitted to combine as a single statewide unit: 1) all installations with 10 or fewer workers, and 2) all installations that have a combined total in the State of fewer than 50 workers. Also, when there are fewer than 25 workers in all secondary installations in a State, the secondary installations may be combined and reported with the major installation. Last, if a Federal agency has fewer than five employees in a State, the agency headquarters office (regional office, district office) serving each State may consolidate the employment and wages data for that State with the data reported to the State in which the headquarters is located. As a result of these reporting rules, the number of reporting units is always larger than the number of employers (or government agencies) but smaller than the number of actual establishments (or installations).

Data reported for the first quarter are tabulated into **size** categories ranging from worksites of very small size to those with 1,000 employees or more. The size category is determined by the establishment's March employment level. It is important to note that each establishment of a multi-establishment firm is tabulated separately into the appropriate size category. The total employment level of the reporting multi-establishment firm is not used in the size tabulation.

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify that wages be reported for, or based on the period during which services are performed rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

Covered employer contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI), health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. Employee contributions for the same purposes, however, as well as money withheld for income taxes, union dues, and so forth, are reported even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay.

Wages of covered Federal workers represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. This includes cash allowances, the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration, severance pay, withholding taxes, and retirement deductions. Federal employee remuneration generally covers the same types of services as for workers in private industry.

Average annual wage per employee for any given industry are computed by dividing total annual wages by annual average employment. A further division by 52 yields average weekly wages per employee. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer at a time.

Average weekly or annual wage is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will

show average wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program have switched to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

Effective January 2001, the program began assigning Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments to local government ownership. This BLS action was in response to a change in Federal law dealing with the way Indian Tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. This law requires federally recognized Indian Tribes to be treated similarly to State and local governments. In the past, the Covered Employment and Wage (CEW) program coded Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments in the private sector. As a result of the new law, CEW data reflects significant shifts in employment and wages between the private sector and local government from 2000 to 2001. Data also reflect industry changes. Those accounts previously assigned to civic and social organizations were assigned to tribal governments. There were no required industry changes for related establishments owned by these Tribal Councils. These tribal business establishments continued to be coded according to the economic activity of that entity.

To insure the highest possible quality of data, State employment security agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed geographic levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those areas designated by the Census Bureau where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England States for comparative purposes, even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey).

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for use in Federal statistical activities and updates these definitions as needed. Data in this table use metropolitan area criteria established by OMB in definitions issued June 30, 1999 (OMB Bulletin No. 99-04). These definitions reflect information obtained from the 1990 Decennial Census and the 1998 U.S. Census Bureau population estimate. A complete list of metropolitan area definitions is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Document Sales, 5205 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161, telephone 1-800-553-6847.

OMB defines metropolitan areas in terms of entire counties, except in the six New England States where they are defined in terms of cities and towns. New England data in this table, however, are based on a county concept defined by OMB as New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) because county-level data are the most detailed available from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The NECMA is a county-based alternative to the city- and town-based metropolitan areas in New England. The NECMA for a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) include: (1) the county containing the first-named city in that MSA title (this county may include the first-named cities of other MSA, and (2) each additional county having at least half its population in the MSA in which first-named cities are in the county identified in step 1. The NECMA is officially defined areas that are meant to be used by statistical programs that cannot use the regular metropolitan area definitions in New England.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691–6567.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

Data for the **Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey** (JOLTS) are collected and compiled from a sample of 16,000 business establishments. Each month, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The JOLTS sample design is a random sample drawn from a universe of more than eight million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

The sampling frame is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and size class. Large firms fall into the sample with virtual certainty. JOLTS total employment estimates are controlled to the employment estimates of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. A ratio of CES to JOLTS employment is used to adjust the levels for all other JOLTS data elements. Rates then are computed from the adjusted levels.

The monthly JOLTS data series begin with December 2000. Not seasonally adjusted data on job openings, hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations levels and rates are available for the total nonfarm sector, 16 private industry divisions and 2 government divisions based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and four geographic regions. Seasonally adjusted data on job openings, hires, total separations, and quits levels and rates are available for the total nonfarm sector, selected industry sectors, and four geographic regions.

Definitions

Establishments submit **job openings** information for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that (1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position; and (2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found; and (3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent,

short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Hires are the total number of additions to the payroll occurring at any time during the reference month, including both new and rehired employees and full-time and part-time, permanent, short-term and seasonal employees, employees recalled to the location after a layoff lasting more than 7 days, on-call or intermittent employees who returned to work after having been formally separated, and transfers from other locations. The hires count does not include transfers or promotions within the reporting site, employees returning from strike, employees of temporary help agencies or employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The hires rate is computed by dividing the number of hires by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Separations are the total number of terminations of employment occurring at any time during the reference month, and are reported by type of separation—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer and include layoffs with no intent to rehire, formal layoffs lasting or expected to last more than 7 days, discharges resulting from mergers, downsizing, or closings, firings or other discharges for cause, terminations of permanent or short-term employees, and terminations of seasonal employees. Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. Separations do not include transfers within the same location or employees on strike.

The separations rate is computed by dividing the number of separations by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100. The quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations rates are computed similarly, dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

Notes on the data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supplemental panels of establishments needed to create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

In March 2002, BLS procedures for collecting hires and separations data were revised to address possible underreporting. As a result, JOLTS hires and separations estimates for months prior to March 2002 may not be comparable with estimates for March 2002 and later.

The Federal Government reorganization that involved transferring approximately 180,000 employees to the new Department of Homeland Security is not reflected in the JOLTS hires and separations estimates for the Federal Government. The Office of Personnel Man-agement's record shows these transfers were completed in March 2003. The inclusion of transfers in the JOLTS definitions of hires and separations is intended to cover ongoing movements of workers between establishments. The Department of Homeland Security reorganization was a massive one-time event, and the inclusion of these intergovernmental transfers would distort the Federal Government time series.

Data users should note that seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS series is conducted with fewer data observations than is customary. The historical data, therefore, may be subject to larger than normal revisions. Because the seasonal patterns in economic data series typically emerge over time, the standard use of moving averages as seasonal filters to capture these effects requires longer series than are currently available. As a result, the stable seasonal filter option is used in the seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS data. When calculating seasonal factors, this filter takes an average for each calendar month after detrending the series. The stable seasonal filter assumes that the seasonal factors are fixed; a necessary assumption until sufficient data are available. When the stable seasonal filter is no longer needed, other program features also may be introduced, such as outlier adjustment and extended diagnostic testing. Additionally, it is expected that more series, such as layoffs and discharges and additional industries, may be seasonally adjusted when more data are available.

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: (1) the reference period for payroll employment is the pay period including the 12th of the month, while the reference period for hires and separations is the calendar month; and (2) payroll employment can vary from month to month simply because part-time and on-call workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–36)

Compensation and waged data are gathered by the Bureau from business establishments, State and local governments, labor unions, collective bargaining agreements on file with the Bureau, and secondary sources.

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It uses a fixed market basket of labor—similar in concept to the Consumer Price Index's fixed market basket of goods and services—to measure change over time in employer costs of employing labor.

Statistical series on total compensation costs, on wages and salaries, and on benefit costs are available for private nonfarm workers excluding proprietors, the self-employed, and household workers. The total

compensation costs and wages and salaries series are also available for State and local government workers and for the civilian nonfarm economy, which consists of private industry and State and local government workers combined. Federal workers are excluded.

The Employment Cost Index probability sample consists of about 4,400 private nonfarm establishments providing about 23,000 occupational observations and 1,000 State and local government establishments providing 6,000 occupational observations selected to represent total employment in each sector. On average, each reporting unit provides wage and compensation information on five well-specified occupations. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Beginning with June 1986 data, fixed employment weights from the 1980 Census of Population are used each quarter to calculate the civilian and private indexes and the index for State and local governments. (Prior to June 1986, the employment weights are from the 1970 Census of Population.) These fixed weights, also used to derive all of the industry and occupation series indexes, ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensation, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the bargaining status, region, and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan area series, however, employment data by industry and occupation are not available from the census. Instead, the 1980 employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current sample. Therefore, these indexes are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, industry, and occupation series.

Definitions

Total compensation costs include wages, salaries, and the employer's costs for employee benefits.

Wages and salaries consist of earnings before payroll deductions, including production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments.

Benefits include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as payment-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

Notes on the data

The Employment Cost Index for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (June 1981=100) are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ect/

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends: (202) 691–6199.

Employee Benefits Survey

Description of the series

Employee benefits data are obtained from the Employee Benefits Survey, an annual survey of the incidence and provisions of selected benefits provided by employers. The survey collects data from a sample of approximately 9,000 private sector and State and local government establishments. The data are presented as a percentage of employees who participate in a certain benefit, or as an average benefit provision (for example, the average number of paid holidays provided to employees per year). Selected data from the survey are presented in table 34 for medium and large private establishments and in table 35 for small private establishments and State and local government.

The survey covers paid leave benefits such as holidays and vacations, and personal, funeral, jury duty, military, family, and sick leave; short-term disability, long-term disability, and life insurance; medical, dental, and vision care plans; defined benefit and defined contribution plans; flexible benefits plans; reimbursement accounts; and unpaid family leave.

Also, data are tabulated on the incidence of several other benefits, such as severance pay, child-care assistance, wellness programs, and employee assistance programs.

Definitions

Employer-provided benefits are benefits that are financed either wholly or partly by the employer. They may be sponsored by a union or other third party, as long as there is some employer financing. However, some benefits that are fully paid for by the employee also are included. For example, long-term care insurance and postretirement life insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

Participants are workers who are covered by a benefit, whether or not they use that benefit. If the benefit plan is financed wholly by employers and requires employees to complete a minimum length of service for eligibility, the workers are considered participants whether or not they have met the requirement. If workers are required to contribute towards the cost of a plan, they are considered participants only if they elect the plan and agree to make the required contributions.

Defined benefit pension plans use predetermined formulas to calculate a retirement benefit (if any), and obligate the employer to provide those benefits. Benefits are generally based on salary, years of service, or both.

Defined contribution plans generally specify the level of employer and employee contributions to a plan, but not the formula for determining eventual benefits. Instead, individual accounts are set up for participants, and benefits are based on amounts credited to these accounts.

Tax-deferred savings plans are a type of defined contribution plan that allow participants to contribute a portion of their salary to an employer-sponsored plan and defer income taxes until withdrawal.

Flexible benefit plans allow employees to choose among several benefits, such as life insurance, medical care, and vacation days, and among several levels of coverage within a given benefit.

Notes on the data

Surveys of employees in medium and large establishments conducted over the 1979–86 period included establishments that employed at least 50, 100, or 250 workers, depending on the industry (most service industries were excluded). The survey conducted in 1987 covered only State and local governments with 50 or more employees. The surveys conducted in 1988 and 1989 included medium and large establishments with 100 workers or more in private industries. All surveys conducted over the 1979–89 period excluded establishments

in Alaska and Hawaii, as well as part-time employees.

Beginning in 1990, surveys of State and local governments and small private establishments were conducted in even-numbered years, and surveys of medium and large establishments were conducted in odd-numbered years. The small establishment survey includes all private nonfarm establishments with fewer than 100 workers, while the State and local government survey includes all governments, regardless of the number of workers. All three surveys include full- and part-time workers, and workers in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employee Benefits Survey, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ebs/

Work stoppages

Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of workers involved, and the amount of work time lost because of stoppage. These data are presented in table 36.

Data are largely from a variety of published sources and cover only establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect of stoppages on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material shortages or lack of service.

Definitions

Number of stoppages: The number of strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

Workers involved: The number of workers directly involved in the stoppage.

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated working time: Aggregate workdays lost as a percent of the aggregate number of standard workdays in the period multiplied by total employment in the period.

Notes on the data

This series is not comparable with the one terminated in 1981 that covered strikes involving six workers or more.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data, contact the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions: (202) 691–6282, or the Internet:

http:/www.bls.gov/cba/

Price Data

(Tables 2; 37–47)

Price data are gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail and primary markets in the United States. Price indexes are given in relation to a base period—December 2003 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), 1982–84 = 100 for many Consumer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), and 1990 = 100 for International Price Indexes.

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993–95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 38. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are meaured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of homeownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 and January 1998 data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7000.

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States from the production or

central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire. Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

Since January 1992, price changes for the various commodities have been averaged together with implicit quantity weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1987. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage-of-processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability-of-product groupings, and a number of special composite groups. All Producer Price Index data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7705.

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **International Price Program** produces monthly and quarterly export and import price indexes for nonmilitary goods and services traded between the United States and the rest of the world. The export price index provides a measure of price change for all products sold by U.S. residents to foreign buyers. ("Residents" is defined as in the national income accounts; it includes corporations, businesses, and individuals, but does not require the organizations to be U.S. owned nor the individuals to have U.S. citizenship.) The import price index provides a measure of price change for goods purchased from other countries by U.S. residents.

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also published for detailed product categories of exports and imports. These categories are defined according to the five-digit level of detail for the Bureau of Economic Analysis End-use Classification, the three-digit level for the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by country or region of origin are also available.

BLS publishes indexes for selected categories of internationally traded services, calculated on an international basis and on a balance-of-payments basis.

Notes on the data

The export and import price indexes are weighted indexes of the Laspeyres type. The trade weights currently used to compute both indexes relate to 2000.

Because a price index depends on the same items being priced from period to period, it is necessary to recognize when a product's specifications or terms of transaction have been modified. For this reason, the Bureau's questionnaire requests detailed descriptions of the physical and functional characteristics of the products being priced, as well as information on the number of units bought or sold, discounts, credit terms, packaging, class of buyer or seller, and so forth. When there are changes in either the specifications or terms of transaction of a product, the dollar value of each change is deleted from the total price change to obtain the "pure" change. Once this value is determined, a linking procedure is employed which allows for the continued repricing of the item.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of International Prices: (202) 691–7155.

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 48–51)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour, output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

Corresponding indexes of hourly compensation, unit labor costs, unit nonlabor payments, and prices are also provided.

Definitions

Output per hour of all persons (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input. **Output per unit of capital services** (capital productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per unit of capital services input. **Multifactor productivity** is the quantity of goods and services produced per combined inputs. For private business and private nonfarm business, inputs include labor and capital units. For manufacturing, inputs include labor, capital, energy, nonenergy materials, and purchased business services.

Compensation per hour is total compensation divided by hours at work. Total compensation equals the wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans, plus an estimate of these payments for the self-employed (except for nonfinancial corporations in which there are no self-employed). **Real compensation per hour** is compensation per hour deflated by the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Unit labor costs are the labor compensation costs expended in the production of a unit of output and are derived by dividing compensation by output. **Unit nonlabor payments** include profits, depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes per unit of output. They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from current-dollar value of output and dividing by output.

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

Unit profits include corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments per unit of output.

Hours of all persons are the total hours at work of payroll workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

Labor inputs are hours of all persons adjusted for the effects of changes in the education and experience of the labor force.

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

Combined units of labor and capital inputs are derived by combining changes in labor and capital input with weights which represent each component's share of total cost. Combined units of labor, capital, energy, materials, and purchased business services are similarly derived by combining changes in each input with weights that represent each input's share of total costs. The indexes for each input and for combined units are based on changing weights which are averages of the shares in the current and preceding year (the Tornquist index-number formula).

Notes on the data

Business sector output is an annually-weighted index constructed by excluding from real gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 48–51 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of the labor force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity, energy, material, and research and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 691–5606.

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

The BLS industry productivity indexes measure the relationship between output and inputs for selected industries and industry groups, and thus reflect trends in industry efficiency over time. Industry measures include labor productivity, multifactor productivity, compensation, and unit labor costs.

The industry measures differ in methodology and data sources from the productivity measures for the major sectors because the industry measures are developed independently of the National Income and Product Accounts framework used for the major sector measures.

Definitions

Output per hour is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of labor input. For most industries, **output** indexes are derived from data on the value of industry output adjusted for price change. For the remaining industries, output indexes are derived from data on the physical quantity of production.

The **labor input** series consist of the hours of all employees (production workers and nonproduction workers), the hours of all persons (paid employees, partners, proprietors, and unpaid family workers), or the number of employees, depending upon the industry.

Unit labor costs represent the labor compensation costs per unit of output produced, and are derived by dividing an index of labor compensation by an index of output. **Labor compensation** includes payroll as well as supplemental payments, including both legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs.

Multifactor productivity is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of the combined inputs consumed in producing that output. **Combined inputs** include capital, labor, and intermediate purchases. The measure of **capital input** used represents the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories. The measure of **intermediate purchases** is a combination of purchased materials, services, fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census, with additional data supplied by other government agencies, trade associations, and other sources.

For most industries, the productivity indexes refer to the output per hour of all employees. For some trade and services industries, indexes of output per hour of all persons (including self-employed) are constructed. For some transportation industries, only indexes of output per employee are prepared.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691–5618.

International Comparisons

(Tables 52–54)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 52 and 53 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment—approximating U.S. concepts—for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and several European countries. The unemployment statistics (and, to a lesser extent, employment statistics) published by other industrial countries are not, in most cases, comparable to U.S. unemployment statistics. Therefore, the Bureau adjusts the figures for selected countries, where necessary, for all known major definitional differences. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For further information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3–20.

Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the **labor force**, **employment**, and **unemployment**, see the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

Notes on the data

The adjusted statistics have been adapted to the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, rather than to the U.S. standard of 16 years of age and older. Therefore, the adjusted statistics relate to the population aged 16 and older in France, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; 15 and older in Australia, Japan, Germany, Italy from 1993 onward, and the Netherlands; and 14 and older in Italy prior to 1993. An exception to this rule is that the Canadian statistics for 1976 onward are adjusted to cover ages 16 and older, whereas the age at which compulsory schooling ends remains at 15. The institutional population is included in the denominator of the labor force participation rates and employment-population ratios for Japan and Germany; it is excluded for the United States and the other countries.

In the U.S. labor force survey, persons on layoff who are awaiting recall to their jobs are classified as unemployed. European and Japanese layoff practices are quite different in nature from those in the United States; therefore, strict application of the U.S. definition has not been made on this point. For further information, see "Unemployment, labor force trends, and layoff practices in 10 countries," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1981, pp. 3–12.

The figures for one or more recent years for France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are calculated using adjustment factors based on labor force surveys for earlier years and are considered preliminary. The recent-year measures for these countries, therefore, are subject to revision whenever data from more current labor force surveys become available.

There are breaks in the data series for the United States (1990, 1994, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000), Canada (1976) France (1992), Germany (1991), Italy (1991, 1993), the Netherlands (1988), and Sweden (1987).

For the United States, the break in series reflects a major redesign of the labor force survey questionnaire and collection methodology introduced in January 1994. Revised population estimates based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated undercount, also were incorporated. In 1996, previously published data for the 1990–93 period were revised to reflect the 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the undercount. In 1997, revised population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly conparable with prior years. In 1998, new composite estimation procedures and minor revisions in population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly comparable with data for 1997 and earlier years. See the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data of this *Review*.

BLS recently introduced a new adjusted series for Canada. Beginning with the data for 1976, Canadian data are adjusted to more closely approximate U.S. concepts. Adjustments are made to the unemployed and labor force to exclude: (1) 15-year-olds; (2) passive jobseekers (persons only reading newspaper ads as their method of job search); (3) persons waiting to start a new job who did not seek work in the past 4 weeks; and (4) persons unavailable for work due to personal or family responsibilities. An adjustment is made to include full-time students looking for full-time work. The impact of the adjustments was to lower the annual average unemployment rate by 0.1–0.4 percentage point in the 1980s and 0.4–1.0 percentage point in the 1990s.

For France, the 1992 break reflects the substitution of standardized European Union Statistical Office (EUROSTAT) unemployment statistics for the unemployment data estimated according to the International Labor Office (ILO) definition and published in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) annual yearbook and quarterly update. This change was made because the EUROSTAT data are more up-to-date than the OECD figures. Also, since 1992, the EUROSTAT definitions are closer to the U.S. definitions than they were in prior years. The impact of this revision was to lower the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1992 and 1993, by 0.4 percentage point in 1994, and 0.5 percentage point in 1995.

For Germany, the data for 1991 onward refer to unified Germany. Data prior to 1991 relate to the former West Germany. The impact of including the former East Germany was to increase the unemployment rate from 4.3 to 5.6 percent in 1991.

For Italy, the 1991 break reflects a revision in the method of weighting sample data. The impact was to increase the unemployment rate by approximately 0.3 percentage point, from 6.6 to 6.9 percent in 1991.

In October 1992, the survey methodology was revised and the definition of unemployment was changed to include only those who were actively looking for a job within the 30 days preceding the survey and who were available for work. In addition, the lower age limit for the labor force was raised from 14 to 15 years. (Prior to these changes, BLS adjusted Italy's published unemployment rate downward by excluding from the unemployed those persons who had not actively sought work in the past 30 days.) The break in the series also reflects the incorporation of the 1991 population census results. The impact of these changes was to raise Italy's adjusted unemployment rate by approximately 1.2 percentage points, from 8.3 to 9.5 percent in fourth-quarter 1992. These changes did not affect employment significantly, except in 1993. Estimates by the Italian Statistical Office indicate that employment declined by about 3 percent in 1993, rather than the nearly 4 percent indicated by the data shown in table 52. This difference is attributable mainly to the incorporation of the 1991 population benchmarks in the 1993 data. Data for earlier years have not been adjusted to incorporate the 1991 census results.

For the Netherlands, a new survey questionnaire was introduced in 1992 that allowed for a closer application of ILO guidelines. EUROSTAT has revised the Dutch series back to 1988 based on the 1992 changes. The 1988 revised unemployment rate is 7.6 percent; the previous estimate for the same year was 9.3 percent.

There have been two breaks in series in the Swedish labor force survey, in 1987 and 1993. Adjustments have been made for the 1993 break back to 1987. In 1987, a new questionnaire was introduced. Questions regarding current availability were added and the period of active workseeking was reduced from 60 days to 4 weeks. These changes lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate by 0.4 percentage point, from 2.3 to 1.9 percent. In 1993, the measurement period for the labor force survey was changed to represent all 52 weeks of the year rather than one week each month and a new adjustment for population totals was introduced. The impact was to raise the unemployment rate by approximately 0.5 percentage point, from 7.6 to 8.1 percent. Statistics Sweden revised its labor force survey data for 1987–92 to take into account the break in 1993. The adjustment raised the Swedish unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage point in 1987 and gradually rose to 0.5 percentage point in 1992.

Beginning with 1987, BLS has adjusted the Swedish data to classify students who

also sought work as unemployed. The impact of this change was to increase the adjusted unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1987 and by 1.8 percentage points in 1994, when unemployment was higher. In 1998, the adjusted unemployment rate had risen from 6.5 to 8.4 percent due to the adjustment to include students.

The net effect of the 1987 and 1993 changes and the BLS adjustment for students seeking work lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate from 2.3 to 2.2 percent.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

Table 54 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Canada, Japan, and nine European countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. There are greater technical problems in comparing the levels of manufacturing output among countries.

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to all employed persons (wage and salary earners plus self-employed persons and unpaid family workers) in the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, and to all employees (wage and salary earners) in the other countries.

Definitions

Output, in general, refers to value added in manufacturing from the national accounts of each country. However, the output series for Japan prior to 1970 is an index of industrial production, and the national accounts measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

The 1977–97 output data for the United States are the gross product originating (value added) measures prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Comparable manufacturing output data currently are not available prior to 1977.

U.S. gross product originating is a chain-type annual-weighted series. (For more information on the U.S. measure, see Robert E. Yuskavage, "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry, 1959–94," *Survey of Current Business*, August 1996, pp. 133–55.) The Japanese value added series is based upon one set of fixed price weights for the years 1970 through 1997. Output series for the other foreign economies also employ fixed price weights, but the weights are updated periodically (for example, every 5 or 10 years).

To preserve the comparability of the U.S. measures with those for other economies, BLS uses gross product originating in manufacturing for the United States for these comparative measures. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its news releases on quarterly measures of U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 48 and 50 in this section). The quarterly measures are on a "sectoral output" basis, rather than a value-added basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions.

Total labor hours refers to hours worked in all countries. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for France (from 1970 forward), Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. Where official total hours series are not available, the measures are developed by BLS using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and estimates of annual hours worked. For Germany, BLS uses estimates of average hours worked developed by a research institute connected to the Ministry of Labor for use with the national accounts employment figures. For the other countries, BLS constructs its own estimates of average hours.

An hours series is not available for Denmark after 1993; therefore, the BLS measure of labor input for Denmark ends in 1993.

Total compensation (labor cost) includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. The measures are from the national accounts of each country, except those for Belgium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employment, average hours, and hourly compensation. For Canada, France, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for other significant taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for employment-related subsidies. Self-employed workers are included in the all-employed-persons measures by assuming that their hourly compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to total manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, the measures for France (for all years) and Italy (beginning in 1970) refer to mining and manufacturing less energy-related products, and the measures for Denmark include mining and exclude manufacturing handicrafts from 1960 to 1966.

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 55–56)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collects data from employers about their workers' job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The information that employers provide is based on records that they maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws, and Federal, State, and local government agencies are excluded from the survey.

The survey is a Federal-State cooperative program with an independent sample selected for each participating State. A stratified random sample with a Neyman allocation is selected to represent all private industries in the State. The survey is stratified

by Standard Industrial Classification and size of employment.

Definitions

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, employers maintain records of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses that involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.

Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Lost workday injuries and illnesses are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost workdays include the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee was either away from work or at work in some restricted capacity, or both, because of an occupational injury or illness. BLS measures of the number and incidence rate of lost workdays were discontinued beginning with the 1993 survey. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, such as a Federal holiday, even though able to work.

Incidence rates are computed as the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost work days per 100 full-time workers.

Notes on the data

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1986).

Estimates are made for industries and employment size classes for total recordable cases, lost workday cases, days away from work cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. These data also are shown separately for injuries. Illness data are available for seven categories: occupational skin diseases or disorders, dust diseases of the lungs, respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, poisoning (systemic effects of toxic agents), disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), disorders associated with repeated trauma, and all other occupational illnesses.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.*

Comparable data for more than 40 States and territories are available from the BLS Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Many of these States publish data on State and local government employees in addition to private industry data.

Mining and railroad data are furnished to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration. Data from these organizations are included in both the national and State data published annually.

With the 1992 survey, BLS began publishing details on serious, nonfatal incidents resulting in days away from work. Included are some major characteristics of the injured and ill workers, such as occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service, as well as the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event and exposure, and the source directly producing the condition). In general, these data are available nationwide for detailed industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on occupational injuries and illnesses, contact the Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions at (202) 691–6180, or access the Internet at:

http://www.bls.gov/iif/

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

In addition to private wage and salary workers, the self-employed, family members, and Federal, State, and local government workers are covered by the program. To be included in the fatality census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job.

Definition

A fatal work injury is any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting in death from acute exposure to energy, such as heat or electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event or incident or series of events within a single workday or shift. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census, as well as work-related illnesses, which can be difficult to identify due to long latency periods.

Notes on the data

Twenty-eight data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated in the fatality program, including information about the fatally injured worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. Summary worker demographic data and event characteristics are included in a national news release that is available about 8 months after the end of the reference year. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries was initiated in 1992 as a joint Federal-State effort. Most States issue summary information at the time of the national news release.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries contact the BLS Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions at (202) 691–6175, or the Internet at:

http://www.bls.gov/iif/

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2002	2003	2002				2003				2004
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.6	66.2	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.1	66.0
Employment-population ratio	62.7	62.3	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.1	62.3	62.2
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.6
Men	5.9	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.7
16 to 24 years	12.8	13.4	12.9	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.6	14.0	13.8	13.1	12.5
25 years and older	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.5
Women	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6
16 to 24 years	11.1	11.4	11.0	11.2	10.9	11.4	11.2	11.8	11.5	10.9	11.1
25 years and older	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total nonfarm	130,341	129,932	130,448	130,389	130,287	130,248	130,047	129,878	129,820	130,005	130,327
Total private	108,828	108,356	109,046	108,895	108,736	108,654	108,428	108,309	108,260	108,457	108,780
Goods-producing	22,557	21,817	22,867	22,638	22,466	22,252	22,025	21,848	21,718	21,677	21,706
Manufacturing	15,259	14,524	15,504	15,347	15,197	14,979	14,775	14,570	14,410	14,337	14,311
Service-providing	107,789	108,115	107,581	107,751	107,821	107,995	108,022	108,030	108,102	108,328	108,621
Average hours:											
Total private	33.9	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.8
Manufacturing	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.6	41.0
Overtime	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.6
Employment Cost Index[2]											
Percent change in the ECI, compensation:											
All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers)	3.4	3.8	1.0	.9	.9	.6	1.4	.8	1.1	.5	1.4
Private industry workers	3.2	4.0	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	1.7	.8	1.0	.4	1.5
Goods-producing[3]	3.7	4.0	1.2	.9	.6	.9	1.8	.9	.7	.5	2.3
Service-providing[3]	3.1	4.0	1.1	1.2	.6	.2	1.5	.8	1.1	.5	1.1
State and local government workers	4.1	3.3	.6	.4	2.2	.9	.7	.4	1.7	.5	.7
Workers by bargaining status (private industry):											
Union	4.2	4.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	.7	2.8
Nonunion	3.2	3.9	1.1	1.1	.5	.4	1.6	.8	1.0	.4	1.3

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

[2] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter.

[3] Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-providing industries include all other private sector industries.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, household survey data reflect revised population controls. Nonfarm data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity

Selected measures	2002	2003	2002				2003				2004
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Compensation data[1,2]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation (wages, salaries, benefits):											
Civilian nonfarm	3.4	3.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.4
Private nonfarm	3.2	4.0	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	1.7	.8	1.0	.4	1.5
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.9	2.9	.9	.8	.7	.4	1.0	.6	.9	.3	.6
Private nonfarm	2.7	3.0	.9	1.0	.4	.3	1.1	.7	.8	.4	.7
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	2.3	2.3	.7	.5	.6	-.1	1.8	–.3	–.2	–.2	1.2
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	3.2	3.2	1.1	.2	.2	-.1	3.7	–.8	.3	.0	1.2
Finished consumer goods	4.2	4.2	1.5	.4	.0	-.3	2.4	1.8	.3	.0	1.5
Capital equipment	.4	.4	2.9	–.3	–.7	.6	.6	–.6	–.1	.0	.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	4.6	4.6	.9	1.1	1.1	.1	6.5	–2.1	–.1	.0	2.5
Crude materials	25.2	25.2	8.0	37.1	1.9	6.5	28.0	–10.6	3.4	14.4	6.0
Productivity data[3]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	4.9	4.5	8.4	1.5	4.9	2.0	3.5	7.2	8.7	1.8	4.6
Nonfarm business sector	5.0	4.4	9.8	.7	4.5	2.3	3.4	6.2	9.5	2.5	3.8
Nonfinancial corporations[4]	5.1	5.8	4.6	6.0	4.9	4.9	2.4	9.7	9.5	4.3	2.3

[1] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

[3] Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

[4] Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarter change					Four quarters ending—				
	2003				2004	2003				2004
	I	II	III	IV	I	I	II	III	IV	I
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	4.8	5.3	4.1	3.8	5.9	2.6	3.4	4.1	4.5	4.8
All persons, nonfarm business sector	4.0	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.6	2.5	3.1	4.0	4.5	4.6
Employment Cost Index—compensation:										
Civilian nonfarm[2]	1.4	.8	1.1	.5	1.4	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8
Private nonfarm	1.7	.8	1.0	.4	1.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.9
Union	1.6	1.2	1.0	.7	2.8	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.6	5.7
Nonunion	1.6	.8	1.0	.4	1.3	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.6
State and local governments	.7	.4	1.7	.5	.7	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.3
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:										
Civilian nonfarm[2]	1.0	.6	.9	.3	.6	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.5
Private nonfarm	1.1	.7	.8	.4	.7	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.6
Union	.5	.7	.6	.6	.6	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.5
Nonunion	1.2	.7	.9	.2	.7	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.1	2.6
State and local governments	.4	.3	1.0	.4	.4	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.1

[1] Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.

[2] Excludes Federal and household workers.

4. Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	217,570	221,168	220,540	220,768	221,014	221,252	221,507	221,779	222,039	222,279	222,509	222,161	222,357	222,550	222,757
Civilian labor force	144,863	146,510	146,377	146,462	146,917	146,652	146,622	146,610	146,892	147,187	146,878	146,863	146,471	146,650	146,741
Participation rate	66.6	66.2	66.4	66.3	66.5	66.3	66.2	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.0	66.1	65.9	65.9	65.9
Employed	136,485	137,736	137,578	137,505	137,673	137,604	137,693	137,644	138,095	138,533	138,479	138,566	138,301	138,298	138,576
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.2	62.2	62.1	62.2	62.3	62.2	62.4	62.2	62.1	62.2
Unemployed	8,378	8,774	8,799	8,957	9,245	9,048	8,929	8,966	8,797	8,653	8,398	8,297	8,170	8,352	8,164
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6
Not in the labor force	72,707	74,658	74,163	74,306	74,097	74,600	74,884	75,168	75,147	75,093	75,631	75,298	75,886	75,900	76,016
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	96,439	98,272	97,979	98,083	98,196	98,304	98,434	98,568	98,696	98,814	98,927	98,866	98,966	99,065	99,170
Civilian labor force	73,630	74,623	74,510	74,523	74,675	74,660	74,682	74,905	74,942	75,188	75,044	75,171	74,797	75,018	74,871
Participation rate	76.3	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.0	75.9	75.9	76.0	75.9	76.1	75.9	76.0	75.6	75.7	75.5
Employed	69,734	70,415	70,290	70,182	70,190	70,269	70,324	70,596	70,726	70,964	71,099	71,329	70,969	71,128	71,118
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.3	71.7	71.7	71.6	71.5	71.5	71.4	71.6	71.7	71.8	71.9	72.1	71.7	71.8	71.7
Unemployed	3,896	4,209	4,220	4,341	4,485	4,391	4,358	4,309	4,216	4,224	3,945	3,842	3,828	3,890	3,753
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0
Not in the labor force	22,809	23,649	23,469	23,560	23,521	23,644	23,751	23,663	23,754	23,620	23,882	23,694	24,168	24,047	24,299
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	105,136	106,800	106,510	106,613	106,724	106,839	106,957	107,080	107,197	107,303	107,404	107,131	107,216	107,299	107,389
Civilian labor force	63,648	64,716	64,632	64,699	64,989	64,835	64,836	64,608	64,899	64,917	64,846	64,515	64,629	64,687	64,785
Participation rate	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.9	60.7	60.6	60.3	60.5	60.5	60.4	60.2	60.3	60.3	60.3
Employed	60,420	61,402	61,343	61,397	61,610	61,479	61,467	61,191	61,524	61,597	61,521	61,260	61,456	61,373	61,571
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.5	57.5	57.6	27.6	57.7	57.5	57.5	57.1	57.4	57.4	57.3	57.2	57.3	57.2	57.3
Unemployed	3,228	3,314	3,289	3,302	3,379	3,356	3,369	3,417	3,375	3,320	3,326	3,255	3,172	3,314	3,215
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0
Not in the labor force	41,488	42,083	41,878	41,914	41,735	42,004	42,121	42,472	42,299	42,387	42,558	42,617	42,587	42,613	42,604
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	15,994	16,096	16,051	16,072	16,095	16,109	16,116	16,131	16,145	16,162	16,178	16,164	16,175	16,186	16,198
Civilian labor force	7,585	7,170	7,235	7,240	7,254	7,157	7,104	7,097	7,051	7,082	6,987	7,177	7,045	6,945	7,085
Participation rate	47.4	44.5	45.1	45.0	45.1	44.4	44.1	44.0	43.7	43.8	43.2	44.4	43.6	42.9	43.7
Employed	6,332	5,919	5,945	5,926	5,873	5,856	5,902	5,857	5,846	5,972	5,859	5,977	5,875	5,797	5,888
Employment-population ratio[2]	39.6	36.8	37.0	36.9	36.5	36.4	36.6	36.3	36.2	37.0	36.2	37.0	36.3	35.8	36.3
Unemployed	1,253	1,251	1,290	1,314	1,381	1,301	1,202	1,240	1,205	1,109	1,128	1,200	1,170	1,148	1,197
Unemployment rate	16.5	17.5	17.8	18.1	19.0	18.2	16.9	17.5	17.1	15.7	16.1	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.9
Not in the labor force	8,409	8,926	8,816	8,832	8,841	8,952	9,012	9,034	9,094	9,080	9,191	8,987	9,130	9,240	9,113
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	179,783	181,292	180,873	181,021	181,184	181,341	181,512	181,696	181,871	182,032	182,185	181,879	182,001	182,001	182,252
Civilian labor force	120,150	120,546	120,514	120,470	120,816	120,645	120,658	120,411	120,736	121,041	120,751	120,723	120,540	120,542	120,675
Participation rate	66.8	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.7	66.5	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.2	66.2
Employed	114,013	114,235	114,220	113,978	114,222	114,086	114,156	114,015	114,535	114,783	114,678	114,765	114,602	114,433	114,712
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.4	63.0	63.1	63.0	63.0	62.9	62.9	62.8	63.0	63.1	62.9	63.1	63.0	62.8	62.9
Unemployed	6,137	6,311	6,294	6,491	6,594	6,559	6,502	6,397	6,200	6,258	6,073	5,958	5,938	6,109	5,963
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.9
Not in the labor force	59,633	60,746	60,359	60,551	60,368	60,696	60,854	61,285	61,135	60,991	61,434	61,156	61,460	61,579	61,577
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	25,578	25,686	25,587	25,624	25,664	25,702	25,742	25,784	25,825	25,860	25,894	25,867	25,900	25,932	25,967
Civilian labor force	16,565	16,526	16,521	16,614	16,655	16,563	16,585	166,677	16,589	16,524	16,365	16,602	16,404	16,595	16,485
Participation rate	64.8	64.3	64.6	64.8	64.9	64.4	64.4	64.7	64.2	63.9	63.2	64.2	63.3	64.0	63.5
Employed	14,872	14,739	14,739	14,838	14,729	14,727	14,771	14,826	14,696	14,812	14,679	14,886	14,804	14,909	14,878
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.1	57.4	57.6	57.9	57.4	57.3	57.4	57.5	56.9	57.3	56.7	57.5	57.2	57.2	57.3
Unemployed	1,693	1,787	1,782	1,776	1,926	1,836	1,813	1,851	1,893	1,712	1,686	1,736	1,600	1,686	1,607
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.8	10.8	10.7	11.6	11.1	10.9	11.1	11.4	10.4	10.3	10.5	9.8	10.2	9.7
Not in the labor force	9,013	9,161	9,066	9,011	9,009	9,139	9,127	9,107	9,236	9,336	9,529	9,265	9,495	9,337	9,482

See footnotes at end of table.

4. Continued—Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	25,963	27,551	27,191	27,391	27,494	27,597	27,701	27,808	27,913	28,016	28,116	27,619	27,705	27,791	27,879
Civilian labor force	17,943	18,813	18,779	18,763	18,840	18,770	18,843	18,877	18,940	19,125	19,035	18,811	18,693	19,010	19,064
Participation rate	69.1	68.3	68.8	68.5	68.5	68.0	68.0	67.9	67.9	68.3	67.7	68.1	67.5	68.4	68.4
Employed	16,590	17,372	17,350	17,247	17,290	17,247	173 83	17,456	17,556	17,709	17,784	17,441	17,303	17,596	17,693
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.9	63.1	63.6	63.0	62.9	62.5	62.8	62.8	62.9	63.2	63.3	63.2	62.5	63.3	63.5
Unemployed	1,353	1,441	1,428	1,516	1,550	1,523	1,460	1,421	1,383	1,416	1,250	1,370	1,389	1,414	1,371
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.4	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2
Not in the labor force	8,020	8,738	8,512	8,628	8,654	8,828	8,858	8,931	8,974	8,891	9,082	8,807	9,012	8,781	8,815

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

[3] Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white and black or African American) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and over	136,845	137,736	137,578	137,505	137,673	137,604	137,693	137,644	138,095	138,533	138,479	138,566	138,301	138,298	138,576
Men	72,903	73,332	73,150	73,049	73,124	73,149	73,263	73,488	73,643	73,915	74,085	74,343	73,901	74,006	74,053
Women	63,582	64,404	64,427	64,456	64,548	64,455	64,431	64,155	64,452	64,618	64,394	64,223	64,400	64,292	64,523
Married men, spouse present	44,116	44,653	44,525	44,476	44,459	44,747	44,659	44,566	44,684	45,152	45,431	45,490	45,128	45,043	44,735
Married women, spouse present	34,155	34,695	34,634	34,494	34,627	34,648	34,684	34,612	34,993	35,076	35,034	34,585	34,502	34,256	34,339
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,213	4,701	4,758	4,610	4,615	4,661	4,498	4,896	4,800	4,880	4,788	4,714	4,437	4,733	4,574
Slack work or business conditions	2,788	3,118	3,172	3,069	3,136	3,113	3,063	3,185	3,030	3,226	3,205	2,996	2,865	3,011	2,819
Could only find part-time work	1,124	1,279	1,255	1,264	1,266	1,296	1,201	1,334	1,356	1,350	1,295	1,380	1,347	1,427	1,439
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,843	19,014	18,933	19,703	19,382	19,089	19,482	19,021	18,935	19,110	18,561	18,905	18,900	19,006	19,000
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,119	4,596	4,643	4,498	4,500	4,568	4,404	4,794	4,690	4,782	4,727	4,613	4,328	4,622	4,471
Slack work or business conditions	2,726	3,052	3,098	3,012	3,064	3,071	2,989	3,127	2,964	3,153	3,144	2,911	2,778	2,927	2,756
Could only find part-time work	1,114	1,264	1,249	1,236	1,244	1,273	1,191	1,335	1,349	1,353	1,279	1,399	1,340	1,414	1,431
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,487	18,658	18,571	18,653	18,930	18,651	19,016	18,633	18,628	18,752	18,367	18,636	18,691	18,693	18,664

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	16.5	17.5	17.8	18.1	19.0	18.2	16.9	17.5	17.1	15.7	16.1	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.9
Men, 20 years and older	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0
Women, 20 years and older	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0
White, total[1]	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.5	15.2	15.3	15.3	16.2	15.7	15.1	15.1	14.3	14.3	14.8	14.1	15.2	14.8	15.7
Men, 16 to 19 years	15.9	17.1	17.4	17.1	17.6	17.9	16.5	17.6	15.9	16.8	16.3	14.0	15.5	16.2	17.9
Women, 16 to 19 years	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.6	14.8	13.3	13.7	12.6	12.6	11.5	13.1	14.2	14.9	13.3	13.3
Men, 20 years and older	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.5
Women, 20 years and older	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2
Black or African American, total[1]	10.2	10.8	10.8	10.7	11.6	11.1	10.9	11.1	11.4	10.4	10.3	10.5	9.8	10.2	9.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	29.8	33.0	32.9	35.8	38.5	35.1	29.8	32.7	37.3	28.9	27.3	32.5	25.1	29.4	28.3
Men, 16 to 19 years	31.3	36.0	37.1	41.1	36.5	37.1	27.8	34.2	40.9	32.5	28.4	42.1	29.6	36.6	30.9
Women, 16 to 19 years	28.3	30.3	29.3	31.3	40.3	33.4	31.5	31.4	33.2	25.7	26.5	25.8	21.9	22.8	26.1
Men, 20 years and older	9.5	10.3	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.5	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.3
Women, 20 years and older	8.8	9.2	9.1	8.0	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.2	9.8	9.1	9.7	9.1	8.8	9.3	8.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.4	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2
Married men, spouse present	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1
Married women, spouse present	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
Full-time workers	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.6
Part-time workers	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.6	5. 9	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.3
Educational attainment[2]															
Less than a high school diploma	8.4	8.8	8.5	9.1	9.4	8.8	9.3	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.1	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.7
High school graduates, no college[3]	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2
Some college or associate degree	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.1
Bachelor's degree and higher[4]	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9

[1] Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

[2] Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

[3] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

[4] Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Less than 5 weeks	2,893	2,785	2,815	3,033	2,937	2,739	2,735	2,749	2,733	2,622	2,627	2,612	2,468	2,589	2,792
5 to 14 weeks	2,580	2,612	2,625	2,617	2,787	2,698	2,630	2,736	2,585	2,556	2,450	2,394	2,412	2,414	2,369
15 weeks and over	2,904	3,378	3,318	3,294	3,510	3,559	3,561	3,511	3,478	3,484	3,403	3,365	3,274	3,320	2,969
15 to 26 weeks	1,369	1,442	1,399	1,380	1,500	1,598	1,561	1,438	1,460	1,448	1,513	1,467	1,403	1,332	1,170
27 weeks and over	1,535	1,936	1,919	1,914	2,010	1,961	2,001	2,073	2,018	2,036	1,890	1,898	1,871	1,988	1,800
Mean duration, in weeks	16.6	19.2	19.4	19.2	19.6	19.3	19.2	19.6	19.4	20.0	19.6	19.8	20.3	20.1	19.7
Median duration, in weeks	9.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	11.7	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.3	10.3	9.5

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Job losers[1]	4,607	4,838	4,851	5,021	4,972	4,947	4,939	4,947	4,877	4,719	4,618	4,382	4,323	4,607	4,399
On temporary layoff	1,124	1,121	1,112	1,197	1,177	1,173	1,092	1,110	1,097	1,055	1,060	1,028	1,064	1,040	994
Not on temporary layoff	3,483	3,717	3,739	3,824	3,795	3,774	3,847	3,837	3,780	3,664	3,558	3,353	3,258	3,567	3,405
Job leavers	866	818	818	778	890	798	790	836	789	931	783	804	827	836	822
Reentrants	2,368	2,477	2,517	2,506	2,646	2,522	2,530	2,436	2,518	2,440	2,366	2,509	2,424	2,424	2,314
New entrants	536	641	633	635	642	661	650	684	653	619	694	681	676	627	645
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	55.0	55.1	55.0	56.2	54.3	55.4	55.4	55.6	55.2	54.2	54.6	52.3	52.4	54.2	53.8
On temporary layoff	13.4	12.8	12.6	13.4	12.9	13.1	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.1	12.5	12.3	12.9	12.2	12.1
Not on temporary layoff	41.6	42.4	42.4	42.8	41.5	42.3	43.2	43.1	42.8	42.1	42.0	40.0	39.8	42.0	41.6
Job leavers	10.3	9.3	9.3	8.7	9.7	8.9	8.9	9.4	8.9	10.7	9.3	9.6	10.0	9.8	10.1
Reentrants	28.3	28.2	28.5	28.0	28.9	28.2	28.4	27.4	28.5	28.0	28.0	30.0	29.4	28.5	28.3
New entrants	6.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.1	8.2	8.1	8.2	7.4	7.9
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
New entrants	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4		.4	.5	.5	.4	.4

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total, 16 years and older	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6
16 to 24 years	12.0	12.4	12.6	12.9	13.3	12.9	12.4	12.8	12.3	12.1	11.7	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.6
16 to 19 years	16.5	17.5	17.8	18.1	19.0	18.2	16.9	17.5	17.1	15.7	16.1	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.9
16 to 17 years	18.8	19.1	18.9	18.8	21.1	20.3	18.8	19.3	20.2	17.5	18.3	18.2	17.6	19.4	20.2
18 to 19 years	15.1	16.4	17.3	18.1	17.4	16.8	15.7	16.2	15.2	14.7	14.7	15.7	15.7	14.5	14.7
20 to 24 years	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.6	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.2
25 years and older	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5
25 to 54 years	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.6
55 years and older	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
Men, 16 years and older	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7
16 to 24 years	12.8	13.4	13.7	14.1	14.1	14.4	12.9	14.1	13.2	13.4	12.6	12.7	12.2	12.6	12.8
16 to 19 years	18.1	19.3	20.2	20.3	19.9	20.4	17.6	19.6	18.7	18.3	17.4	17.5	17.2	18.3	19.1
16 to 17 years	21.1	20.7	21.3	21.5	23.2	22.3	20.6	22.1	20.4	18.3	18.4	19.3	19.4	22.3	23.4
18 to 19 years	16.4	18.4	19.6	19.9	17.9	19.0	15.6	18.2	17.9	18.1	16.9	16.2	15.7	15.8	16.5
20 to 24 years	10.2	10.6	10.7	11.3	11.5	11.6	10.7	11.7	10.8	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.0
25 years and older	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4
25 to 54 years	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.5
55 years and older	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Women, 16 years and older	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4
16 to 24 years	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.7	12.4	11.3	11.8	11.4	11.3	10.7	10.7	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.3
16 to 19 years	14.9	15.6	15.5	16.0	18.2	15.9	16.2	15.2	15.4	13.0	14.7	15.9	16.0	14.7	14.5
16 to 17 years	16.6	17.5	16.8	16.3	19.1	18.3	17.0	16.5	20.1	16.6	18.2	17.1	15.9	16.9	17.3
18 t0 19 years	13.8	14.2	14.9	16.3	16.8	14.5	15.8	14.1	12.5	11.1	12.2	15.2	15.6	13.0	12.6
20 to 24 years	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.0	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.6	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.3
25 years and older	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6
25 to 54 years	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.7
55 years and older[1]	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.3

[1] Data are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Mar. 2003	Feb. 2004[P]	Mar. 2004[P]	State	Mar. 2003	Feb. 2004[P]	Mar. 2004[P]
Alabama	5.7	5.6	5.9	Missouri	5.6	5.1	5.0
Alaska	8.0	7.3	7.1	Montana	4.7	4.0	4.2
Arizona	5.9	5.2	4.9	Nebraska	4.1	3.7	3.6
Arkansas	5.9	5.5	5.4	Nevada	5.3	4.4	4.4
California	6.8	6.3	6.6	New Hampshire	4.4	4.1	4.0
Colorado	6.1	5.5	4.9	New Jersey	6.1	5.4	5.2
Connecticut	5.7	4.8	4.9	New Mexico	6.1	5.6	5.6
Delaware	4.6	3.4	3.8	New York	6.3	6.3	6.5
District of Columbia	6.9	6.2	6.9	North Carolina	6.4	6.0	5.2
Florida	5.3	4.7	4.9	North Dakota	4.1	3.1	2.9
Georgia	4.9	3.8	3.6	Ohio	6.3	5.9	5.7
Hawaii	4.1	4.2	3.8	Oklahoma	5.4	4.9	4.8
Idaho	5.6	4.8	4.6	Oregon	8.2	7.1	7.2
Illinois	6.6	6.2	6.0	Pennsylvania	5.8	5.1	5.3
Indiana	5.0	5.3	5.3	Rhode Island	5.5	5.2	5.6
Iowa	4.3	4.1	4.1	South Carolina	6.5	6.3	6.7
Kansas	5.4	4.9	4.7	South Dakota	3.4	3.2	3.3
Kentucky	6.2	5.3	5.5	Tennessee	5.5	5.0	5.0
Louisiana	6.6	5.8	5.5	Texas	6.8	6.1	6.2
Maine	4.9	4.9	4.9	Utah	5.9	4.7	4.8
Maryland	4.7	4.0	4.0	Vermont	4.5	3.7	3.6
Massachusetts	5.9	5.4	5.1	Virginia	4.2	3.4	3.5
Michigan	7.0	6.6	6.9	Washington	7.5	6.2	6.1
Minnesota	4.9	4.7	4.8	West Virginia	6.3	5.5	5.4
Mississippi	6.4	5.5	4.2	Wisconsin	5.8	5.2	5.1
				Wyoming	4.5	3.5	3.4

[P] = preliminary

11. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by State, seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

State	Mar. 2003	Feb. 2004[P]	Mar. 2004[P]	State	Mar. 2003	Feb. 2004[P]	Mar. 2004[P]
Alabama	2,130,916	2,157,291	2,160,958	Missouri	3,005,407	2,999,517	3,007,441
Alaska	328,593	342,877	342,640	Montana	471,099	480,983	477,827
Arizona	269	2,750,158	2,751,015	Nebraska	972,354	984,683	983,505
Arkansas	1,267,956	1,310,617	1,310,860	Nevada	1,134,859	1,175,833	1,180,046
California	17,428,726	17,587,953	17,560,426	New Hampshire	713,045	725,981	725,380
Colorado	2,466,517	2,507,776	2,485,480	New Jersey	4,364,753	4,402,120	4,404,401
Connecticut	1,809,364	1,796,019	1,786,692	New Mexico	890,469	898,011	901,082
Delaware	415,783	421,871	424,848	New York	9,332,650	9,293,378	9,327,631
District of Columbia	303,961	305,516	304,800	North Carolina	4,190,928	4,194,636	4,195,882
Florida	8,127,808	8,283,980	8,313,270	North Dakota	346,070	347,786	348,407
Georgia	4,381,821	4,397,561	4,394,506	Ohio	5,906,415	5,863,019	5,863,019
Hawaii	611,287	625,040	628,019	Oklahoma	1,694,648	1,701,566	1,699,927
Idaho	690,723	699,600	702,283	Oregon	1,863,657	1,870,502	1,870,706
Illinois	6,314,937	6,393,442	6,376,281	Pennsylvania	6,199,874	6,213,429	6,239,658
Indiana	3,178,605	3,188,354	3,195,174	Rhode Island	570,425	563,213	566,066
Iowa	1,625,075	1,629,423	1,622,172	South Carolina	1,985,738	2,039,500	2,050,615
Kansas	1,429,137	1,464,316	1,463,333	South Dakota	423,380	423,356	422,475
Kentucky	1,950,147	1,978,457	1,987,641	Tennessee	2,907,766	2,943,391	2,929,619
Louisiana	2,030,954	2,042,711	2,024,696	Texas	10,862,723	10,962,587	10,965,114
Maine	689,010	698,093	693,740	Utah	1,176,825	1,198,946	1,200,145
Maryland	2,901,059	2,936,486	2,940,075	Vermont	350,271	353,723	353,869
Massachusetts	3,431,801	3,413,982	3,402,429	Virginia	3,763,025	3,833,452	3,828,659
Michigan	5,018,270	5,071,417	5,075,216	Washington	3,129,758	3,172,398	3,183,952
Minnesota	2,917,444	2,950,534	2,952,851	West Virginia	790,036	797,643	796,070
Mississippi	1,304,689	1,314,005	1,303,140	Wisconsin	3,065,184	3,119,374	3,109,940
				Wyoming	275,361	277,717	276,911

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: Some data in this table may differ from data published elsewhere because of the continual updating of the data base.

12. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	130,341	129,931	129,901	129,873	129,859	129,814	129,789	129,856	129,944	130,027	130,035	130,194	130,277	130,614	130,902
TOTAL PRIVATE	108,828	108,356	108,304	108,332	108,292	108,253	108,209	108,317	108,384	108,483	108,491	108,667	108,738	109,048	109,328
GOODS-PRODUCING	22,557	21,817	21,880	21,859	21,805	21,744	21,712	21,697	21,674	21,686	21,668	21,696	21,684	21,766	21,808
Natural resources and mining	583	571	568	570	573	571	569	568	569	571	570	570	572	580	583
Logging	70.4	68.5	68.4	68.7	69.7	68.2	67.5	67.4	67.9	67.6	65.9	65.1	64.2	66.2	66.4
Mining	512.2	502.3	499.9	501.6	503.2	502.7	501.8	500.8	501.5	503.4	504.3	505.1	508.1	513.7	516.9
Oil and gas extraction	121.9	122.9	122.3	122.9	123.7	123.5	123.2	123.6	124.1	123.9	124.6	126.9	128.9	129.9	131.1
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	210.6	202.7	201.9	202.6	203.3	204.3	203.6	201.6	202.1	202.4	202.0	200.0	200.6	202.7	204.5
Coal mining	74.4	70.4	70.8	70.6	70.9	71.6	70.7	69.2	69.6	69.5	69.8	69.6	70.2	70.5	71.4
Support activities for mining	179.8	176.8	175.7	176.1	176.2	174.9	175.0	175.6	175.3	177.1	177.7	178.2	178.6	181.1	181.3
Construction	6,716	6,722	6,689	6,715	6,718	6,721	6,739	6,754	6,754	6,771	6,774	6,812	6,791	6,856	6,874
Construction of buildings	1,574.8	1,575.9	1,578.1	1,578.5	1,572.3	1,566.4	1,570.0	1,577.7	1,579.4	1,583.9	1,585.1	1,593.3	1,590.9	1,606.2	1,603.5
Heavy and civil engineering	930.6	910.7	900.0	905.2	907.3	910.6	913.9	915.2	910.8	918.8	920.7	928.0	924.0	926.8	928.2
Specialty trade contractors	4,210.4	4,235.5	4,211.3	4,230.8	4,238.8	4,244.1	4,255.5	4,260.9	4,263.7	4,268.6	4,268.4	4,290.2	4,276.5	4,322.8	4,342.6
Manufacturing	15,259	14,525	14,623	14,574	14,514	14,452	14,404	14,375	14,351	14,344	14,324	14,314	14,321	14,330	14,351
Production workers	10,766	10,200	10,263	10,233	10,181	10,136	10,104	10,077	10,058	10,048	10,044	10,035	10,038	10,044	10,066
Durable goods	9,483	8,970	9,025	8,993	8,958	8,908	8,886	8,867	8,854	8,874	8,868	8,869	8,882	8,889	8,909
Production workers	6,529	6,157	6,188	6,168	6,142	6,104	6,099	6,077	6,066	6,089	6,079	6,081	6,088	6,091	6,109
Wood products	554.9	536.1	537.8	536.1	533.3	532.4	528.9	531.8	533.4	536.3	536.6	536.3	538.4	538.2	538.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	516.0	492.6	494.1	494.8	494.8	760.8	490.2	488	486.6	489.7	487.5	492.7	490.5	492.3	494.2
Primary metals	509.4	476.7	485.8	481.3	475.8	472.1	470.6	466.3	463.4	464.1	464.6	432.2	462.2	461.6	462.1
Fabricated metal products	1,548.5	1,478.4	1,487.6	1,480.6	1,474.4	1,468.4	1,465.6	1,461.1	1,461.3	1,468.1	1,471.2	1,471.8	1,476.6	1,475.5	1,485.1
Machinery	1,229.5	1,153.5	1,161.2	1,155.2	1,149.9	1,145.5	1,140.8	1,139.4	1,137.0	1,142.5	1,140.4	1,138.7	1,141.2	1,144.9	1,148.9
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,507.2	1,360.9	1,377.5	1,366.4	1,359.3	1,348.7	1,343.8	1,339.2	1,332.8	1,334.4	1,332.2	1,333.2	1,333.9	1,334.6	1,334.8
Computer and peripheral equipment	250.0	225.7	231.1	228.4	227.3	224.0	222.5	221.9	219.3	219.1	217.8	219.4	219.0	218.6	218.1
Communications equipment	185.8	157.0	158.7	157.4	156.3	155.8	155.0	154.1	1 53.9	154.4	153.0	154.8	154.8	154.9	154.7
Semiconductors and electronic components	524.5	461.8	468.6	464.3	461.5	457.9	456.2	453.3	449.4	451.2	451.3	450.2	451.4	451.4	452.9
Electronic instruments	450.0	429.3	430.9	429.0	426.9	424.7	425.2	425.5	425.1	425.2	425.3	423.7	423.3	424.4	423.1
Electrical equipment and appliances	496.5	459.9	465.7	461.0	459.7	457.7	453.8	452.1	450.8	450.9	451.2	449.8	448.6	446.9	445.7
Transportation equipment	1,828.9	1,775.4	1,772.3	1,780.1	1,775.0	1,759.8	1,766.5	1,765.6	1,765.5	1,766.5	1,762.7	1,760.6	1,766.5	1,768.3	1,769.5
Furniture and related products	604.1	573.5	574.6	572.5	571.1	572.6	568.1	568.0	568.2	568.9	569.3	571.3	571.2	574.7	577.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	688.3	662.8	668.7	665.2	664.3	660.2	657.9	655.9	655.2	652.7	651.9	652 0	653.0	652.3	653.0
Nondurable goods	5,775	5,555	5,598	5,581	5,556	5,544	5,518	5,508	5,497	5,470	5,456	5,445	5,439	5,441	5,442
Production workers	4,239	4,043	4,075	4,065	4,039	4,032	4,005	4,000	3,992	3,959	3,965	3,954	3,950	3,953	3,957
Food manufacturing	1,525.7	1,518.7	1,517.3	1,517.2	1,517.8	1,522.1	1,523.8	1,526.0	1,528.2	1,508.3	1,506.3	1,500.7	1,502.4	1,502.0	1,501.7
Beverages and tobacco products	207.4	200.6	200.6	201.0	2..04	200.7	201.0	200.2	201.0	198.3	198.3	197.7	195.9	196.4	196.1
Textile mills	290.9	260.3	270.4	265.6	262.9	256.9	251.8	250.2	247.0	245.1	241.0	239.2	237.3	237.2	236.1
Textile product mills	194.6	179.8	184.8	182.7	181.6	178.7	170.7	173.7	172.6	175.2	174.3	176.9	176.6	179.4	180.8
Apparel	359.7	312.7	321.7	318.5	313.2	307.5	304.0	299.8	299.7	297.7	297.7	296.1	297.1	296.8	296.6
Leather and allied products	50.2	45.2	46.3	45.7	44.2	44.9	44.3	44.2	43.7	44.1	44.3	44.6	44.8	45.0	45.3
Paper and paper products	546.6	519.0	523.0	520.9	519.2	516.3	515.1	513.8	513.3	511.7	510.3	509.8	508.0	508.7	508.7
Printing and related support activities	706.6	680.0	683.7	683.8	682.2	681.1	678.8	676.2	673.3	673.1	670.1	667.6	665.0	662.5	660.6
Petroleum and coal products	118.1	114.6	115.5	115.5	114.8	114.6	113.8	112.9	112.6	112.0	112.4	114.3	112.9	112.8	111.9
Chemicals	927.5	7.9	913.9	912.0	907.9	908.2	905.4	902.7	899.1	897.6	895.9	893.7	894.7	894.7	895.6
Plastics and rubber products	848.0	815.9	820.7	818.0	811.8	813.1	808.8	808.4	806.3	806.5	805.8	804.8	803.9	805.9	808.1
SERVICE-PROVIDING	107,784	108,114	108,021	108,014	108,054	108,070	108,077	108,159	108,270	108,341	108,367	108,498	108,593	108,848	109,094
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	86,271	86,538	86,424	86,473	86,487	86,509	82,497	86,620	86,710	86,797	86,823	86,971	87,054	87,282	87,520
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,497	25,275	25,326	25,302	25,266	25,225	25,225	25,252	25,272	25,261	25,211	25,312	25,331	25,408	25,436
Wholesale trade	5,652.3	5,605.0	5,625.8	5,618.4	5,608.6	5,596.8	5,589.0	5,585.1	5,581.6	5,592.7	5,598.4	5,611.4	5,612.2	5,624.3	5,630.4
Durable goods	3,007.9	2,949.2	2,958.1	2,953.4	2,948.4	2,942.5	2,936.2	2,932.1	2,932.0	2,943.9	2,945.8	2,954.9	2,953.8	2,962.5	2,966.5
Nondurable goods	2,015.0	2,002.1	2,013.1	2,009.7	2,005.1	2,001.6	1,997.9	1,995.9	1,992.4	1,989.2	1,991.8	1,993.7	1,994.5	1,995.4	1,995.0
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	629.4	654.3	654.6	655.3	655.1	652.7	651.9	6657.1	657.2	659.6	660.8	662.8	663.9	666.4	668.9
Retail trade	15.025.1	14.911.5	14.929.4	14.917.4	14.908.0	14.896.5	14.911.6	14.926.8	14.948.1	14.921.7	14.876.0	14.944.8	14.963.0	15.009.2	15.032.6
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,879.4	1,883.5	1,875.9	1,880.1	1,881.7	1,883.7	1,883.5	1,889.8	1,889.7	1,892.9	1,893.7	1,895.4	1,900.9	1,908.4	1,914.3
Automobile dealers	1,252.8	1,255.1	1,249 8	1,252.4	1,254.8	1,256.9	1,257 0	1,259.7	1,259.6	1,258.9	1,259.5	1,261.3	1,262.9	1,265.5	1,267.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	538.7	542.9	543.8	541.2	543.1	540.1	538.0	539.7	540.2	544.8	547.2	546.4	544.5	544.5	545.4
Electronics and appliance stores	525.3	511.9	513.3	512.2	511.3	507.2	507.4	506.7	506.5	512.8	511.9	509.3	508.2	511.8	514.4

See notes at end of table.

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,176.5	1,191.1	1,180.5	1,182.1	1,187.4	1,188.3	1,194.7	1,203.4	1,204.0	1,210.0	1,209.5	1,221.4	1,231.4	1,242.1	1,252.5
Food and beverage stores	2,881.6	2,840.9	2,853.2	2,856.5	2,847.3	2,835.6	2,833.6	2,829.4	2,838.7	2,821.4	2,813.9	2,826.3	2,831.3	2,835.2	2,829.6
Health and personal care stores	938.8	943.1	940.3	940.3	943.2	941.4	941.0	943.1	948.3	951.6	952.6	954.1	954.9	958.2	957.9
Gasoline stations	895.9	879.9	884.7	883.8	882.6	877.9	881.4	877.9	873.8	875.2	871.1	875..1	871.8	872.3	870.1
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,312.5	1,296.7	1,303.4	1,296.6	1,293.1	1,294.0	1,294.8	1,295.6	1,302.6	1,297.1	1,301.0	1,304.3	1,311.3	1,320.6	1,324.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	661.3	645.0	649.0	648.0	644.8	644.1	642.5	642.8	642.0	641.6	633.2	635.9	636.8	636.0	634.7
General merchandise stores[1]	2,812.0	2,815.2	2,816.8	2,811.8	2,811.2	2,820.4	2,834.9	2,839.9	2,842.9	2,826.4	2,793.4	2,822.7	2,822.5	2,828.5	2,838.9
Department stores	1,684.0	1,618.8	1,618.8	1,613.5	1,612.2	1,613.7	1,622.3	1,623.7	1,623.5	1,612.6	1,601.3	1,603.4	1,602.7	1,606.8	1,613.2
Miscellaneous store retailers	959.5	934.1	938.7	936.3	934.7	934.0	931.9	931.7	933.5	930.9	924.4	929.6	924.6	926.2	924.8
Nonstore retailers	443.7	427.5	429.8	428.5	427.6	429.8	427.9	426.8	425.9	417.3	424.1	424.3	424.8	425.4	425.4
Transportation and warehousing	4,223.6	4,176.7	4,187.7	4,185.8	4,171.6	4,153.6	4,148.4	4,160.8	4,162.9	4,168.0	4,157.0	4,175.9	4,175.8	4,193.3	4,191.9
Air transportation	563.5	527.3	537.1	532.6	523.0	513.8	512.4	511.8	506.1	511.5	512.9	510.2	511.6	513.3	515.2
Rail transportation	217.8	215.4	215.4	215.2	216.0	216.1	213.8	215.6	215.2	215.5	215.5	215.4	215.7	216.0	216.1
Water transportation	52.6	52.5	52.7	53.4	53.1	53.1	52.9	51.5	52.5	50.9	50.0	50.6	48.8	49.0	50.1
Truck transportation	1,339.3	1,328.0	1,322.0	1,322.0	1,324.6	1,324.3	1,329.6	1,328.7	1,329.3	1,335.7	1,338.7	1,343.6	1,344.1	1,345.7	1,349.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	380.8	380.3	383.2	381.1	378.3	372.8	371.2	380.7	389.2	385.7	385.0	382.3	380.1	379.7	375.8
Pipeline transportation	41.7	40.0	40.9	40.8	40.4	40.1	39.5	39.3	39.0	38.7	38.8	38.3	38.2	38.0	38.0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	25.6	28.0	27.6	28.5	29.1	29.1	28.9	28.9	29.0	28.7	29.4	28.7	29.7	30.1	30.0
Support activities for transportation	524.7	516.3	514.8	520.7	517.1	513.4	512.2	515.4	514.3	512.4	511.6	514.1	515.5	518.5	518.4
Couriers and messengers	560.9	566.6	570.5	569.0	569.4	569.5	566.7	566.5	565.0	564.7	559.0	566.9	567.7	571.5	567.2
Warehousing and storage	516.7	522.3	523.5	522.5	520.6	521.4	521.2	522.4	522.6	524.2	516.1	525.8	524.4	531.5	531.5
Utilities	596.2	580.8	582.8	580.7	577.8	578.1	578.8	578.9	579.2	578.9	579.3	580.2	580.0	581.3	581.5
Information	3,395	3,198	3,214	3,203	3,194	3,188	3,174	3,175	3,166	3,172	3,175	3,163	3,169	3,169	3,171
Publishing industries, except Internet	964.1	926.4	932.4	928.8	926.4	922.7	922.0	919.3	918.0	918.4	917.4	914.0	915.1	916.0	916.3
Motion picture and sound recording industries	387.9	376.1	371.6	374.8	374.2	376.6	369.9	375.4	373.4	382.7	385.2	379.7	382.7	380.5	383.0
Broadcasting, except Internet	334.1	327.0	327.1	326.7	326.3	326.5	325.5	327.6	326.0	327.0	329.5	329.7	331.8	333.5	334.3
Internet publishing and broadcasting	33.7	30.0	29.9	29.1	29.5	30.1	30.0	30.1	29.9	30.4	30.4	30.8	31.9	32.0	32.5
Telecommunications	1,186.5	1,082.6	1,095.4	1,088.3	1,082.0	1,075.3	1,071.3	1,069.4	1,065.2	1,062.2	1,061.2	1,061.3	1,058.2	1,056.9	1,055.2
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	441.0	407.5	408.6	407.9	408.0	409.5	407.6	405.4	404.8	402.6	402.6	400.1	401.1	4.01.4	400.8
Other information services	47.3	48.1	48.6	47.8	47.5	47.3	47.8	48.0	48.3	48.2	48.2	47.8	48.0	48.5	49.2
Financial activities	7,847	7,974	7,968	7,987	7,988	7,995	7,996	8,004	7,990	7,985	7,981	7,981	7,989	7,994	8,002
Finance and insurance	5,817.3	5,920.5	5,919.4	5,934.8	5,933.8	5,936.8	5,936.8	5,945.6	5,930.2	5,922.7	5,916.5	5,917.1	5,924.7	5,930.5	5,936.8
Monetary authorities—central bank	23.4	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,686.0	2,785.6	2,777.0	2,796.9	2,797.6	2,802.6	2,806.0	2,808.1	2,801.0	2,790.3	2,783.3	2,785.3	2,787.2	2,794.5	2,798.4
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,733.0	1,752.1	1,748.0	1,752.0	1,752.2	1,755.1	1,756.0	1,757.9	1,760.1	1,758.1	1,757.1	1,758.7	1,762.6	1,763.8	1,764.6
Commercial banking	1,278.1	1,281.1	1,280.0	1,281.7	1,281.5	1,283.2	1,283.9	1,283.6	1,284.4	1,280.5	1,278.9	1,280.4	1,283.5	1,284.5	1,286.2
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	789.4	764.4	762.6	761.1	760.7	760.4	758.7	761.7	762.0	769.1	771.9	773.8	778.2	781.0	780.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,233.2	2,266.1	2,274.2	2,271.7	2,271.3	2,269.7	2,268.7	2,271.9	2,264.7	2,261.2	2,258.1	2,255.8	2,257.4	2,253.4	2,256.9
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	85.4	81.7	82.8	82.3	81.5	81.4	80.8	81.3	80.0	79.6	80.7	79.8	79.5	79.2	79.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,029.8	2,053.6	2,048.8	2,051.9	2,053.8	2,057.8	2,058.8	2,057.9	2,060.2	2,062.7	2,064.0	2,063.6	2,064.5	2,063.0	2,064.9
Real estate	1,352.9	1,384.4	1,382.2	1,383.0	1,382.4	1,385.3	1,386.6	1,388.8	1,390.6	1,394.5	1,395.7	1,397.7	1,400.2	1,401.9	1,405.6
Rental and leasing services	649.1	640.8	638.9	640.4	642.8	643.9	643.4	639.8	639.9	639.0	638.3	636.0	634.2	631.5	630.2
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	27.6	28.4	27.7	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.8	29.3	29.7	29.2	30.0	29.9	30.1	29.6	29.1
Professional and business services	15,976	15,999	15,897	15,943	15,967	16,021	15,998	16,051	16,070	16,114	16,159	16,172	16,196	16,250	16,373
Professional and technical services[1]	6,675.6	6,623.5	6,631.3	6,616.7	6,606.5	6,585.7	6,578.1	6,606.3	6,624.1	6,647.9	6,669.3	6,657.9	6,658.1	6,688.3	6,701.5
Legal services	1,115.3	1,136.8	1,138.3	1,136.9	1,137.4	1,135.0	1,133.8	1,136.6	1,140.4	1,142.9	1,140.5	1,138.7	1,139.2	1,138.8	1,141.4
Accounting and bookkeeping services	837.3	815.6	818.1	808.8	802.0	800.7	800.7	802.5	801.5	810.6	826.6	815.2	813.3	820.0	820.6
Architectural and engineering services	1,246.1	1,228.0	1,227.5	1,225.1	1,220.8	1,224.6	1,222.0	1,230.1	1,230.9	1,233.9	1,235.2	1,230.9	1,240.0	1,247.2	1,254.4

See notes at end of table.

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,152.8	1,108.3	1,117.9	1,115.1	1,112.4	1,100.7	1,094.5	1,103.3	1,107.0	1,105.7	1,105.7	1,104.6	1,099.8	1,102.8	1,098.9
Management and technical consulting services	734.4	747.3	741.5	743.2	741.6	742.5	744.2	749.3	755.6	760.6	764.0	765.4	767.9	774.2	781.9
Management of companies and enterprises	1,705.4	1,675.5	1,679.1	1,677.5	1,374.9	1,680.3	1,671.4	1,671.7	1,669.1	1,671.6	1,670.2	1,675.1	1,675.6	1,675.6	1,681.0
Administrative and waste services	7,595.2	7,698.3	7,586.6	7,648.7	7,685.9	7,754.7	7,748.1	7,773.1	7,776.3	7,794.5	7,819.2	7,838.5	7,862.4	7,886.1	7,990.3
Administrative and support services[1]	7,276.8	73,764.0	7,262.8	7,325.9	7,364.8	7,426.5	7,427.0	7,451.6	7,456.0	7,473.7	7,496.3	7,517.5	7,539.6	7,562.9	7,665.4
Employment services[1]	3,246.5	3,336.2	3,229.3	3,276.1	3,314.6	3,369.6	3,366.2	3,389.1	3,402.0	3,427.6	3,461.3	3,473.8	3,493.8	3,494.4	3,554.5
Temporary help services	2,193.7	2,243.2	2,159.1	2,199.7	2,235.4	2,248.8	2,262.3	2,287.2	2,291.7	2,319.4	2,355.3	2,344.3	2,370.4	2,384.3	2,419.6
Business support services	756.6	747.4	746.8	748.3	747.8	744.2	748.7	753.2	753.2	746.7	745.1	739.0	739.8	744.7	747.5
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,606.1	1,631.7	1,621.5	1,628.8	1,634.8	1,643.8	1,648.4	1,645.2	1,639.6	1,639.4	1,635.9	1,637.1	1,639.5	1,649.0	1,678.8
Waste management and remediation services	318.3	321.9	323.8	322.8	321.1	328.2	321.1	321.5	320.3	320.8	322.9	321	322.8	323.2	324.9
Educational and health services	16,199	16,577	16,538	16,564	16,576	16,568	16,591	16,672	16,678	16,705	16,731	16,746	16,764	16,805	16,836
Educational services	2,642.8	2,688.5	2,687.1	2,692.0	2,677.7	2,676.4	2,673.9	2,689.1	2,707.7	2,723.1	2,728.0	2,729.3	2,727.4	2,731.4	2,733.1
Health care and social assistance	13,555.7	13,888.0	13,851.0	13,872.3	13,898.4	13,891.3	13,916.8	13,933.3	13,970.0	13,981.5	14,003.2	14,017.1	14,036.8	14,073.2	14,103.2
Ambulatory health care services[1]	4,633.2	4,776.0	4,751.8	4,763.2	4,777.3	4,783.4	4,791.9	4,792.8	4,812.8	4,818.7	4,831.0	4,840.3	4,855.3	4,868.0	4,884.8
Offices of physicians	1,967.8	2,003.8	1,992.1	1,996.3	2,001.0	2,004.6	2,007.1	2,008.2	2,018.5	2,023.3	2,030.0	2,032.3	2,034.4	2,043.5	2,046.9
Outpatient care centers	413.0	423.1	422.4	422.8	425.0	422.8	423.5	422.9	423.3	426.4	425.0	427.8	431.1	429.9	432.7
Home health care services	679.8	727.1	722.9	725.7	729.7	732.0	733.7	732.8	737.7	735.7	739.9	740.2	741.5	743.9	747.9
Hospitals	4,159.6	4,252.5	4,244.1	4,249.7	4,259.8	4,247.4	4,260.2	4,264.4	4,268.9	4,278.1	4,283.9	4,287.8	4,284.1	4,296.0	4,299.7
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,743.3	2,784.3	2,781.4	2,784.6	2,786.7	2,784.2	2,787.7	2,789.3	2,794.2	2,792.8	2,793.0	2,792.1	2,791.1	2,797.8	2,802.6
Nursing care facilities	1,573.2	1,582.8	1,582.3	1,583.9	1,586.1	1,582.8	1,580.5	1,583.1	1,585.2	1,584.1	1,581.7	1,580.3	1,578.7	1,582.0	1,583.9
Social assistance[1]	2,019.7	2,075.2	2,073.7	2,074.8	2,074.6	2,076.3	2,080.0	2,086.8	2,094.1	2,091.9	2,095.3	2,096.9	2,106.3	2,111.4	2,116.1
Child day care services	744.1	760.5	757.9	758.2	756.5	761.1	764.5	765.8	771.6	766.3	770	766.3	772.2	773.4	773
Leisure and hospitality	11,986	12,128	12,084	12,078	12,097	12,118	12,117	12,126	12,147	12,178	12,192	12,218	12,229	12,263	12,299
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,782.6	1,801.0	1,792.9	1,794.3	1,792.1	1,797.7	1,795.0	1,794.4	1,796.9	1,799.4	1,795.2	1,801.4	1,796.7	1,795.0	1,790.3
Performing arts and spectator sports	363.7	370.2	377.3	370.9	366.6	366.2	366.7	372.0	369.6	371.7	368.8	369.4	366.5	362.6	359.4
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	114.0	114.1	113.3	114.3	114.3	114.6	114.5	113.4	114.2	113.3	113.1	113.4	113.7	114.1	115.1
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,305.0	1,316.6	1,302.3	1,309.1	1,311.2	1,316.9	1,313.8	1,309.0	1,313.1	1,314.4	1,313.3	1,318.6	1,316.5	1,318.3	1,315.8
Accommodations and food services	10,203.2	10,324.4	10,290.7	10,283.8	10,305.1	10,319.9	10,321.8	10,331.7	10,350.4	10,378.9	10,396.3	10,416.5	10,432.3	10,467.8	10,508.8
Accommodations	1,778.6	1,765.2	1,759.4	1,751.1	1,756.0	1,762.5	1,755.0	1,739.1	1,733.7	1,751.7	1,763.0	1,752.1	1,754.4	1,756.7	1,763.8
Food services and drinking places	8,424.6	8,559.2	8,531.3	8,562.7	8,549.1	8,557.4	8,566.8	8,592.6	8,616.7	8,627.2	8,633.3	8,664.4	8,677.9	8,711.1	8,745.0
Other services	5,372	5,393	5,397	5,396	5,399	5,394	5,396	5,390	5,387	5,382	5,374	5,379	5,376	5,393	5,403
Repair and maintenance	1,246.9	1,236.2	1,235.9	1,235.2	1,238.9	1,238.7	1,242.4	1,240.4	1,237.6	1,234.4	1,228.5	1,233.5	1,230.5	1,238.9	1,238.5
Personal and laundry services	1,257.2	1,258.2	1,260.1	1,259.9	1,258.5	1,258.8	1,257.3	1,252.7	1,254.6	1,254.1	1,250.2	1,251.2	1,247.6	1,255.8	1,256.3
Membership associations and organizations	2,867.8	2,898.0	2,901.0	2,901.1	2,902.0	2,896.3	2,895.9	2,896.5	2,895.2	2,893.9	2,895.7	2,894.5	2,898.3	2,898.3	2,908.0
Government	21,513	21,575	21,597	21,541	21,567	21,561	21,580	21,539	21,560	21,544	21,544	21,527	21,539	21,566	21,574
Federal	2,767	2,756	2,768	2,769	2,763	2,758	2,750	2,747	2,736	2,723	2,720	2,715	2,716	2,717	2,717
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,923.8	1,947.0	1,952.5	1,953.9	1,949.6	1,947.8	1,942.2	1,942.1	1,932.9	1,924.9	1,928.9	1,921.5	1,923.8	1,927.2	1,929.7
U.S. Postal Service	842.4	809.1	815.2	815.2	813.0	810.2	808.0	804.8	803.3	798.1	791.4	793.1	791.7	789.9	787.7
State	5,029	5,017	5,020	5,013	4,996	4,990	4,997	5,019	5,031	5,023	5,027	5,007	5,018	5,026	5,030
Education	2,242.8	2,266.4	2,259.7	2,256.5	2,247.9	2,249.0	2,258.7	2,278.8	2,290.4	2,282.5	2,285.7	2,268.0	2,279.6	2,286.4	2,290.9
Other State government	2,786.3	2,750.7	2,720.4	2,756.4	2,748.0	2,740.8	2,738.2	2,740.4	2,740.4	2,740.0	2,740.9	2,738.9	2,738.4	2,739.1	2,738.6
Local	13,718	13,802	13,809	13,759	13,808	13,813	13,833	13,773	13,793	13,798	13,797	13,805	13,805	13,823	13,827
Education	7,654.4	7,699.1	7,700.6	7,657.2	7,707.1	7,721.2	7,742.4	7,673.9	7,687.0	7,684.5	7,687.1	7,692.2	7,694.3	7,708.6	7,711.2
Other local government	6,063.2	6,104.0	6,107.9	6,102.0	6,101.1	6,091.5	6,090.1	6,099.3	6,105.9	6,113.1	6,109.7	6,112.7	6,110.8	6,114.1	6,115.8

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. preliminary.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.9	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.6	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	39.9	39.8	39.4	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.0
Natural resources and mining	43.2	43.6	43.3	43.8	43.6	43.3	43.6	43.6	43.7	43.9	43.6	44.5	44.1	44.3	44.2
Construction	38.4	38.4	37.8	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.1	38.5	38.5	38.7	38.3
Manufacturing	40.5	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.4	40.5	40.8	40.6	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.6
Overtime hours	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5
Durable goods	40.8	40.8	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.9	41.3	41.2	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.1
Overtime hours	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7
Wood products	39.9	40.4	40.0	39.9	40.3	40.7	40.4	40.4	40.6	41.2	41.0	40.9	41.1	40.9	40.9
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.0	42.2	41.9	42.3	42.1	41.8	42.1	41.9	42.1	42.4	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.9	42.5
Primary metals	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.3	42.0	41.7	41.9	42.2	42.3	42.7	42.7	43.1	43.0	43.0	43.1
Fabricated metal products	40.6	40.7	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.0
Machinery	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.9	40.4	40.7	41.0	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.4
Computer and electronic products	39.7	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.4	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.1	40.6	40.1	40.3	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.7	41.1	40.7	40.7	40.4
Transportation equipment	42.5	41.9	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.3	40.7	42.0	41.9	42.7	42.7	42.8	42.9	42.8	42.3
Furniture and related products	39.2	38.9	38.0	38.4	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.4	39.5	39.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.6	38.4	38.0	38.1	38.4	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.3	38.9	38.5	39.0	38.7	38.5	38.2
Nondurable goods	40.1	39.8	39.7	39.6	39.7	39.4	39.6	39.8	39.9	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.3	40.1	39.9
Overtime hours	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3
Food manufacturing	39.6	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.1	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.1	39.5	39.4	39.2	38.9
Beverage and tobacco products	39.4	39.1	39.5	39.0	38.8	38.4	38.8	39.1	38.8	39.9	39.1	39.6	40.3	39.6	39.6
Textile mills	40.6	39.1	39.0	38.5	38.8	37.7	38.7	39.0	39.1	40.0	39.7	40.0	40.0	40.2	39.3
Textile product mills	39.2	39.6	38.5	39.1	39.0	39.8	40.0	40.7	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.4
Apparel	36.7	35.6	35.6	35.4	35.1	34.6	34.8	35.1	35.8	36.2	35.8	35.7	36.2	36.2	36.1
Leather and allied products	37.5	39.3	39.3	39.2	38.8	39.7	38.9	38.4	38.9	39.3	40.3	39.8	39.5	39.6	39.5
Paper and paper products	41.8	42.1	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.5	41..9	41.8	41.9	42.0	41.9	41.8
Printing and related support activities	38.4	38.2	37.9	37.9	38.2	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.6	38.6	38.4	38.4
Petroleum and coal products	43.0	44.5	44.0	43.9	44.2	44.0	44.4	44.2	44.9	45.6	44.2	43.8	44.1	43.6	43.5
Chemicals	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.3	42.2	42.0	42.7	42.5	42.9	43.2	43.0	43.0
Plastics and rubber products	40.6	40.4	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.4	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.7
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.5	33.5
Wholesale trade	38.0	37.8	37.7	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.0	37.8	37.9	38.0	37.9	37.9
Retail trade	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.8
Transportation and warehousing	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.9	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.0	36.7	36.9	37.2	36.9	36.9
Utilities	40.9	41.1	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.4	41.0	41.4	40.8	40.8	41.0	41.1	41.1
Information	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.2
Financial activities	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.5	35.3	35.7	35.5	35.5	35.6
Professional and business services	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.2	34.1	34.1	33.9	33.9	34.0	34.1	33.8	34.1	34.2	34.0	34.1
Education and health services	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4
Leisure and hospitality	25.8	25.6	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.7	25.7
Other services	32.0	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.3	31.3	31.2	31.3	31.2	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1

[1] Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$14.95	$15.35	$15.25	$15.31	$15.34	$15.40	$15.41	$15.41	$15.43	$15.46	$15.45	$15.49	$15.52	$15.54	$15.59
Constant (1982) dollars	8.24	8.27	8.23	8.28	8.29	8.31	8.28	8.25	8.28	8.23	8.30	8.27	8.27	8.24	8.25
GOODS-PRODUCING	16.33	16.80	16.71	16.76	16.79	16.81	16.86	16.91	16.90	16.94	16.97	17.00	17.06	17.09	17.14
Natural resources and mining	17.19	17.58	17.60	17.47	17.52	17.57	17.62	17.66	17.72	17.79	17.91	17.95	18.01	18.07	18.06
Construction	18.52	18.95	18.90	18.95	18.97	15.97	19.01	19.05	19.06	19.06	19.04	19.11	19.18	19.17	19.22
Manufacturing	15.29	15.74	15.64	15.68	15.72	15.73	15.79	15.84	15.83	15.89	15.93	15.94	15.99	16.02	16.08
Excluding overtime	14.54	14.96	14.90	14.92	14.96	14.96	15.02	15.06	15.03	15.06	15.09	15.11	15.14	15.17	15.24
Durable goods	16.02	16.46	16.35	16.39	16.43	16.43	16.50	16.57	16.54	16.58	16.64	16.63	16.68	16.70	16.76
Nondurable goods	14.15	14.63	14.54	14.58	14.61	14.65	14.68	14.70	14.72	14.79	14.81	14.85	14.89	14.93	15.01
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	14.56	14.96	14.86	14.92	14.95	15.02	15.02	15.01	15.03	15.06	15.05	15.08	15.10	15.13	15.17
Trade,transportation, and utilities	14.02	14.34	14.24	14.30	14.35	14.39	14.40	14.38	14.41	14.44	14.41	14.45	14.49	14.50	14.57
Wholesale trade	16.98	17.36	17.29	17.23	17.37	17.40	17.43	17.44	17.47	17.47	17.46	17.53	17.54	17.55	17.61
Retail trade	11.67	11.90	11.81	11.87	11.91	11.94	11.95	11.94	11.95	11.97	11.95	11.95	11.98	11.99	12.02
Transportation and warehousing	15.76	16.25	16.15	16.20	16.26	16.36	16.33	16.31	16.32	16.35	16.33	16.46	16.52	16.53	16.71
Utilities	23.96	24.76	24.44	24.59	24.72	24.80	24.99	24.96	25.17	25.36	25.13	25.32	25.35	25.38	25.42
Information	20.20	21.01	20.89	21.01	20.98	21.18	21.22	21.21	21.21	21.10	20.99	21.15	21.24	21.27	21.38
Financial activities	16.17	17.13	16.95	17.02	17.16	17.41	17.39	17.27	17.29	17.30	17.30	17.35	17.32	17.42	17.48
Professional and business services	16.81	17.20	17.20	17.21	17.16	17.20	17.20	17.19	17.25	17.29	17.25	17.24	17.25	17.27	17.30
Education and health services	15.21	15.64	15.45	15.56	15.61	15.64	15.69	15.70	15.73	15.77	15.81	15.87	15.90	15.94	15.95
Leisure and hospitality	8.58	8.76	8.73	8.75	8.76	8.78	8.77	8.78	8.78	8.82	8.84	8.85	8.86	8.87	8.88
Other services	13.72	13.84	13.78	13.82	13.82	13.82	13.82	13.81	13.80	13.81	13.80	13.84	13.84	13.86	13.83

[1] Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$14.95	$15.35	$15.27	$15.27	$15.30	$15.29	$15.31	$15.44	$15.42	$15.52	$15.48	$15.56	$15.60	$15.55	$15.59
Seasonally adjusted	15.18	15.47	15.25	15.31	15.34	15.40	15.41	15.41	15.41	15.43	15.45	15.49	15.52	15.54	15.59
GOODS-PRODUCING	16.33	16.8	16.66	16.72	16.78	16.85	16.92	17.01	16.95	16.98	17.03	16.94	16.95	17.00	17.09
Natural resources and mining	17.19	17.58	17.68	17.39	17.44	17.53	17.52	17.69	17.69	17.15	17.97	18.00	18.05	18.15	18.13
Construction	18.52	18.95	18.84	18.86	18.91	19.00	19.08	19.19	19.13	19.08	19.19	19.01	19.07	19.06	19.14
Manufacturing	15.29	15.74	15.63	15.64	15.69	15.68	15.76	15.87	15.81	15.92	16.05	15.98	15.99	16.01	16.07
Durable goods	16.02	16.46	16.32	16.35	16.41	16.32	16.48	16.62	16.55	16.64	16.78	16.66	16.68	16.69	16.72
Wood products	12.33	12.71	12.49	12.58	12.70	12.81	12.77	12.83	12.82	12.95	12.93	12.90	12.91	12.93	12.99
Nonmetallic mineral products	15.40	15.77	15.69	15.74	15.70	15.83	15.81	15.84	15.95	15.99	15.98	16.03	16.00	16.03	16.33
Primary metals	17.68	18.13	18.05	17.95	18.05	18.26	18.13	18.30	18.25	18.32	18.39	18.39	18.36	18.34	18.54
Fabricated metal products	14.68	15.01	14.95	14.93	14.92	15.00	15.04	15.09	15.03	15.06	15.23	15.20	15.18	15.25	15.22
Machinery	15.92	16.30	16.17	16.20	16.30	16.36	16.32	16.40	16.35	16.49	16.62	16.53	16.50	16.50	16.51
Computer and electronic products	16.20	16.68	16.62	16.58	16.78	16.79	16.81	16.77	16.77	16.78	16.85	16.81	16.92	16.92	17.11
Electrical equipment and appliances	13.98	14.35	14.26	14.21	14.29	14.31	14.45	14.49	14.37	14.54	14.68	14.50	14.58	14.69	14.80
Transportation equipment	20.64	21.25	20.95	21.08	21.21	20.76	21.29	21.56	21.35	21.48	21.74	21.38	21.37	21.34	21.33
Furniture and related products	12.61	12.98	12.89	12.89	12.95	12.97	13.04	13.10	13.01	13.08	13.08	12.95	12.92	12.95	13.06
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.91	13.30	13.20	13.20	13.14	13.26	13.27	13.42	13.47	13.53	13.60	13.68	13.75	13.77	13.59
Nondurable goods	14.15	14.63	14.55	14.54	14.56	14.71	14.65	14.73	14.67	14.80	14.88	14.89	14.88	14.90	15.02
Food manufacturing	12.55	12.80	12.75	12.74	12.73	12.84	12.80	12.90	12.77	12.91	12.95	12.91	12.87	12.90	13.00
Beverages and tobacco products	17.73	17.96	17.86	18.09	17.70	17.86	17.75	17.73	18.05	18.64	18.58	18.88	18.76	19.24	19.90
Textile mills	11.73	12.00	11.95	11.95	11.93	11.97	11.95	12.07	12.02	12.08	12.21	12.11	12.13	12.09	12.21
Textile product mills	10.96	11.24	11.12	11.12	11.16	11.28	11.46	11.47	11.37	11.35	11.44	11.45	11.40	11.37	11.15
Apparel	9.10	9.56	9.46	9.49	9.47	9.68	9.75	9.77	9.69	9.71	9.80	9.74	9.58	9.60	9.71
Leather and allied products	11.00	11.67	11.72	11.66	11.55	11.52	11.67	11.63	11.83	11.87	11.90	11.94	11.76	11.68	11.73
Paper and paper products	16.85	17.32	17.25	17.25	17.20	17.45	17.33	17.41	17.44	17.58	17.60	17.63	17.55	17.59	17.86
Printing and related support activities	14.93	15.37	15.33	15.25	15.25	15.39	15.36	15.46	15.41	15.48	15.56	15.53	15.57	15.63	15.53
Petroleum and coal products	23.04	23.64	23.86	23.29	23.45	23.14	22.96	23.45	23.63	24.00	24.06	24.13	24.32	24.83	24.69
Chemicals	17.97	18.52	18.34	18.44	18.53	18.51	18.60	18.66	18.66	18.77	18.79	18.83	18.85	18.83	19.04
Plastics and rubber products	13.55	14.18	14.09	14.11	14.20	14.38	14.27	14.30	14.19	14.27	14.47	14.43	14.45	14.46	14.60
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	14.56	14.96	14.91	14.88	14.90	14.87	14.88	15.00	15.01	15.13	15.07	15.19	15.24	15.16	15.20
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.02	14.34	14.32	14.29	14.33	14.32	14.32	14.42	14.38	14.44	14.31	14.50	14.58	14.54	14.62
Wholesale trade	16.98	17.36	17.29	17.27	17.36	17.33	17.35	17.41	17.42	17.56	17.46	17.56	17.60	17.48	17.61
Retail trade	11.67	11.90	11.89	11.87	11.90	11.89	11.89	11.99	11.91	11.92	11.87	11.98	12.04	12.04	12.08
Transportation and warehousing	15.76	16.25	16.17	16.15	16.25	16.35	16.33	16.31	16.31	16.40	16.33	16.46	16.58	16.52	16.74
Utilities	23.96	24.76	24.54	24.59	24.63	24.64	24.81	25.15	25.23	25.50	25.26	25.38	25.29	25.36	25.31
	20.20	21.01	20.89	20.92	20.92	21.01	21.11	21.35	21.25	21.28	21.10	21.21	21.28	21.19	21.35
Financial activities	16.17	17.13	16.96	17.00	17.19	17.29	17.34	17.27	17.25	17.42	17.26	17.35	17.47	17.38	17.48
Professional and business services	16.81	17.20	17.19	17.15	17.20	17.07	17.00	17.11	17.13	17.41	17.29	17.38	17.47	17.29	17.27
Education and health services	15.21	15.64	15.48	15.51	15.54	15.62	15.68	15.71	15.73	15.79	15.86	15.94	15.95	15.93	15.96
Leisure and hospitality	8.58	8.76	8.71	8.74	8.71	8.68	8.68	8.78	8.78	8.83	8.94	8.89	8.92	8.89	8.86
Other services	13.72	13.84	13.82	13.82	13.80	13.72	13.75	13.82	13.78	13.85	13.88	13.89	13.90	13.85	13.87

[1] Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$506.07	$517.36	$510.02	$513.07	$521.73	$515.27	$519.01	$520.33	$519.65	$527.68	$520.13	$518.15	$527.28	$520.93	$520.71
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	512.40	515.95	516.96	517.44	517.78	517.78	519.99	522.55	519.12	523.56	524.58	523.70	525.38
GOODS-PRODUCING	651.61	669.23	654.74	665.46	672.88	665.58	678.49	685.50	681.39	684.29	682.90	674.21	674.61	681.70	678.47
Natural resources and mining	741.97	766.83	760.24	765.16	772.59	757.30	772.63	780.13	778.36	784.55	781.70	784.80	786.98	798.60	795.91
Construction	711.82	727.11	706.50	731.77	737.49	741.00	753.66	752.25	744.16	730.76	714.34	712.88	711.31	731.90	721.58
Manufacturing	618.75	636.07	623.64	628.73	635.45	620.93	633.55	647.50	643.47	655.90	662.87	650.39	652.39	653.21	650.84
Durable goods	652.97	671.53	656.06	663.81	672.81	651.17	669.09	684.74	680.21	692.22	703.08	688.06	688.88	690.97	687.19
Wood products	492.00	513.92	498.35	505.72	520.70	521.37	519.74	526.03	525.62	537.43	531.42	517.29	521.56	524.96	529.99
Nonmetallic mineral products	646.91	665.11	655.84	673.67	673.53	666.44	675.09	676.37	679.47	681.17	669.56	663.64	664.00	681.28	692.39
Primary metals	749.32	767.63	761.71	761.08	761.71	750.49	754.21	777.75	771.98	785.93	799.97	796.29	787.64	790.45	800.93
Fabricated metal products	596.38	610.33	599.50	606.16	608.74	598.50	609.12	617.18	616.23	621.98	635.09	626.24	623.90	625.25	620.98
Machinery	645.55	664.79	653.27	659.34	669.93	651.13	660.96	672.40	667.08	682.69	696.38	689.30	691.35	689.70	685.17
Computer and electronic products	642.87	674.68	661.48	668.17	681.27	669.92	685.85	684.22	684.22	693.01	695.91	680.81	695.41	690.34	691.24
Electrical equipment and appliances	560.24	582.68	570.40	569.82	587.32	568.11	582.34	588.29	592.04	601.96	616.56	594.50	591.95	596.41	592.00
Transportation equipment	877.87	890.32	865.24	874.82	888.70	824.17	870.76	918.46	905.24	925.79	950.04	915.06	916.77	917.62	902.26
Furniture and related products	494.01	505.23	488.53	491.11	505.05	504.53	513.78	518.76	508.69	523.20	528.43	510.23	505.17	510.23	514.56
Miscellaneous manufacturing	499.13	510.69	500.28	502.94	505.89	501.23	505.59	515.33	515.90	530.38	533.12	532.15	533.50	532.90	519.14
Nondurable goods	566.84	582.65	574.73	574.33	579.49	575.16	581.61	593.62	588.27	600.88	602.64	594.11	595.20	596.00	596.29
Food manufacturing	496.91	502.61	494.70	498.13	500.29	499.48	506.88	517.29	505.69	515.11	514.12	504.78	499.36	499.23	496.60
Beverages and tobacco products	698.39	702.75	701.90	710.94	699.15	692.97	694.03	707.43	707.56	751.19	722.76	728.77	737.27	752.28	784.06
Textile mills	476.52	469.47	472.03	461.27	464.08	440.50	462.47	475.56	469.98	485.62	490.84	485.61	486.41	492.06	483.52
Textile product mills	429.01	445.08	429.23	432.57	440.82	446.69	459.55	467.98	458.21	456.27	464.46	447.70	450.30	441.16	430.39
Apparel	333.66	340.22	336.78	336.90	337.13	332.02	339.30	341.95	348.84	356.36	352.80	343.82	345.84	350.40	353.44
Leather and allied products	412.99	458.26	466.46	457.07	452.76	449.28	451.63	445.43	462.55	465.30	485.52	471.63	464.52	467.20	465.68
Paper and paper products	705.62	719.21	712.43	707.25	712.08	713.71	710.53	726.00	727.25	743.63	751.52	738.70	731.84	733.50	744.76
Printing and related support activities	573.05	587.42	579.47	573.40	577.98	578.66	585.22	599.85	597.91	603.72	602.17	593.25	597.89	603.32	594.80
Petroleum and coal products	990.88	1,052.97	1,049.84	1,003.80	1,043.53	1,022.79	1,007.94	1,045.87	1,068.08	1,099.20	1,061.05	1,068.96	1,074.94	1,080.11	1,064.14
Chemicals	759.53	784.56	773.95	776.32	785.67	771.87	784.92	793.05	785.59	808.99	806.09	804.04	816.21	811.57	811.10
Plastics and rubber products	549.85	572.23	562.19	570.04	573.68	566.57	572.23	583.44	578.95	586.50	596.16	585.86	588.12	589.97	594.22
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	472.88	484.00	478.61	479.14	487.23	481.79	485.09	483.00	484.82	493.24	485.25	484.56	496.82	486.64	487.92
Trade, transportation, and utilities	471.27	481.10	475.42	478.72	487.22	484.02	485.45	485.95	483.17	486.63	480.82	477.05	488.43	482.73	485.38
Wholesale trade	644.38	657.12	648.38	652.81	664.89	653.34	659.30	658.10	661.96	676.06	659.99	656.74	670.56	657.25	663.90
Retail trade	360.81	367.28	363.83	365.60	373.66	373.35	373.35	371.69	366.83	365.94	367.97	361.80	368.42	366.02	367.23
Transportation and warehousing	579.75	597.79	583.74	589.48	601.25	603.32	604.21	606.73	603.47	615.00	602.58	597.50	613.46	604.63	611.01
Utilities	979.09	1,016.94	1,008.59	1,003.27	1,012.29	1,007.78	1,017.21	1,026.12	1,039.48	1,068.45	1,028.08	1,032.97	1,039.42	1,037.22	1,035.18
Information	738.17	761.13	749.95	753.12	767.76	762.66	768.40	770.74	769.25	783.10	761.71	763.56	776.72	760.72	766.47
Financial activities	575.51	608.87	596.99	600.10	622.28	610.34	613.84	607.90	608.93	628.86	607.55	612.10	630.67	611.78	617.04
Professional and business services	574.66	586.68	584.46	584.82	596.84	580.38	579.70	578.32	580.71	597.16	582.67	583.97	602.72	587.86	587.18
Education and health services	492.74	505.76	496.91	497.87	505.05	504.53	508.03	505.86	506.51	516.33	512.28	514.86	519.97	512.95	513.91
Leisure and hospitality	221.26	224.35	220.36	222.87	227.33	226.55	228.28	222.13	223.89	226.05	225.29	221.36	230.14	225.81	225.04
Other services	439.76	434.49	429.80	431.18	436.08	430.81	433.13	431.18	431.31	434.89	430.28	429.20	433.68	427.97	427.20

[1] Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

Dash indicates data not available. p = preliminary.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2000	61.9	62.9	63.3	59.5	46.9	61.7	63.1	52.5	51.5	53.4	56.8	53.8
2001	52.2	47.8	50.4	34.4	41.4	39.2	37.1	38.8	38.3	32.4	36.7	34.9
2002	40.1	35.1	41.0	41.5	41.7	47.8	44.1	44.1	42.8	39.0	38.7	34.5
2003	41.2	35.1	38.1	41.4	42.8	40.1	40.5	39.7	49.3	46.0	51.1	49.1
2004	52.3	56.1	64.0	61.7								
Over 3-month span:												
2000	69.2	66.2	67.8	68.3	60.1	58.1	56.3	61.5	56.5	53.2	52.9	56.8
2001	52.7	50.4	50.4	43.5	38.8	34.9	36.2	37.9	34.7	35.3	30.8	32.0
2002	34.0	37.4	35.1	36.2	36.7	39.4	39.9	40.8	38.7	37.1	34.4	34.7
2003	36.5	32.6	36.3	35.1	40.5	42.6	37.4	35.4	40.1	45.5	50.5	51.1
2004	54.0	55.2	59.9	64.0								
Over 6-month span:												
2000	67.3	69.1	75.2	72.5	67.4	67.8	66.7	60.8	59.0	55.0	59.7	54.0
2001	51.8	50.0	51.8	47.3	43.5	41.5	38.1	35.4	32.2	33.1	31.5	31.1
2002	29.5	30.0	31.1	31.1	31.7	37.1	37.2	39.0	34.7	36.5	35.3	33.3
2003	33.6	31.1	31.7	31.7	33.5	37.8	36.2	36.5	40.5	39.4	42.6	41.7
2004	48.9	54.1	58.5	61.5								
Over 12-month span:												
2000	70.9	69.2	73.2	71.0	69.8	71.0	70.0	70.3	70.3	65.6	63.8	62.1
2001	59.5	59.5	53.4	49.3	48.6	45.0	43.3	43.9	39.9	37.8	37.1	34.9
2002	33.6	31.7	30.2	30.4	30.2	29.1	32.0	31.3	30.0	29.5	32.9	34.7
2003	34.5	31.5	32.9	33.5	36.2	34.4	34.7	33.1	37.6	37.4	33.1	35.4
2004	37.8	43.2	47.1	51.3								
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2000	48.2	58.3	50.0	50.0	41.1	57.1	60.7	28.6	25.0	35.1	39.9	41.1
2001	22.6	22.0	21.4	16.1	15.5	23.2	13.7	14.3	19.0	17.9	14.9	10.1
2002	21.4	18.5	23.8	35.1	29.8	32.7	40.5	28.0	31.0	11.9	15.5	17.9
2003	26.2	15.5	22.6	13.7	26.2	25.0	28.0	26.2	27.4	28.6	51.2	45.8
2004	42.9	55.4	51.8	55.4								
Over 3-month span:												
2000	53.6	53.6	56.0	54.8	44.0	44.0	51.2	47.6	32.7	25.0	23.2	38.7
2001	35.7	21.4	16.1	14.3	13.1	13.7	11.9	8.9	8.3	13.1	8.9	10.1
2002	9.5	10.1	11.3	17.9	17.3	19.0	28.0	22.0	23.8	15.5	6.5	4.8
2003	13.7	13.1	16.7	10.1	13.1	14.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	24.4	27.4	41.7
2004	48.8	51.8	53.6	54.2								
Over 6-month span:												
2000	44.0	52.4	55.4	57.7	47.6	51.8	56.0	45.2	39.3	34.5	32.1	27.4
2001	22.0	23.8	22.0	20.8	14.3	13.7	14.3	10.1	10.7	5.4	7.1	4.8
2002	6.5	8.9	7.7	8.3	7.7	14.3	14.9	10.7	12.5	10.1	8.9	8.9
2003	11.3	9.5	6.0	7.1	8.9	13.1	8.9	13.1	13.1	16.7	19.0	19.6
2004	28.6	36.9	44.0	52.4								
Over 12-month span:												
2000	41.7	39.3	47.0	50.0	46.4	52.4	51.8	49.4	46.4	40.5	35.1	33.3
2001	29.8	32.1	20.8	19.0	13.1	12.5	10.7	11.9	11.9	10.1	8.3	6.0
2002	7.1	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.1	3.6	4.8	6.0	4.8	7.1	4.8	8.3
2003	10.7	6.0	6.5	5.4	8.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.7	11.9	9.5	11.3
2004	9.5	19.0	17.3	26.2								

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.

See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

18. Job openings levels by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Rates						
	2003			2004				2003			2004			
	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[P]	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[P]
Total[2]	2,807	2,952	3,062	2,868	2,906	3,079	3,091	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,430	2,593	2,719	2,518	2,534	2,740	2,733	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4
Construction	100	89	110	106	99	113	112	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6
Manufacturing	183	221	234	233	226	232	259	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	439	513	520	430	458	524	518	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0
Professional and business services	460	499	594	501	491	502	494	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9
Education and health services	569	551	520	549	551	559	566	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	337	364	399	368	383	370	368	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
Government	371	358	351	350	364	353	357	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Region[3]														
Northeast	509	526	541	476	500	569	559	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2
South	1,071	1,154	1,204	1,132	1,112	1,176	1,201	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Midwest	616	655	666	679	680	663	659	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
West	608	621	649	586	632	655	672	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest**: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington Wyoming.

NOTE: The job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day o the month; the job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day o the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

[P] = preliminary.

19. Hires levels by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Rates						
	2003			2004				2003			2004			
	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[P]	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[P]
Total[2]	3,911	4,135	4,216	4,106	4,103	4,603	4,358	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.3
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,610	3,843	3,923	3,800	3,772	4,256	4,044	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.7
Construction	357	397	404	358	382	437	409	5.3	5.9	6.0	5.3	5.6	6.4	6.0
Manufacturing	282	345	340	349	355	361	349	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	838	875	913	957	945	1,009	1,028	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0
Professional and business services	624	613	650	708	529	713	600	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	3.3	4.4	3.7
Education and health services	419	436	427	416	447	444	459	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	656	776	753	715	766	810	754	5.4	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.1
Government	303	302	300	295	323	343	306	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4
Region[3]														
Northeast	646	717	792	722	689	744	772	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1
South	1,499	1,508	1,517	1,585	1,608	1,781	1,567	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.4
Midwest	886	925	897	921	953	1,040	975	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.1
West	919	924	992	883	876	1,029	1,089	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.8

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

[3] **Northeast**: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The hires level is the number of hires during the entire month; the hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

[P] = preliminary.

20. Total separations levels by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Rates						
	2003			2004				2003			2004			
	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[P]	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[P]
Total[2]	3,975	3,797	4,022	3,968	4,073	4,134	4,029	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,740	3,543	3,723	3,716	3,807	3,868	3,785	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Construction	411	372	391	436	400	392	391	6.1	5.5	5.8	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.7
Manufacturing	391	330	343	323	355	377	364	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	867	856	968	936	899	978	958	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8
Professional and business services	568	542	575	572	590	597	589	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6
Education and health services	387	372	330	389	388	382	385	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	699	678	723	709	727	715	671	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.5
Government	231	259	269	258	268	284	251	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Region[3]														
Northeast	643	622	687	712	688	666	720	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9
South	1,533	1,438	1,518	1,505	1,499	1,612	1,486	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2
Midwest	902	881	901	903	929	938	864	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8
West	889	858	898	896	941	1,003	955	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.3

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The total separations level is the number of total separations during the entire month; the total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

[P] = preliminary.

21. Quits levels by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Rates						
	2003			2004				2003			2004			
	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[P]	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[P]
Total[2]	2,048	2,104	2,131	2,118	2,178	2,271	2,225	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Industry														
Total private[2]	1,933	1,999	2,010	2,002	2,051	2,144	2,096	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9
Construction	106	158	171	148	133	154	163	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.4
Manufacturing	151	166	178	165	169	176	188	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	491	491	534	530	493	530	530	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1
Professional and business services	280	261	256	261	302	309	307	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Education and health services	230	225	212	237	234	252	248	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	436	463	462	428	447	465	420	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.4
Government	113	100	119	116	126	129	127	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6
Region[3]														
Northeast	297	301	315	288	319	314	381	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5
South	817	869	894	852	867	957	872	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9
Midwest	456	466	465	513	455	474	467	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
West	472	464	436	475	520	565	517	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The quits level is the number of quits during the entire month; the quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

[P] = preliminary.

22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2003.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		September 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2002-03[2]	Third quarter 2003	Percent change, third quarter 2002-03[2]
United States[3]	8,291.0	128,546.3	-0.4	$704	3.1
Private industry	8,025.1	107,849.8	-.5	696	3.1
Natural resources and mining	124.5	1,764.8	-.9	607	2.4
Construction	808.3	6,925.2	.2	744	1.5
Manufacturing	379.4	14,401.2	-5.1	854	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,860.9	25,023.5	-.7	623	2.5
Information	146.3	3,137.8	-4.7	1,100	6.0
Financial activities	762.7	7,865.6	1.9	999	6.7
Professional and business services	1,325.5	16,008.4	-.4	823	3.0
Education and health services	729.3	15,777.6	2.3	674	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	668.9	12,436.1	1.2	305	2.3
Other services	1,070.2	4,264.2	-.2	462	2.2
Government	265.9	20,696.5	.1	750	3.3
Los Angeles, CA	349.2	4,007.2	-.6	792	3.7
Private industry	345.3	3,445.6	-.5	773	3.3
Natural resources and mining	.6	12.2	1.2	809	10.1
Construction	12.9	135.2	-.1	795	1.4
Manufacturing	17.9	489.9	-7.8	810	4.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	53.9	769.8	-.7	682	2.7
Information	9.2	190.6	-5.3	1,337	3.1
Financial activities	22.9	235.7	1.0	1,190	7.0
Professional and business services	39.9	568.7	1.0	873	3.3
Education and health services	26.4	449.5	2.0	729	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	25.2	373.2	3.9	463	5.9
Other services	136.3	220.1	4.7	394	2.6
Government	3.9	561.6	-1.2	915	6.1
Cook, IL	126.0	2,529.5	-1.2	835	2.7
Private industry	124.9	2,209.1	-1.4	826	2.1
Natural resources and mining	.1	1.5	.7	916	3.4
Construction	10.4	102.8	1.3	1,032	-.2
Manufacturing	7.9	266.1	-5.9	850	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26.7	479.7	-1.3	695	.0
Information	2.5	65.3	-5.9	1,175	5.6
Financial activities	13.7	220.1	.3	1,252	5.1
Professional and business services	25.9	404.2	-3.1	1,010	1.9
Education and health services	12.2	347.3	1.1	736	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	10.5	222.5	2.7	362	1.7
Other services	12.6	95.2	-2.1	615	1.3
Government	1.2	320.4	-.2	[4]	[4]
New York, NY	111.7	2,184.9	-1.6	1,239	3.2
Private industry	111.5	1,747.2	-1.3	1,305	2.8
Natural resources and mining	.0	.1	15.0	971	-11.4
Construction	2.2	31.5	-2.1	1,300	4.6
Manufacturing	3.5	47.1	-8.9	956	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.3	234.2	.0	960	2.6
Information	4.4	128.8	-5.5	1,588	5.5
Financial activities	16.8	348.8	-2.7	2,099	2.7
Professional and business services	22.7	426.3	-1.5	1,438	1.8
Education and health services	7.8	263.8	1.3	897	7.7
Leisure and hospitality	10.0	177.5	1.0	624	4.9
Other services	15.9	80.2	.2	751	4.0
Government	.2	437.7	-2.7	975	4.8
Harris, TX	88.3	1,823.7	-1.6	824	2.4
Private industry	87.9	1,584.2	-1.9	828	1.8
Natural resources and mining	1.2	61.2	[4]	1,811	[4]
Construction	6.4	140.6	-3.5	791	.5
Manufacturing	4.7	165.2	-6.0	1,011	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.9	389.5	-3.1	761	.8
Information	1.4	34.0	-4.3	1,022	2.1
Financial activities	9.3	112.1	1.5	1,038	6.7
Professional and business services	16.9	277.3	-3.4	913	2.4
Education and health services	8.7	187.1	1.1	758	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	156.6	.6	318	-1.2
Other services	10.4	56.8	-3.7	503	1.0
Government	.4	239.5	.9	794	6.1
Maricopa, AZ	80.4	1,571.3	1.1	699	3.4
Private industry	79.9	1,357.4	1.3	696	3.1
Natural resources and mining	.5	7.6	-3.3	499	.6
Construction	8.4	131.1	3.4	692	1.6
Manufacturing	3.3	125.2	-6.5	999	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.6	316.0	.0	683	2.7
Information	1.6	36.3	-3.1	826	-.6
Financial activities	9.3	132.3	3.8	878	7.9
Professional and business services	17.9	254.6	2.1	677	3.2
Education and health services	7.5	157.6	6.6	742	4.2
Leisure and hospitality	5.6	149.4	1.4	341	3.0
Other services	5.7	44.2	-2.7	480	1.7
Government	.5	213.9	.3	716	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2003.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		September 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2002-03[2]	Third quarter 2003	Percent change, third quarter 2002-03[2]
Harris, TX	67.4	1,438.9	-2.4	$861	2.4
Private industry	66.9	1,281.6	-2.8	868	2.7
Natural resources and mining	.5	6.5	([4])	2,365	([4])
Construction	4.5	76.1	-1.8	776	2.2
Manufacturing	3.5	145.2	-6.0	964	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.5	316.8	-4.1	851	4.2
Information	1.8	63.8	-6.8	1,185	.9
Financial activities	8.4	139.6	.8	1,099	6.5
Professional and business services	13.8	232.6	-4.3	937	1.4
Education and health services	6.1	131.2	3.2	817	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	5.0	126.7	-.9	399	3.6
Other services	6.7	40.6	-3.3	553	-2.6
Government	.4	157.3	1.5	([4])	([4])
Orange, CA	88.1	1,426.5	1.1	812	5.3
Private industry	86.7	1,289.3	1.9	807	5.2
Natural resources and mining	.3	6.0	-20.1	563	15.8
Construction	6.4	85.0	2.7	872	4.6
Manufacturing	6.1	180.0	-4.9	940	8.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.4	266.4	1.1	755	3.3
Information	1.5	34.1	-3.6	1,089	2.6
Financial activities	9.6	127.0	12.3	1,354	11.4
Professional and business services	17.4	258.7	2.7	821	.4
Education and health services	9.1	125.9	7.6	736	1.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.6	160.7	.4	356	5.3
Other services	12.3	45.4	2.2	491	1.9
Government	1.4	137.2	-5.3	859	7.5
San Diego, CA	84.4	1,256.7	.9	761	4.2
Private industry	83.0	1,045.4	1.6	739	4.2
Natural resources and mining	.9	11.8	-2.7	462	1.1
Construction	6.4	82.1	5.5	778	1.6
Manufacturing	3.6	105.3	-5.9	986	5.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.2	208.2	1.5	639	2.9
Information	1.4	36.8	1.0	1,500	29.5
Financial activities	8.8	81.5	6.7	993	6.4
Professional and business services	14.8	203.0	.4	864	1.5
Education and health services	7.5	121.1	2.8	687	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	143.0	2.9	348	3.9
Other services	18.9	52.3	5.4	431	.2
Government	1.4	211.3	-2.4	870	4.1
King, WA	88.3	1,095.4	-.7	962	5.4
Private industry	87.7	943.7	-.8	977	5.5
Natural resources and mining	.5	3.5	-5.4	1,047	25.2
Construction	7.1	56.9	-1.9	864	-.3
Manufacturing	2.8	103.7	-8.3	1,115	-4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.1	217.1	-.9	780	4.3
Information	1.7	68.6	.0	2,979	16.8
Financial activities	6.4	77.8	3.7	1,097	10.4
Professional and business services	13.0	158.5	-.4	996	5.7
Education and health services	6.1	107.3	1.8	704	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.8	102.1	1.7	396	2.1
Other services	28.2	48.3	-.6	450	1.1
Government	.6	151.8	-.3	869	4.4
Miami-Dade, FL	79.9	965.2	.1	682	([4])
Private industry	79.6	814.6	.1	670	3.6
Natural resources and mining	.5	7.8	2.2	430	2.6
Construction	4.9	41.5	5.4	694	2.4
Manufacturing	2.9	51.2	-6.3	613	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.5	240.1	-2.0	637	2.9
Information	1.7	27.6	-7.5	923	1.7
Financial activities	8.2	65.2	1.4	972	8.6
Professional and business services	15.9	131.6	1.6	776	1.2
Education and health services	7.9	122.9	2.2	716	6.2
Leisure and hospitality	5.3	89.6	2.7	387	5.4
Other services	7.5	34.2	-2.0	428	2.4
Government	.3	150.7	.4	748	([4])

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

[2] Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

[3] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

[4] Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2003.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		September 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2002-03[2]	Third quarter 2003	Percent change, third quarter 2002-03[2]
Harris, TX	67.4	1,438.9	-2.4	$861	2.4
Private industry	66.9	1,281.6	-2.8	868	2.7
Natural resources and mining	.5	6.5	([4])	2,365	([4])
Construction	4.5	76.1	-1.8	776	2.2
Manufacturing	3.5	145.2	-6.0	964	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.5	316.8	-4.1	851	4.2
Information	1.8	63.8	-6.8	1,185	.9
Financial activities	8.4	139.6	.8	1,099	6.5
Professional and business services	13.8	232.6	-4.3	937	1.4
Education and health services	6.1	131.2	3.2	817	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	5.0	126.7	-.9	399	3.6
Other services	6.7	40.6	-3.3	553	-2.6
Government	.4	157.3	1.5	([4])	([4])
Orange, CA	88.1	1,426.5	1.1	812	5.3
Private industry	86.7	1,289.3	1.9	807	5.2
Natural resources and mining	.3	6.0	-20.1	563	15.8
Construction	6.4	85.0	2.7	872	4.6
Manufacturing	6.1	180.0	-4.9	940	8.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.4	266.4	1.1	755	3.3
Information	1.5	34.1	-3.6	1,089	2.6
Financial activities	9.6	127.0	12.3	1,354	11.4
Professional and business services	17.4	258.7	2.7	821	.4
Education and health services	9.1	125.9	7.6	736	1.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.6	160.7	.4	356	5.3
Other services	12.3	45.4	2.2	491	1.9
Government	1.4	137.2	-5.3	859	7.5
San Diego, CA	84.4	1,256.7	.9	761	4.2
Private industry	83.0	1,045.4	1.6	739	4.2
Natural resources and mining	.9	11.8	-2.7	462	1.1
Construction	6.4	82.1	5.5	778	1.6
Manufacturing	3.6	105.3	-5.9	986	5.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.2	208.2	1.5	639	2.9
Information	1.4	36.8	1.0	1,500	29.5
Financial activities	8.8	81.5	6.7	993	6.4
Professional and business services	14.8	203.0	.4	864	1.5
Education and health services	7.5	121.1	2.8	687	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	143.0	2.9	348	3.9
Other services	18.9	52.3	5.4	431	.2
Government	1.4	211.3	-2.4	870	4.1
King, WA	88.3	1,095.4	-.7	962	5.4
Private industry	87.7	943.7	-.8	977	5.5
Natural resources and mining	.5	3.5	-5.4	1,047	25.2
Construction	7.1	56.9	-1.9	864	-.3
Manufacturing	2.8	103.7	-8.3	1,115	-4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.1	217.1	-.9	780	4.3
Information	1.7	68.6	.0	2,979	16.8
Financial activities	6.4	77.8	3.7	1,097	10.4
Professional and business services	13.0	158.5	-.4	996	5.7
Education and health services	6.1	107.3	1.8	704	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.8	102.1	1.7	396	2.1
Other services	28.2	48.3	-.6	450	1.1
Government	.6	151.8	-.3	869	4.4
Miami-Dade, FL	79.9	965.2	.1	682	([4])
Private industry	79.6	814.6	.1	670	3.6
Natural resources and mining	.5	7.8	2.2	430	2.6
Construction	4.9	41.5	5.4	694	2.4
Manufacturing	2.9	51.2	-6.3	613	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.5	240.1	-2.0	637	2.9
Information	1.7	27.6	-7.5	923	1.7
Financial activities	8.2	65.2	1.4	972	8.6
Professional and business services	15.9	131.6	1.6	776	1.2
Education and health services	7.9	122.9	2.2	716	6.2
Leisure and hospitality	5.3	89.6	2.7	387	5.4
Other services	7.5	34.2	-2.0	428	2.4
Government	.3	150.7	.4	748	([4])

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

[2] Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

[3] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

[4] Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, third quarter 2003.

State	Establishments, third quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		September 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2002-03	Third quarter 2003	Percent change, third quarter 2002-03
United States[2]	8,291.0	128,546.3	-0.4	$704	3.1
Alabama	111.6	1,825.3	-.6	607	3.1
Alaska	19.7	308.4	1.5	730	3.1
Arizona	125.9	2,269.0	1.3	659	3.5
Arkansas	75.0	1,130.5	-.3	541	2.9
California	1,166.8	14,923.9	-.3	797	3.9
Colorado	161.1	2,124.4	-1.6	744	4.5
Connecticut	108.9	1,627.4	-1.4	869	3.1
Delaware	26.8	406.1	-.3	753	3.9
District of Columbia	29.7	650.1	-.4	1,123	5.6
Florida	499.3	7,234.3	1.5	627	3.6
Georgia	245.6	3,811.1	-.2	684	2.5
Hawaii	37.2	567.3	1.3	648	3.5
Idaho	48.2	590.4	.5	547	2.1
Illinois	324.8	5,738.7	-1.2	751	2.6
Indiana	151.5	2,848.1	-.7	627	2.1
Iowa	90.1	1,414.4	-.4	580	3.4
Kansas	82.6	1,287.9	-1.5	594	2.6
Kentucky	105.6	1,727.7	.1	594	3.1
Louisiana	117.1	1,853.4	.1	579	2.8
Maine	47.0	603.7	.2	577	2.9
Maryland	149.2	2,448.6	.4	763	4.1
Massachusetts	205.2	3,163.9	-1.8	860	3.6
Michigan	251.6	4,349.2	-2.0	730	2.4
Minnesota	158.3	2,597.8	-.7	730	4.3
Mississippi	65.5	1,102.5	-.9	521	3.6
Missouri	165.9	2,633.8	-.6	636	2.6
Montana	42.3	401.9	.9	507	3.5
Nebraska	55.0	876.8	.0	580	3.0
Nevada	58.7	1,096.9	3.7	675	4.5
New Hampshire	46.6	612.1	.3	689	2.8
New Jersey	262.9	3,883.2	.3	852	3.5
New Mexico	50.2	754.6	.9	565	2.7
New York	548.9	8,224.3	-.7	846	2.9
North Carolina	226.0	3,743.5	-.8	629	2.6
North Dakota	23.8	320.6	1.1	527	4.8
Ohio	293.6	5,310.6	-1.1	658	1.7
Oklahoma	91.3	1,410.9	-2.3	560	3.9
Oregon	117.9	1,588.5	-.9	653	3.2
Pennsylvania	326.5	5,495.6	-.7	692	3.1
Rhode Island	34.6	481.9	1.2	677	3.7
South Carolina	124.7	1,773.4	-.2	580	2.5
South Dakota	27.9	368.1	.2	512	2.2
Tennessee	128.1	2,617.6	-.1	631	3.8
Texas	500.5	9,222.7	-.7	693	2.2
Utah	72.5	1,048.6	.2	588	2.3
Vermont	24.0	297.8	.1	598	2.7
Virginia	201.0	3,429.9	.3	724	3.6
Washington	238.2	2,705.8	.4	753	3.7
West Virginia	47.0	683.3	-.8	533	2.3
Wisconsin	156.4	2,710.0	-.3	624	3.1
Wyoming	22.0	249.9	1.4	562	3.5
Puerto Rico	43.5	971.0	-1.1	410	5.1
Virgin Islands	3.2	41.2	-1.6	563	-.5

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

[2] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (In thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
	Total covered (UI and UCFE)				
1993	6,679,934	109,422,571	$2,884,472,282	$26,361	$507
1994	6,826,677	112,611,287	3,033,676,678	26,939	518
1995	7,040,677	115,487,841	3,215,921,236	27,846	536
1996	7,189,168	117,963,132	3,414,514,808	28,946	557
1997	7,369,473	121,044,432	3,674,031,718	30,353	584
1998	7,634,018	124,183,549	3,967,072,423	31,945	614
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	4,235,579,204	33,340	641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
	UI covered				
1993	6,632,221	106,351,431	$2,771,023,411	$26,055	$501
1994	6,778,300	109,588,189	2,918,684,128	26,633	512
1995	6,990,594	112,539,795	3,102,353,355	27,567	530
1996	7,137,644	115,081,246	3,298,045,286	28,658	551
1997	7,317,363	118,233,942	3,553,933,885	30,058	578
1998	7,586,767	121,400,660	3,845,494,089	31,676	609
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	4,112,169,533	33,094	636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
	Private industry covered				
1993	6,454,381	91,202,971	$2,365,301,493	$25,934	$499
1994	6,596,158	94,146,344	2,494,458,555	26,496	510
1995	6,803,454	96,894,844	2,658,927,216	27,441	528
1996	6,946,858	99,268,446	2,837,334,217	28,582	550
1997	7,121,182	102,175,161	3,071,807,287	30,064	578
1998	7,381,518	105,082,368	3,337,621,699	31,762	611
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	3,577,738,557	33,244	639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
	State government covered				
1993	59,185	4,088,075	$117,095,062	$28,643	$551
1994	60,686	4,162,944	122,879,977	29,518	568
1995	60,763	4,201,836	128,143,491	30,497	586
1996	62,146	4,191,726	131,605,800	31,397	604
1997	65,352	4,214,451	137,057,432	32,521	625
1998	67,347	4,240,779	142,512,445	33,605	646
1999	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
	Local government covered				
1993	118,626	11,059,500	$288,594,697	$26,095	$502
1994	121,425	11,278,080	301,315,857	26,717	514
1995	126,342	11,442,238	315,252,346	27,552	530
1996	128,640	11,621,074	329,105,269	28,320	545
1997	130,829	11,844,330	345,069,166	29,134	560
1998	137,902	12,077,513	365,359,945	30,251	582
1999	140,093	12,339,584	385,419,781	31,234	601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
	Federal Government covered (UCFE)				
1993	47,714	3,071,140	$113,448,871	$36,940	$710
1994	48,377	3,023,098	114,992,550	38,038	731
1995	50,083	2,948,046	113,567,881	38,523	741
1996	51,524	2,881,887	116,469,523	40,414	777
1997	52,110	2,810,489	120,097,833	42,732	822
1998	47,252	2,782,888	121,578,334	43,688	840
1999	49,661	2,786,567	123,409,672	44,287	852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2003

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers[1]	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries[2]										
Establishments, first quarter	7,933,974	4,768,812	1,331,834	872,241	597,662	203,030	115,598	28,856	10,454	5,487
Employment, March	105,583,548	7,095,128	8,810,097	11,763,253	18,025,655	13,970,194	17,299,058	9,864,934	7,090,739	11,664,490
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	124,527	72,088	23,248	14,773	9,226	2,893	1,593	501	161	44
Employment, March	1,526,176	110,155	153,629	198,895	275,811	198,122	241,559	171,063	108,563	68,379
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	795,029	523,747	129,201	76,215	46,096	12,837	5,604	1,006	262	61
Employment, March	6,285,841	746,296	846,521	1,021,722	1,371,071	872,274	823,846	338,107	172,944	93,060
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	381,159	148,469	65,027	57,354	54,261	25,927	19,813	6,506	2,565	1,237
Employment, March	14,606,928	252,443	436,028	788,581	1,685,563	1,815,385	3,043,444	2,245,183	1,732,368	2,607,933
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,851,662	992,180	378,157	239,637	149,960	51,507	31,351	6,681	1,619	570
Employment, March	24,683,356	1,646,304	2,514,548	3,204,840	4,527,709	3,564,316	4,661,898	2,277,121	1,070,141	1,216,479
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	147,062	84,906	20,744	16,130	13,539	5,920	3,773	1,223	575	252
Employment, March	3,208,667	112,409	138,076	220,618	416,670	410,513	576,674	418,113	399,366	516,228
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	753,064	480,485	135,759	76,733	39,003	11,743	6,195	1,794	883	469
Employment, March	7,753,717	788,607	892,451	1,017,662	1,162,498	801,140	934,618	620,183	601,549	935,009
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,307,697	887,875	180,458	111,532	73,599	28,471	17,856	5,153	1,919	834
Employment, March	15,648,435	1,230,208	1,184,745	1,501,470	2,232,506	1,969,466	2,707,203	1,762,251	1,307,870	1,752,716
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	720,207	338,139	164,622	103,683	65,173	24,086	17,122	3,929	1,761	1,692
Employment, March	15,680,834	629,968	1,092,329	1,392,099	1,955,861	1,679,708	2,558,300	1,337,188	1,220,921	3,814,460
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	657,359	260,149	110,499	118,140	122,168	34,166	9,718	1,609	599	311
Employment, March	11,731,379	411,192	744,144	1,653,470	3,683,448	2,285,550	1,372,780	545,304	404,831	630,660
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,057,236	851,231	116,940	56,238	24,235	5,451	2,561	454	109	17
Employment, March	4,243,633	1,037,360	761,518	740,752	703,957	371,774	376,832	150,421	71,453	29,566

[1] Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2003.

[2] Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Data are only produced for first quarter. Data are preliminary.

26. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Metropolitan areas[3]	$37,908	$38,423	1.4
Abilene, TX	25,141	25,517	1.5
Akron, OH	32,930	34,037	3.4
Albany, GA	28,877	29,913	3.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	35,355	35,994	1.8
Albuquerque, NM	31,667	32,475	2.6
Alexandria, LA	26,296	27,300	3.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA	33,569	34,789	3.6
Altoona, PA	26,869	27,360	1.8
Amarillo, TX	27,422	28,274	3.1
Anchorage, AK	37,998	39,112	2.9
Ann Arbor, MI	37,582	39,220	4.4
Anniston, AL	26,486	27,547	4.0
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	32,652	33,020	1.1
Asheville, NC	28,511	28,771	.9
Athens, GA	28,966	29,942	3.4
Atlanta, GA	40,559	41,123	1.4
Atlantic-Cape May, NJ	31,268	32,201	3.0
Auburn-Opelika, AL	25,753	26,405	2.5
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC	30,626	31,743	3.6
Austin-San Marcos, TX	40,831	39,540	-3.2
Bakersfield, CA	30,106	31,192	3.6
Baltimore, MD	37,495	38,718	3.3
Bangor, ME	27,850	28,446	2.1
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA	31,025	32,028	3.2
Baton Rouge, LA	30,321	31,366	3.4
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	31,798	32,577	2.4
Bellingham, WA	27,724	28,284	2.0
Benton Harbor, MI	31,140	32,627	4.8
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	44,701	45,185	1.1
Billings, MT	27,889	28,553	2.4
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS	28,351	28,515	.6
Binghamton, NY	31,187	31,832	2.1
Birmingham, AL	34,519	35,940	4.1
Bismarck, ND	27,116	27,993	3.2
Bloomington, IN	28,013	28,855	3.0
Bloomington-Normal, IL	35,111	36,133	2.9
Boise City, ID	31,624	31,955	1.0
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH	45,766	45,685	-.2
Boulder-Longmont, CO	44,310	44,037	-.6
Brazoria, TX	35,655	36,253	1.7
Bremerton, WA	31,525	33,775	7.1
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX	22,142	22,892	3.4
Bryan-College Station, TX	25,755	26,051	1.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	32,054	32,777	2.3
Burlington, VT	34,363	35,169	2.3
Canton-Massillon, OH	29,020	29,689	2.3
Casper, WY	28,264	28,886	2.2
Cedar Rapids, IA	34,649	34,730	.2
Champaign-Urbana, IL	30,488	31,995	4.9
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	28,887	29,993	3.8
Charleston, WV	31,530	32,136	1.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	37,267	38,413	3.1
Charlottesville, VA	32,427	33,328	2.8
Chattanooga, TN-GA	29,981	30,631	2.2
Cheyenne, WY	27,579	28,827	4.5
Chicago, IL	42,685	43,239	1.3
Chico-Paradise, CA	26,499	27,190	2.6
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	36,050	37,168	3.1
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY	25,567	26,940	5.4
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	35,514	36,102	1.7
Colorado Springs, CO	34,391	34,681	.8
Columbia, MO	28,490	29,135	2.3
Columbia, SC	29,904	30,721	2.7
Columbus, GA-AL	28,412	29,207	2.8
Columbus, OH	35,028	36,144	3.2
Corpus Christi, TX	29,361	30,168	2.7
Corvallis, OR	35,525	36,766	3.5
Cumberland, MD-WV	25,504	26,704	4.7
Dallas, TX	42,706	43,000	.7
Danville, VA	25,465	26,116	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	$31,275	$32,118	2.7
Dayton-Springfield, OH	33,619	34,327	2.1
Daytona Beach, FL	25,953	26,898	3.6
Decatur, AL	30,891	30,370	-1.7
Decatur, IL	33,354	33,215	-.4
Denver, CO	42,351	42,133	-.5
Des Moines, IA	34,303	35,641	3.9
Detroit, MI	42,704	43,224	1.2
Dothan, AL	28,026	29,270	4.4
Dover, DE	27,754	29,818	7.4
Dubuque, IA	28,402	29,208	2.8
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI	29,415	30,581	4.0
Dutchess County, NY	38,748	38,221	-1.4
Eau Claire, WI	27,680	28,760	3.9
El Paso, TX	25,847	26,604	2.9
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	30,797	32,427	5.3
Elmira, NY	28,669	29,151	1.7
Enid, OK	24,836	25,507	2.7
Erie, PA	29,293	29,780	1.7
Eugene-Springfield, OR	28,983	29,427	1.5
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY	31,042	31,977	3.0
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	27,899	29,053	4.1
Fayetteville, NC	26,981	28,298	4.9
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR	29,940	31,090	3.8
Flagstaff, AZ-UT	25,890	26,846	3.7
Flint, MI	35,995	36,507	1.4
Florence, AL	25,639	26,591	3.7
Florence, SC	28,800	29,563	2.6
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	33,248	34,215	2.9
Fort Lauderdale, FL	33,966	34,475	1.5
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	29,432	30,324	3.0
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL	27,742	29,152	5.1
Fort Smith, AR-OK	26,755	27,075	1.2
Fort Walton Beach, FL	26,151	27,242	4.2
Fort Wayne, IN	31,400	32,053	2.1
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	36,379	37,195	2.2
Fresno, CA	27,647	28,814	4.2
Gadsden, AL	25,760	26,214	1.8
Gainesville, FL	26,917	27,648	2.7
Galveston-Texas City, TX	31,067	31,920	2.7
Gary, IN	31,948	32,432	1.5
Glens Falls, NY	27,885	28,931	3.8
Goldsboro, NC	25,398	25,821	1.7
Grand Forks, ND-MN	24,959	25,710	3.0
Grand Junction, CO	27,426	28,331	3.3
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	33,431	34,214	2.3
Great Falls, MT	24,211	25,035	3.4
Greeley, CO	30,066	31,104	3.5
Green Bay, WI	32,631	33,698	3.3
Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC	31,730	32,369	2.0
Greenville, NC	28,289	29,055	2.7
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC	30,940	31,726	2.5
Hagerstown, MD	29,020	30,034	3.5
Hamilton-Middletown, OH	32,325	32,985	2.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	33,408	34,497	3.3
Hartford, CT	43,880	44,387	1.2
Hattiesburg, MS	25,145	26,051	3.6
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC	27,305	27,996	2.5
Honolulu, HI	32,531	33,978	4.4
Houma, LA	30,343	30,758	1.4
Houston, TX	42,784	42,712	-.2
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	27,478	28,321	3.1
Huntsville, AL	36,727	38,571	5.0
Indianapolis, IN	35,989	36,608	1.7
Iowa City, IA	31,663	32,567	2.9
Jackson, MI	32,454	33,251	2.5
Jackson, MS	29,813	30,537	2.4
Jackson, TN	29,414	30,443	3.5
Jacksonville, FL	32,367	33,722	4.2
Jacksonville, NC	21,395	22,269	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Jamestown, NY	$25,913	$26,430	2.0
Janesville-Beloit, WI	31,482	32,837	4.3
Jersey City, NJ	47,638	49,562	4.0
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA	28,543	29,076	1.9
Johnstown, PA	25,569	26,161	2.3
Jonesboro, AR	25,337	26,165	3.3
Joplin, MO	26,011	26,594	2.2
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI	32,905	34,237	4.0
Kankakee, IL	29,104	30,015	3.1
Kansas City, MO-KS	35,794	36,731	2.6
Kenosha, WI	31,562	32,473	2.9
Killeen-Temple, TX	26,193	27,299	4.2
Knoxville, TN	30,422	31,338	3.0
Kokomo, IN	39,599	40,778	3.0
La Crosse, WI-MN	27,774	28,719	3.4
Lafayette, LA	29,693	30,104	1.4
Lafayette, IN	31,484	31,700	.7
Lake Charles, LA	29,782	30,346	1.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	28,890	29,505	2.1
Lancaster, PA	31,493	32,197	2.2
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	34,724	35,785	3.1
Laredo, TX	24,128	24,739	2.5
Las Cruces, NM	24,310	25,256	3.9
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	32,239	33,280	3.2
Lawrence, KS	25,923	26,621	2.7
Lawton, OK	24,812	25,392	2.3
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	27,092	28,435	5.0
Lexington, KY	31,593	32,776	3.7
Lima, OH	29,644	30,379	2.5
Lincoln, NE	29,352	30,614	4.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	30,858	31,634	2.5
Longview-Marshall, TX	28,029	28,172	.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	40,891	41,709	2.0
Louisville, KY-IN	33,058	33,901	2.6
Lubbock, TX	26,577	27,625	3.9
Lynchburg, VA	28,859	29,444	2.0
Macon, GA	30,595	31,884	4.2
Madison, WI	34,097	35,410	3.9
Mansfield, OH	28,808	30,104	4.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	22,313	23,179	3.9
Medford-Ashland, OR	27,224	28,098	3.2
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	32,798	33,913	3.4
Memphis, TN-AR-MS	34,603	35,922	3.8
Merced, CA	25,479	26,771	5.1
Miami, FL	34,524	35,694	3.4
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	49,950	50,457	1.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	35,617	36,523	2.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	40,868	41,722	2.1
Missoula, MT	26,181	27,249	4.1
Mobile, AL	28,129	28,742	2.2
Modesto, CA	29,591	30,769	4.0
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	37,056	37,710	1.8
Monroe, LA	26,578	27,614	3.9
Montgomery, AL	29,150	30,525	4.7
Muncie, IN	28,374	29,017	2.3
Myrtle Beach, SC	24,029	24,672	2.7
Naples, FL	30,839	31,507	2.2
Nashville, TN	33,989	35,036	3.1
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	39,662	40,396	1.9
New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Waterbury-Danbury, CT	52,198	51,170	-2.0
New London-Norwich, CT	38,505	38,650	.4
New Orleans, LA	31,089	32,407	4.2
New York, NY	59,097	57,708	-2.4
Newark, NJ	47,715	48,781	2.2
Newburgh, NY-PA	29,827	30,920	3.7
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC	29,875	30,823	3.2
Oakland, CA	45,920	46,877	2.1
Ocala, FL	26,012	26,628	2.4
Odessa-Midland, TX	31,278	31,295	.1
Oklahoma City, OK	28,915	29,850	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Olympia, WA	$32,772	$33,765	3.0
Omaha, NE-IA	31,856	33,107	3.9
Orange County, CA	40,252	41,219	2.4
Orlando, FL	31,276	32,461	3.8
Owensboro, KY	27,306	28,196	3.3
Panama City, FL	26,433	27,448	3.8
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	27,920	29,529	5.8
Pensacola, FL	28,059	28,189	.5
Peoria-Pekin, IL	33,293	34,261	2.9
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	40,231	41,121	2.2
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	35,514	36,045	1.5
Pine Bluff, AR	27,561	28,698	4.1
Pittsburgh, PA	35,024	35,625	1.7
Pittsfield, MA	31,561	32,707	3.6
Pocatello, ID	24,621	25,219	2.4
Portland, ME	32,327	33,309	3.0
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	37,285	37,650	1.0
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI	33,403	34,610	3.6
Provo-Orem, UT	28,266	28,416	.5
Pueblo, CO	27,097	27,763	2.5
Punta Gorda, FL	25,404	26,119	2.8
Racine, WI	33,319	34,368	3.1
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	38,691	39,056	.9
Rapid City, SD	25,508	26,434	3.6
Reading, PA	32,807	33,912	3.4
Redding, CA	28,129	28,961	3.0
Reno, NV	34,231	34,744	1.5
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA	33,370	35,174	5.4
Richmond-Petersburg, VA	35,879	36,751	2.4
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	30,510	31,591	3.5
Roanoke, VA	30,330	31,775	4.8
Rochester, MN	37,753	39,036	3.4
Rochester, NY	34,327	34,827	1.5
Rockford, IL	32,104	32,827	2.3
Rocky Mount, NC	28,770	28,893	.4
Sacramento, CA	38,016	39,354	3.5
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	35,429	35,444	.0
St. Cloud, MN	28,263	29,535	4.5
St. Joseph, MO	27,734	28,507	2.8
St. Louis, MO-IL	35,928	36,712	2.2
Salem, OR	28,336	29,210	3.1
Salinas, CA	31,735	32,463	2.3
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	31,965	32,600	2.0
San Angelo, TX	26,147	26,321	.7
San Antonio, TX	30,650	31,336	2.2
San Diego, CA	38,418	39,305	2.3
San Francisco, CA	59,654	56,602	-5.1
San Jose, CA	65,931	63,056	-4.4
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA	29,092	29,981	3.1
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	33,626	34,382	2.2
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	35,022	35,721	2.0
Santa Fe, NM	30,671	32,269	5.2
Santa Rosa, CA	36,145	36,494	1.0
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	27,958	28,950	3.5
Savannah, GA	30,176	30,796	2.1
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA	28,642	29,336	2.4
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	45,299	46,093	1.8
Sharon, PA	26,707	27,872	4.4
Sheboygan, WI	30,840	32,148	4.2
Sherman-Denison, TX	30,397	30,085	-1.0
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	27,856	28,769	3.3
Sioux City, IA-NE	26,755	27,543	2.9
Sioux Falls, SD	28,962	29,975	3.5
South Bend, IN	30,769	31,821	3.4
Spokane, WA	29,310	30,037	2.5
Springfield, IL	36,061	37,336	3.5
Springfield, MO	27,338	27,987	2.4
Springfield, MA	32,801	33,972	3.6
State College, PA	29,939	30,910	3.2
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	28,483	29,129	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Stockton-Lodi, CA	$30,818	$31,958	3.7
Sumter, SC	24,450	24,982	2.2
Syracuse, NY	32,254	33,752	4.6
Tacoma, WA	31,261	32,507	4.0
Tallahassee, FL	29,708	30,895	4.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	31,678	32,458	2.5
Terre Haute, IN	27,334	28,415	4.0
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	26,492	27,717	4.6
Toledo, OH	32,299	33,513	3.8
Topeka, KS	30,513	31,707	3.9
Trenton, NJ	46,831	47,969	2.4
Tucson, AZ	30,690	31,673	3.2
Tulsa, OK	31,904	32,241	1.1
Tuscaloosa, AL	29,972	30,745	2.6
Tyler, TX	30,551	31,050	1.6
Utica-Rome, NY	27,777	28,500	2.6
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA	33,903	34,543	1.9
Ventura, CA	37,783	38,195	1.1
Victoria, TX	29,068	29,168	.3
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	32,571	33,625	3.2
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	24,732	25,650	3.7
Waco, TX	28,245	28,885	2.3
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	47,589	48,430	1.8
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	29,119	29,916	2.7
Wausau, WI	29,402	30,292	3.0
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	35,957	36,550	1.6
Wheeling, WV-OH	26,282	26,693	1.6
Wichita, KS	32,983	33,429	1.4
Wichita Falls, TX	25,557	26,387	3.2
Williamsport, PA	27,801	27,988	.7
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD	42,177	43,401	2.9
Wilmington, NC	29,287	29,157	-.4
Yakima, WA	24,204	24,934	3.0
Yolo, CA	35,352	35,591	.7
York, PA	31,936	32,609	2.1
Youngstown-Warren, OH	28,789	29,799	3.5
Yuba City, CA	27,781	28,967	4.3
Yuma, AZ	22,415	23,429	4.5
Aguadilla, PR	18,061	19,283	6.8
Arecibo, PR	16,600	18,063	8.8
Caguas, PR	18,655	19,706	5.6
Mayaguez, PR	17,101	17,500	2.3
Ponce, PR	17,397	18,187	4.5
San Juan-Bayamon, PR	20,948	21,930	4.7

[1] Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 99-04. In the New England areas, the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) definitions were used.

[2] Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

[3] Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1993	1994[1]	1995	1996	1997[1]	1998[1]	1999[1]	2000[1]	2001	2002	2003
Civilian noninstitutional population	194,838	196,814	198,584	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168
Civilian labor force	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510
Labor force participation rate	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2
Employed	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736
Employment-population ratio	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3
Unemployed	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0
Not in the labor force	65,638	65,758	66,280	66,647	66,836	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total private employment	91,855	95,016	97,866	100,169	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,828	108,356
Total nonfarm employment	110,844	114,291	117,298	119,708	122,770	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,931
Goods-producing	22,219	22,774	23,156	23,410	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,817
Natural resources and mining	666	659	641	637	654	645	598	599	606	583	571
Construction	4,779	5,095	5,274	5,536	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,722
Manufacturing	16,744	17,021	17,241	17,237	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,525
Private service-providing	69,636	72,242	74,710	76,759	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,538
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22,378	23,128	23,834	24,239	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,275
Wholesale trade	5,093.2	5,247.3	5,433.1	5,522.0	5,663.9	5,795.2	5,892.5	5,933.2	5,772.7	5,652.3	5,605.6
Retail trade	13,020.5	13,490.8	13,896.7	14,142.5	14,388.9	14,609.3	14,970.1	15,279.8	15,238.6	15,025.1	14,911.5
Transportation and warehousing	3,553.8	3,701.0	3,837.8	3,935.3	4,026.5	4,168.0	4,300.3	4,410.3	4,372.0	4,223.6	4,176.7
Utilities	710.7	689.3	666.2	639.6	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	596.2	580.8
Information	2,668	2,738	2,843	2,940	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,395	3,198
Financial activities	6,709	6,867	6,827	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,847	7,974
Professional and business services	11,495	12,174	12,844	13,462	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,997
Education and health services	12,303	12,807	13,289	13,683	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,577
Leisure and hospitality	9,732	10,100	10,501	10,777	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,125
Other services	4,350	4,428	4,572	4,690	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,393
Government	18,989	19,275	19,432	19,539	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,575

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours	34.3	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.03	11.32	11.64	12.03	12.49	13.00	13.47	14.00	14.53	14.95	15.35
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	378.40	390.73	399.53	412.74	431.25	448.04	462.49	480.41	493.20	506.07	517.36
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours	40.6	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.28	12.63	12.96	13.38	13.82	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.80
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	498.82	519.58	528.62	546.48	568.43	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.04	651.61	669.23
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours	44.9	45.3	45.3	46.0	46.2	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.12	14.41	14.78	15.10	15.57	16.20	16.33	16.55	17.00	17.19	17.58
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	634.77	653.14	670.32	695.07	720.11	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	766.83
Construction:											
Average weekly hours	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.8	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.04	14.38	14.73	15.11	15.67	16.23	16.80	17.48	18.00	18.52	18.95
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	539.81	558.53	571.57	588.48	609.48	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	727.11
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours	41.1	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.70	12.04	12.34	12.75	13.14	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	480.80	502.12	509.26	526.55	548.22	557.12	573.17	590.65	595.19	618.75	636.07
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.60	10.87	11.19	11.57	12.05	12.59	13.07	13.60	14.16	14.56	14.96
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	345.03	354.97	364.14	376.72	394.77	412.78	427.30	445.00	460.32	472.88	484.00
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.55	10.80	11.10	11.46	11.90	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.70	14.02	14.34
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	359.33	370.38	378.79	390.64	407.57	423.30	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.10
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours	38.5	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.57	12.93	13.34	13.80	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	484.46	501.17	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.12
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours	30.7	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	8.36	8.61	8.85	9.21	9.59	10.05	10.45	10.86	11.29	11.67	11.90
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	484.46	501.17	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.12
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours	38.9	39.5	38.9	39.1	39.4	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.71	12.84	13.18	13.45	13.78	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	494.36	507.27	513.37	525.60	542.55	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.70	579.75	597.79
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	17.95	18.66	19.19	19.78	20.59	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.76
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	756.35	789.98	811.52	830.74	865.26	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,016.94
Information:											
Average weekly hours	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.86	15.32	15.68	16.30	17.14	17.67	18.40	19.07	19.80	20.20	21.01
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	535.25	551.28	564.98	592.68	622.40	646.52	675.32	700.89	731.11	738.17	761.13
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.7	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.36	11.82	12.28	12.71	13.22	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.13
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	403.02	419.20	436.12	451.49	472.37	500.95	517.57	537.37	558.02	575.51	608.87
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.96	12.15	12.53	13.00	13.57	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.20
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	406.20	414.16	426.44	442.81	465.51	490.00	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	586.68
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.21	11.50	11.80	12.17	12.56	13.00	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	359.08	368.14	377.73	388.27	404.65	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.76
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours	25.9	26.0	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	6.32	6.46	6.62	6.82	7.13	7.48	7.76	8.11	8.35	8.58	8.76
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	163.45	168.00	171.43	176.48	185.81	195.82	202.87	211.79	215.19	221.26	224.25
Other services:											
Average weekly hours	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.0	31.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	9.90	10.18	10.51	10.85	11.29	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	322.69	332.44	342.36	352.62	368.63	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.49

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

30. Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2002				2003				2004	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2004	
Civilian workers[2]	158.4	159.9	161.3	162.2	164.5	165.8	167.6	168.4	170.7	1.4	3.8
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	160.5	162.1	163.5	164.3	166.7	167.9	169.9	170.7	172.7	1.2	3.6
Professional specialty and technical	158.5	159.3	161.4	162.4	164.1	165.0	167.0	168.0	170.2	1.3	3.7
Executive, adminitrative, and managerial	163.7	165.6	166.3	166.7	171.1	172.0	174.0	174.9	175.8	.5	2.7
Administrative support, including clerical	162.0	163.3	164.9	166.1	168.3	170.0	171.7	172.5	175.3	1.6	4.2
Blue-collar workers	153.7	155.1	156.4	157.5	159.8	161.4	162.9	163.7	166.9	2.0	4.4
Service occupations	158.4	159.4	161.3	162.2	164.1	165.0	166.8	167.9	169.7	1.1	3.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	156.3	157.7	158.7	169.2	163.1	164.6	165.8	166.8	170.4	2.3	4.5
Manufacturing	156.6	158.1	159.1	160.5	164.0	165.4	166.5	167.1	171.7	2.8	4.7
Service-producing	159.1	160.7	162.2	162.8	165.0	166.2	168.2	169.1	170.8	1.0	3.5
Services	160.2	161.1	163.2	163.9	165.3	166.3	168.5	169.5	171.2	1.0	3.6
Health services	160.5	161.8	163.1	164.5	166.4	167.6	169.3	170.7	173.0	1.3	4.0
Hospitals	162.3	163.8	165.7	167.6	169.9	170.8	173.1	174.8	176.8	1.1	4.1
Educational services	157.1	157.4	161.6	162.8	163.6	164.2	166.9	167.6	168.5	.5	3.0
Public administration[3]	156.5	157.5	160.2	161.7	163.4	164.3	167.3	168.1	170.1	1.2	4.1
Nonmanufacturing	158.7	160.2	161.7	162.4	164.5	165.8	167.8	168.6	170.4	1.1	3.6
Private industry workers	158.9	160.7	161.6	162.3	165.0	166.4	168.1	168.8	171.4	1.5	3.9
Excluding sales occupations	159.0	160.5	161.6	162.4	165.1	166.6	168.1	169.0	171.6	1.5	3.9
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	161.9	163.8	164.6	165.2	168.1	169.4	171.2	172.0	174.2	1.3	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	162.8	164.3	165.3	165.9	169.1	170.4	172.1	173.0	175.3	1.3	3.7
Professional specialty and technical occupations	161.5	162.5	163.6	164.4	166.5	167.7	169.4	170.5	173.4	1.7	4.1
Executive, adminitrative, and managerial occupations	164.4	166.6	167.0	167.2	172.1	173.1	175.0	175.9	176.8	.5	2.7
Sales occupations	157.7	161.6	161.6	161.9	163.5	165.1	167.2	167.1	169.2	1.3	3.5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	162.8	164.2	165.6	166.7	169.0	170.9	172.3	173.2	176.1	1.7	4.2
Blue-collar workers	153.6	155.1	156.3	157.3	159.7	161.4	162.8	163.6	166.9	2.0	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	153.7	155.7	156.9	157.8	160.0	162.0	163.1	164.2	167.1	1.8	4.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	153.6	154.7	155.4	156.7	159.9	161.1	162.6	163.2	168.7	3.4	5.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	148.7	149.6	151.0	151.8	153.2	155.1	156.7	156.9	158.5	1.0	3.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	158.7	159.9	161.4	162.9	164.9	166.8	168.6	169.5	171.7	1.3	4.1
Service occupations	156.4	157.4	159.0	159.8	161.7	162.6	163.8	164.3	166.9	1.2	3.2
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[4]	157.1	158.7	159.7	160.5	162.6	164.1	165.7	166.6	169.3	1.6	4.1
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	156.2	157.6	158.6	160.1	163.0	164.5	165.7	166.5	170.3	2.3	4.5
Excluding sales occupations	155.5	156.9	157.9	159.2	162.4	163.8	165.0	165.9	169.8	2.4	4.6
White-collar occupations	160.1	161.9	162.9	164.3	167.8	169.2	170.1	170.5	173.5	1.8	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	158.4	160.2	161.1	162.3	166.3	167.5	168.5	169.2	172.2	1.8	3.5
Blue-collar occupations	153.6	154.8	155.9	157.3	159.9	161.5	162.9	163.9	168.1	2.6	5.1
Construction	154.1	155.2	156.3	157.9	159.1	161.1	162.3	163.3	164.6	.8	3.5
Manufacturing	156.6	158.1	159.1	160.5	164.0	165.4	166.5	167.1	171.7	2.8	4.7
White-collar occupations	159.1	161.1	162.2	163.3	167.1	168.7	169.5	169.6	173.2	2.1	3.7
Excluding sales occupations	156.7	158.6	159.6	160.7	165.1	166.4	167.4	167.8	171.3	2.1	3.8
Blue-collar occupations	154.6	155.8	156.7	158.3	161.6	162.8	164.1	165.1	170.4	3.2	5.4
Durables	156.9	158.3	158.9	160.6	164.4	165.5	166.6	167.3	172.4	3.0	4.9
Nondurables	156.0	157.5	159.2	160.3	163.1	164.9	166.0	166.6	170.4	2.3	4.5
Service-producing	159.9	161.8	162.7	163.1	165.6	167.0	168.8	169.7	171.6	1.1	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	160.9	162.4	163.5	164.0	166.6	168.0	169.7	170.6	172.5	1.1	3.5
White-collar occupations	162.1	164.0	164.7	165.1	167.9	169.2	171.2	172.0	174.1	1.2	3.7
Excluding sales occupations	164.1	165.6	166.5	167.0	169.9	171.3	173.1	174.2	176.2	1.1	3.7
Blue-collar occupations	153.2	155.2	156.6	156.9	158.7	160.8	162.2	162.6	164.1	.9	3.4
Service occupations	155.9	157.0	158.5	159.3	161.1	162.0	163.2	164.3	166.1	1.1	3.1
Transportation and public utilities	157.3	158.9	160.8	161.7	163.2	165.4	166.5	167.0	169.8	1.7	4.0
Transportation	152.5	153.9	155.4	156.1	157.8	158.9	159.4	159.6	162.0	1.5	2.7
Public utilities	163.9	165.5	168.2	169.2	170.5	174.2	176.4	177.0	180.4	1.9	5.8
Communications	166.0	166.1	169.0	170.1	171.3	175.5	178.4	179.0	182.2	1.8	6.4
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	161.3	164.8	167.2	168.1	169.5	172.6	173.8	174.6	178.2	2.1	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade	156.5	159.5	159.6	159.7	161.3	162.5	164.3	165.0	166.3	.8	3.1
Excluding sales occupations	157.5	160.0	160.3	160.4	161.8	162.7	165.0	165.9	167.4	.9	3.5
Wholesale trade	161.9	166.3	165.9	166.7	169.5	171.3	172.0	172.0	173.8	1.0	2.5
Excluding sales occupations	162.3	164.4	166.1	167.2	168.4	169.9	171.2	171.3	173.7	1.4	3.1
Retail trade	153.5	155.6	156.0	155.8	156.6	157.4	159.9	161.0	162.1	.7	3.5
General merchandise stores	152.4	154.2	156.1	155.1	156.4	159.2	161.2	165.6	165.8	.1	6.0
Food stores	152.9	154.5	156.3	156.3	157.5	158.6	159.3	160.3	162.1	1.1	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

30. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2002				2003				2004	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2004	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	165.2	167.3	168.0	168.5	176.7	178.3	180.2	180.9	182.5	0.9	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	169.8	171.3	172.1	173.1	182.0	184.0	1,853.0	186.1	186.6	.3	2.5
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	182.1	184.2	184.6	185.3	204.3	206.3	207.6	209.0	207.2	–.9	1.4
Insurance	164.0	166.1	167.1	167.9	172.1	173.9	175.1	176.2	177.8	.9	3.3
Services	162.6	163.7	164.9	165.4	167.1	168.4	170.4	171.4	173.5	1.2	3.8
Business services	166.3	166.6	167.2	167.5	168.5	169.2	171.9	172.6	174.8	1.3	3.7
Health services	160.6	162.0	163.2	164.4	166.5	167.9	169.4	170.8	173.3	1.5	4.1
Hospitals	162.8	164.5	166.2	168.1	170.8	171.9	173.9	175.9	178.1	1.3	4.3
Educational services	168.5	169.0	173.5	175.2	176.3	177.1	180.2	181.3	183.1	1.0	3.9
Colleges and universities	168.1	168.4	172.0	173.7	174.5	175.4	178.4	179.4	181.2	1.0	3.8
Nonmanufacturing	159.3	161.1	162.0	162.5	164.9	166.4	168.1	169.0	170.9	1.1	3.6
White-collar workers	162.2	164.1	164.8	165.3	168.0	169.3	171.2	172.1	174.1	1.2	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	164.2	165.7	166.6	167.1	170.0	171.4	173.2	174.2	176.2	1.1	3.6
Blue-collar occupations	152.2	154.0	155.4	155.9	157.5	159.7	161.1	161.7	163.4	1.1	3.7
Service occupations	155.9	156.9	158.4	159.2	161.1	162.0	163.2	162.4	166.0	1.1	3.0
State and local government workers	156.1	156.7	160.1	161.5	162.6	163.2	165.9	166.8	168.0	.7	3.3
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	155.2	155.7	159.3	160.7	161.7	162.2	164.9	165.7	166.8	.7	3.2
Professional specialty and technical	153.6	154.1	158.1	159.4	160.2	160.8	163.4	164.1	165.1	.6	3.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial	159.5	159.6	162.3	163.8	165.3	165.7	168.0	169.1	170.1	.6	2.9
Administrative support, including clerical	156.9	158.0	161.0	162.4	163.8	164.4	167.9	168.5	170.4	1.1	4.0
Blue-collar workers	154.0	154.7	158.4	159.8	161.3	161.7	163.6	165.2	166.7	.9	3.3
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	155.5	155.9	159.7	160.9	161.8	162.3	164.9	165.7	166.5	.5	2.9
Services excluding schools[5]	157.9	158.7	161.0	162.8	164.0	164.2	166.8	168.2	169.4	.7	3.3
Health services	160.4	161.4	163.5	165.5	166.4	166.7	169.5	171.0	172.2	.7	3.5
Hospitals	160.7	161.8	164.1	166.2	167.0	167.3	170.3	171.4	172.4	.6	3.2
Educational services	154.8	155.1	159.2	160.3	161.1	161.7	164.3	165.0	165.7	.4	2.9
Schools	155.1	155.4	159.6	160.7	161.4	162.0	164.7	165.3	166.0	.4	2.9
Elementary and secondary	153.4	153.6	157.7	158.8	159.4	160.0	163.0	163.7	164.4	.4	3.1
Colleges and universities	160.0	160.4	164.7	165.8	167.0	167.5	169.2	170.0	170.7	.4	2.2
Public administration[3]	156.5	157.9	160.2	161.7	163.4	164.3	167.3	168.1	170.1	1.2	4.1

[1] Cost (cents per hour worked) measured in the Employment Cost Index consists of wages, salaries, and employer cost of employee benefits.

[2] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[3] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[4] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[5] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2002				2003				2004	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2004	
Civilian workers[1]	154.8	156.1	157.2	157.8	159.3	160.3	161.8	162.3	163.3	0.6	2.5
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	157.0	158.4	159.6	160.1	161.9	162.9	164.5	165.1	166.1	.6	2.6
Professional specialty and technical	155.6	156.2	158.0	158.6	159.3	160.1	161.8	162.5	163.8	.8	2.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	160.7	162.6	163.5	163.8	167.9	169.0	170.5	171.2	171.4	.1	2.1
Administrative support, including clerical	157.3	158.4	159.6	160.6	161.8	163.1	164.3	164.9	166.3	.8	2.8
Blue-collar workers	149.7	151.0	151.9	152.6	153.8	154.8	155.8	156.3	157.3	.6	2.3
Service occupations	154.2	155.1	156.2	156.9	158.0	158.7	159.8	160.6	161.2	.4	2.0
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	151.8	153.1	153.9	155.1	156.3	157.5	158.3	160.6	159.9	.8	2.3
Manufacturing	153.1	154.5	155.4	156.5	158.0	159.0	159.7	160.1	161.3	.7	2.1
Service-producing	155.9	157.2	156.4	158.8	160.5	161.4	163.0	163.6	164.6	.6	2.6
Services	158.1	158.8	160.7	161.1	161.9	162.8	164.7	165.4	166.5	.7	2.8
Health services	157.3	158.5	159.6	160.9	162.0	163.2	164.7	165.9	167.7	1.1	3.5
Hospitals	157.2	158.6	160.3	162.2	163.5	164.4	166.3	167.7	169.0	.8	3.4
Educational services	155.3	155.6	159.3	160.1	160.4	160.7	162.7	163.2	163.6	.2	2.0
Public administration[2]	152.5	153.4	154.8	155.8	157.2	158.0	159.4	160.0	161.1	.7	2.5
Nonmanufacturing	155.0	156.4	157.5	158.0	159.6	160.5	162.1	162.7	163.7	.6	2.6
Private industry workers	154.7	156.3	157.0	157.5	159.3	160.4	161.7	162.3	163.4	.7	2.6
Excluding sales occupations	154.9	156.1	157.0	157.9	159.4	160.5	161.7	162.4	163.5	.7	2.6
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	157.7	159.4	160.0	160.4	162.6	163.8	165.3	165.9	167.1	.7	2.8
Excluding sales occupations	158.6	160.0	169.8	160.8	163.6	164.8	166.2	167.0	168.1	.7	2.8
Professional specialty and technical occupations	156.7	157.4	158.2	158.5	159.5	160.5	162.1	163.0	164.7	1.0	3.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	161.3	163.6	164.3	164.5	169.1	170.3	171.8	172.5	172.7	.1	2.1
Sales occupations	153.6	157.0	156.9	156.8	158.1	159.3	161.6	161.1	162.6	.9	2.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	158.2	159.2	160.3	161.3	162.6	164.0	165.1	165.7	167.2	.9	2.8
Blue-collar workers	149.6	150.9	151.7	152.4	153.6	154.6	155.6	156.1	157.2	.7	2.3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	149.2	151.0	151.8	152.3	153.4	154.7	155.5	156.2	157.1	.6	2.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	150.5	151.6	152.0	153.2	154.7	155.3	156.8	156.9	158.6	1.1	2.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	144.8	145.2	146.3	146.9	147.8	149.0	149.8	149.8	150.4	.4	1.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	154.2	155.1	156.0	157.2	158.4	159.0	159.9	160.6	161.8	.7	2.1
Service occupations	152.0	152.8	153.9	154.4	155.5	156.1	157.1	157.8	158.4	.4	1.9
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[3]	152.7	154.0	154.7	155.2	156.4	157.4	158.8	159.4	160.7	.8	2.7
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	151.7	153.1	153.9	155.0	156.3	157.4	158.3	158.7	159.9	.8	2.3
Excluding sales occupations	150.9	152.2	153.0	154.0	155.4	156.5	157.4	158.0	159.2	.8	2.4
White-collar occupations	155.0	156.6	157.9	158.6	160.0	161.4	161.9	162.1	163.2	.7	2.0
Excluding sales occupations	152.9	154.5	155.4	156.3	158.0	159.2	159.9	160.4	161.5	.7	2.2
Blue-collar occupations	149.6	150.7	151.5	152.6	153.8	154.8	155.9	156.4	157.7	.8	2.5
Construction	147.0	148.2	149.0	150.2	150.6	152.4	153.6	154.0	155.1	.7	3.0
Manufacturing	153.1	154.4	155.4	156.5	158.0	159.0	159.7	160.1	161.3	.7	2.1
White-collar occupations	154.9	156.6	157.7	158.6	160.1	161.6	162.0	162.1	163.3	.7	2.0
Excluding sales occupations	152.3	153.9	155.0	155.9	157.7	158.9	159.5	160.0	161.2	.8	2.2
Blue-collar occupations	151.7	152.8	153.5	154.7	156.3	156.9	157.9	158.5	159.8	.8	2.2
Durables	153.9	155.3	156.0	157.3	158.8	159.7	160.6	160.9	161.9	.6	2.0
Nondurables	151.9	153.1	154.4	155.2	156.6	157.8	158.3	158.7	160.4	1.1	2.4
Service-producing	156.1	157.7	158.4	158.6	160.6	161.7	163.3	163.9	165.0	.7	2.7
Excluding sales occupations	157.2	158.5	159.3	159.6	161.7	162.8	164.2	165.0	166.0	.6	2.7
White-collar occupations	158.2	159.9	160.5	160.7	163.0	164.1	166.0	166.6	167.8	.7	2.9
Excluding sales occupations	160.4	161.6	162.5	162.8	165.3	166.5	168.2	169.0	170.2	.7	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	149.4	151.1	151.8	152.0	153.2	154.3	155.1	155.4	156.2	.5	2.0
Service occupations	151.6	152.4	153.5	154.1	155.1	155.6	156.6	157.4	158.0	.4	1.9
Transportation and public utilities	150.5	152.1	153.4	154.1	154.8	155.6	156.0	156.5	157.6	.7	1.8
Transportation	147.4	148.6	149.6	150.1	150.5	150.6	150.4	150.8	151.7	.6	.8
Public utilities	154.3	156.4	158.2	159.3	160.4	162.1	163.4	164.1	165.3	.7	3.1
Communications	155.3	157.1	159.6	160.7	161.9	163.4	165.4	165.9	167.0	.7	3.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	153.0	155.5	156.5	157.4	158.6	160.4	161.0	161.8	163.3	.9	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade	153.0	155.7	155.5	155.5	156.7	157.5	159.2	159.5	160.3	.5	2.3
Excluding sales occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade	157.2	161.3	160.4	161.0	163.4	164.7	164.8	165.3	166.2	.5	1.7
Excluding sales occupations	159.4	161.2	162.6	163.7	163.9	165.2	165.7	166.3	167.8	.9	2.4
Retail trade	150.9	152.7	152.9	152.7	153.1	153.8	156.3	156.5	157.3	.5	2.7
General merchandise stores	147.9	148.9	150.1	149.2	149.8	152.0	153.1	153.6	154.1	.3	2.9
Food stores	148.0	148.9	150.1	150.3	151.0	151.6	152.2	152.8	153.8	.7	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

31. Continued—Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2002				2003				2004	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2004	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	160.3	162.0	162.4	162.6	171.1	172.4	174.1	174.5	175.2	0.4	2.4
Excluding sales occupations	164.5	165.7	166.1	167.3	176.7	178.5	179.2	210.2	179.2	–.3	1.4
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	181.2	182.8	182.7	183.9	206.4	208.7	209.1	164.5	206.7	–1.7	.1
Insurance	157.1	158.6	159.6	159.1	161.6	163.0	163.9	164.5	165.1	.4	2.2
Services	159.5	160.3	161.5	161.7	162.8	164.0	165.9	166.7	168.1	.8	3.3
Business services	164.0	164.0	164.6	164.8	165.6	166.4	169.1	169.8	171.0	.7	3.3
Health services	157.3	158.4	159.9	160.7	161.9	163.2	164.6	135.8	167.8	1.2	3.6
Hospitals	157.1	158.6	160.2	162.1	163.6	164.6	166.5	167.9	169.4	.9	3.5
Educational services	161.2	161.2	165.2	166.5	167.1	167.5	170.3	171.0	171.9	.5	2.9
Colleges and universities	159.9	159.9	163.1	164.3	164.4	165.1	167.6	168.4	169.5	.7	3.1
Nonmanufacturing	155.0	156.5	157.2	157.5	159.4	160.5	162.1	162.6	163.7	.7	2.7
White-collar workers	158.0	159.6	160.2	160.5	162.8	163.9	165.7	166.3	167.5	.7	2.9
Excluding sales occupations	160.1	161.3	162.1	162.5	164.9	166.1	167.7	168.5	169.7	.7	2.9
Blue-collar occupations	147.5	149.0	149.8	150.2	151.1	152.4	153.4	153.8	154.7	.6	2.4
Service occupations	151.4	152.3	153.4	154.0	155.0	155.5	156.5	157.3	157.9	.4	1.9
State and local government workers	156.1	156.7	160.1	161.5	162.6	163.2	165.9	166.8	168.0	.4	2.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	153.9	154.4	157.4	158.4	158.9	159.2	161.0	161.5	162.1	.4	2.0
Professional specialty and technical	153.6	154.1	157.5	158.4	158.8	159.1	161.0	161.4	162.1	.4	2.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial	156.6	156.8	159.0	160.1	160.9	161.0	162.5	163.3	163.5	.1	1.6
Administrative support, including clerical	151.9	152.8	155.1	156.0	156.9	157.2	159.1	159.5	160.4	.6	2.2
Blue-collar workers	151.6	152.1	154.5	155.1	156.2	156.5	157.6	158.3	158.9	.4	1.7
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	154.6	155.0	158.4	159.2	159.5	159.8	161.6	162.1	162.6	.3	1.9
Services excluding schools[4]	156.7	157.3	159.1	160.3	161.4	161.8	163.2	164.5	165.1	.4	2.3
Health services	157.8	158.6	160.5	162.2	162.9	163.5	165.1	166.7	167.4	.4	2.8
Hospitals	157.7	158.8	160.6	162.5	163.1	163.8	165.5	166.7	167.4	.4	2.6
Educational services	154.2	154.5	158.1	158.9	159.1	159.3	161.2	161.6	162.0	.2	1.8
Schools	154.3	154.6	158.3	159.0	159.2	159.5	161.4	161.8	162.1	.2	1.8
Elementary and secondary	153.4	153.6	157.4	158.1	158.2	158.5	160.6	160.9	161.3	.2	2.0
Colleges and universities	156.8	157.3	160.7	161.6	162.1	162.1	163.5	164.0	164.3	.2	1.4
Public administration[2]	152.5	153.4	154.8	155.8	157.2	158.0	159.4	160.0	161.1	.7	2.5

[1] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[2] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[3] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[4] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry workers by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2002				2003				2004	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2004	
Private industry workers	169.3	171.6	173.1	174.6	179.6	182.0	184.3	185.8	192.2	3.4	7.0
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	173.5	176.1	177.2	178.5	183.6	185.5	187.7	189.2	194.4	2.7	5.9
Blue-collar workers	162.2	164.0	166.2	167.8	172.7	176.1	178.4	179.9	188.3	4.7	9.0
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	165.8	167.4	168.8	171.0	178.0	180.2	182.3	183.8	193.7	5.4	8.8
Service-producing	170.7	173.3	174.9	175.9	179.9	182.3	184.7	186.2	190.6	2.4	5.9
Manufacturing	163.7	165.5	166.8	168.9	176.9	179.0	181.1	182.3	194.4	6.6	9.9
Nonmanufacturing	171.1	173.5	175.2	176.3	180.3	182.8	185.1	186.7	190.9	2.2	5.9

33. Employment Cost Index, private nonfarm workers by bargaining status, region, and area size

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2002				2003				2004	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2004	
COMPENSATION											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	154.8	156.3	158.1	159.5	162.1	164.1	165.7	166.8	171.4	2.8	5.7
Goods-producing	153.4	154.7	156.2	157.8	161.4	163.4	164.7	165.9	172.3	3.9	6.8
Service-producing	156.0	157.6	159.9	161.1	162.6	164.6	166.5	167.5	170.2	1.6	4.7
Manufacturing	153.4	154.6	155.9	157.9	162.3	163.8	165.0	166.3	175.0	5.2	7.8
Nonmanufacturing	155.0	156.6	158.8	159.9	161.4	163.7	165.5	166.5	168.8	1.4	4.6
Nonunion	159.6	161.4	162.5	162.8	165.4	166.8	168.4	169.1	171.3	1.3	3.6
Goods-producing	157.2	158.6	159.5	160.8	163.6	164.9	166.1	166.7	169.7	1.8	3.7
Service-producing	160.3	162.2	162.9	163.3	165.9	167.2	169.0	169.8	171.6	1.1	3.4
Manufacturing	157.6	159.1	160.1	161.3	164.5	165.8	166.9	167.3	170.6	2.0	3.7
Nonmanufacturing	159.9	161.7	162.4	162.9	165.4	166.7	168.5	139.3	171.1	1.1	3.4
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	158.3	159.9	160.5	161.3	163.8	165.2	166.9	167.9	170.2	1.4	3.9
South	156.2	157.6	158.9	159.0	160.6	161.6	163.2	163.9	166.4	1.5	3.6
Midwest (formerly North Central)	161.1	162.2	163.5	164.6	169.0	170.4	171.7	172.5	174.7	1.3	3.4
West	160.4	162.9	163.8	165.0	167.3	169.5	171.4	172.2	175.3	1.8	4.8
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	159.1	160.9	161.8	162.5	165.2	166.6	168.3	169.1	171.5	1.4	3.8
Other areas	157.5	158.5	160.0	169.8	163.5	165.0	166.1	166.9	170.2	2.0	4.1
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	148.4	149.8	151.3	152.5	153.3	154.3	155.3	156.2	157.2	.6	2.5
Goods-producing	147.2	158.6	150.0	151.2	152.4	153.9	154.8	155.4	156.3	.6	2.6
Service-producing	150.0	151.4	152.9	154.1	154.6	155.1	156.3	157.3	158.5	.8	2.5
Manufacturing	149.0	150.2	151.6	153.1	154.6	155.9	156.7	157.1	158.1	.6	2.3
Nonmanufacturing	148.1	149.6	151.1	152.1	152.5	153.5	154.6	155.6	156.6	.6	2.7
Nonunion	155.9	157.5	158.1	158.5	160.4	161.5	163.0	163.4	164.6	.7	2.6
Goods-producing	153.5	154.8	155.5	156.6	157.8	158.9	159.7	160.1	161.4	.8	2.3
Service-producing	156.7	158.3	158.9	159.0	161.2	162.3	164.0	164.5	165.6	.7	2.7
Manufacturing	154.7	156.1	156.8	157.8	159.3	160.2	160.9	161.3	162.6	.8	2.1
Nonmanufacturing	155.9	157.5	158.1	158.3	160.4	161.5	163.1	163.7	164.7	.6	2.7
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	153.5	154.9	155.1	155.7	157.3	158.4	160.0	160.9	162.0	.7	3.0
South	152.5	153.6	154.7	154.6	155.3	156.1	157.4	157.9	159.1	.8	2.4
Midwest (formerly North Central)	157.1	158.5	159.2	160.2	164.1	165.0	166.1	166.5	166.9	.2	1.7
West	156.4	158.7	159.3	160.1	161.3	163.1	164.7	165.2	166.8	1.0	3.4
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	155.1	156.7	157.4	157.9	159.6	160.7	162.2	162.7	163.8	.7	2.6
Other areas	151.7	152.6	153.8	154.8	156.8	158.0	158.9	159.5	160.8	.8	2.6

[1] The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the *Monthly Labor Review* Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

34. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, medium and large private establishments, selected years, 1980–97

Item	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997
Scope of survey (in 000's)	21,352	21,043	21,013	21,303	31,059	32,428	31,163	28,728	33,374	38,409
Number of employees (in 000's):										
With medical care	20,711	20,412	20,383	20,238	27,953	29,834	25,865	23,519	25,546	29,340
With life insurance	20,498	20,201	20,172	20,451	28,574	30,482	29,293	26,175	29,078	33,495
With defined benefit plan	17,936	17,676	17,231	16,190	19,567	20,430	18,386	16,015	17,417	19,202
Time-off plans										
Participants with:										
Paid lunch time	10	9	9	10	11	10	8	9	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	27	29	26	30	29	–	–
Paid rest time	75	76	73	72	72	71	67	68	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	26	26	26	28	26	–	–
Paid funeral leave	–	–	–	88	85	84	80	83	80	81
Average days per occurrence	–	–	–	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.7
Paid holidays	99	99	99	99	96	97	92	91	89	89
Average days per year	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.4	9.2	10.2	9.4	9.1	9.3
Paid personal leave	20	24	23	25	24	22	21	21	22	20
Average days per year	–	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5
Paid vacations	100	99	99	100	98	97	96	97	96	95
Paid sick leave [1]	62	67	67	70	69	68	67	65	58	56
Unpaid maternity leave	–	–	–	–	33	37	37	60	–	–
Unpaid paternity leave	–	–	–	–	16	18	26	53	–	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	93
Insurance plans										
Participants in medical care plans	97	97	97	95	90	92	83	82	77	76
Percent of participants with coverage for:										
Home health care	–	–	46	66	76	75	81	86	78	85
Extended care facilities	58	62	62	70	79	80	80	82	73	78
Physical exam	–	–	8	18	28	28	30	42	56	63
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:										
Self coverage	26	27	36	43	44	47	51	61	67	69
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$11.93	$12.80	$19.29	$25.31	$26.60	$31.55	$33.92	$39.14
Family coverage	46	51	58	63	64	66	69	76	78	80
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$35.93	$41.40	$60.07	$72.10	$96.97	$107.42	$118.33	$130.07
Participants in life insurance plans	96	96	96	96	92	94	94	91	87	87
Percent of participants with:										
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	69	72	74	72	78	71	71	76	77	74
Survivor income benefits	–	–	–	10	8	7	6	5	7	6
Retiree protection available	–	64	64	59	49	42	44	41	37	33
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	40	43	47	48	42	45	40	41	42	43
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	54	51	51	49	46	43	45	44	–	–
Participants in short-term disability plans [1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	55
Retirement plans										
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	84	84	82	76	63	63	59	56	52	50
Percent of participants with:										
Normal retirement prior to age 65	55	58	63	64	59	62	55	52	52	52
Early retirement available	98	97	97	98	98	97	98	95	96	95
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	–	–	47	35	26	22	7	6	4	10
Terminal earnings formula	53	52	54	57	55	64	56	61	58	56
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	45	45	56	62	62	63	54	48	51	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	–	–	–	60	45	48	48	49	55	57
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	–	–	–	33	36	41	44	43	54	55
Other benefits										
Employees eligible for:										
Flexible benefits plans	–	–	–	2	5	9	10	12	12	13
Reimbursement accounts [2]	–	–	–	5	12	23	36	52	38	32
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7

[1] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1995 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-terms disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[2] Prior to 1995, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

35. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, small private establishments and State and local governments, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

Item	Small private establishments				State and local governments			
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1987	1990	1992	1994
Scope of survey (in 000's)	32,466	34,360	35,910	39,816	10,321	12,972	12,466	12,907
Number of employees (in 000's):								
With medical care	22,402	24,396	23,536	25,599	9,599	12,064	11,219	11,192
With life insurance	20,778	21,990	21,955	24,635	8,773	11,415	11,095	11,194
With defined benefit plan	6,493	7,559	5,480	5,883	9,599	11,675	10,845	11,708
Time-off plans								
Participants with:								
Paid lunch time	8	9	–	–	17	11	10	–
Average minutes per day	37	37	–	–	34	36	34	–
Paid rest time	48	49	–	–	58	56	53	–
Average minutes per day	27	26	–	–	29	29	29	–
Paid funeral leave	47	50	50	51	56	63	65	62
Average days per occurrence	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Paid holidays	84	82	82	80	81	74	75	73
Average days per year[1]	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.6	10.9	13.6	14.2	11.5
Paid personal leave	11	12	13	14	38	39	38	38
Average days per year	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Paid vacations	88	88	88	86	72	67	67	66
Paid sick leave [2]	47	53	50	50	97	95	95	94
Unpaid leave	17	18	–	–	57	51	59	–
Unpaid paternity leave	8	7	–	–	30	33	44	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	47	48	–	–	–	93
Insurance plans								
Participants in medical care plans	69	71	66	64	93	93	90	87
Percent of participants with coverage for:								
Home health care	79	80	–	–	76	82	87	84
Extended care facilities	83	84	–	–	78	79	84	81
Physical exam	26	28	–	–	36	36	47	55
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:								
Self coverage	42	47	52	52	35	38	43	47
Average monthly contribution	$25.13	$36.51	$40.97	$42.63	$15.74	$25.53	$28.97	$30.20
Family coverage	67	73	76	75	71	65	72	71
Average monthly contribution	$109.34	$150.54	$159.63	$181.53	$71.89	$117.59	$139.23	$149.70
Participants in life insurance plans	64	64	61	62	85	88	89	87
Percent of participants with:								
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	78	76	79	77	67	67	74	64
Survivor income benefits	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Retiree protection available	19	25	20	13	55	45	46	46
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	19	23	20	22	31	27	28	30
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	6	26	26	–	14	21	22	21
Participants in short-term disability plans [2]	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–
Retirement plans								
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	20	22	15	15	93	90	87	91
Percent of participants with:								
Normal retirement prior to age 65	54	50	–	47	92	89	92	92
Early retirement available	95	95	–	92	90	88	89	87
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	7	4	–	–	33	16	10	13
Terminal earnings formula	58	54	–	53	100	100	100	99
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	49	46	–	44	18	8	10	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	31	33	34	38	9	9	9	9
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	17	24	23	28	28	45	45	24
Other benefits								
Employees eligible for:								
Flexible benefits plans	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5
Reimbursement accounts [3]	8	14	19	12	5	31	50	64
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–

[1] Methods used to calculate the average number of paid holidays were revised in 1994 to count partial days more precisely. Average holidays for 1994 are not comparable with those reported in 1990 and 1992.

[2] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1996 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-term disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[3] Prior to 1996, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

36. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals		2003[P]									2004[P]			
	2002	2003[P]	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	19	14	1	1	1	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	0
In effect during period	20	15	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	3	2	1	2	1	1
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	46	129.2	4.0	1.3	4.0	.0	8.2	.0	82.2	8.0	.0	.0	6.5	2.2	.0
In effect during period (in thousands)	47	130.5	4.0	1.3	4.0	4.0	8.2	3.2	82.2	76.7	70.5	61.3	66.5	2.2	2.2
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	6,596	4,091.2	40.0	7.8	16.0	12.0	35.9	51.3	1,168.5	1,219.0	1,473.4	1,203.9	1,146.5	44.0	26.4
Percent of estimated working time[1]	([2])	.01	.00	.00	([2])	([2])	([2])	.04	.04	.05	.05	.05	.05	.0	.0

[1] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp.54–56.

[2] Less than 0.005.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available. P = preliminary.

37. Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2003								2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS														
All items	179.9	184.0	183.8	183.5	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0	184.5	184.3	184.2	186.2	187.4	188.0
All items (1967 = 100)	538.8	551.1	550.5	549.7	550.9	553.0	554.7	554.3	552.7	552.1	554.9	557.9	561.5	563.2
Food and beverages	176.8	180.5	179.0	179.4	180.3	180.9	181.3	182.2	182.9	184.7	184.3	184.5	184.9	185.0
Food	176.2	180.0	178.4	178.8	179.7	180.4	180.7	181.7	182.4	180.0	183.8	184.1	184.4	184.5
Food at home	175.6	179.4	177.3	177.8	178.9	179.7	180.1	181.5	182.4	184.1	184.0	184.0	184.3	184.1
Cereals and bakery products	198.0	202.8	201.9	203.0	204.5	204.5	203.5	203.1	202.5	202.9	203.9	204.4	204.8	205.5
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	162.1	169.3	165.2	164.7	168.2	169.7	171.1	174.0	179.3	181.1	179.9	179.7	179.5	179.2
Dairy and related products[1]	168.1	167.9	165.8	165.4	164.7	167.5	170.3	171.8	171.2	173.0	172.4	172.1	171.9	174.0
Fruits and vegetables	220.9	225.9	221.3	226.2	226.6	224.9	224.4	226.3	227.5	232.4	232.4	229.7	230.1	228.3
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	139.2	139.8	140.5	140.3	138.4	139.7	139.2	140.5	137.9	139.3	140.7	141.4	140.8	139.7
Other foods at home	160.8	162.6	162.1	162.1	167.7	163.2	163.1	163.0	162.0	163.0	162.8	163.7	165.1	165.0
Sugar and sweets	159.0	162.0	161.4	162.3	162.7	162.5	162.3	162.5	161.7	161.0	163.0	163.9	163.3	162.6
Fats and oils	155.4	157.4	156.1	157.6	156.3	157.7	157.6	159.7	157.3	157.7	160.7	162.3	166.2	166.2
Other foods	177.1	178.8	178.5	177.8	179.0	179.4	179.4	178.7	177.9	179.6	178.0	178.9	180.4	180.4
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	109.2	110.3	110.4	110.1	111.3	109.9	111.0	110.7	109.0	109.8	109.1	109.5	111.7	110.5
Food away from home[1]	178.3	182.1	181.1	181.5	182.2	182.6	182.8	183.3	183.8	184.3	184.9	185.5	185.8	186.2
Other food away from home[1,2]	117.7	121.3	120.4	120.5	121.3	121.4	121.8	122.3	122.7	122.9	123.9	124.0	124.1	124.7
Alcoholic beverages	183.6	187.2	186.4	186.7	187.2	187.1	187.9	188.1	188.6	188.7	189.4	189.9	190.8	191.8
Housing	180.3	184.8	184.1	184.5	185.9	186.1	185.8	185.7	185.1	185.1	186.3	187.0	187.9	188.4
Shelter	208.1	213.1	212.1	212.8	213.8	214.3	213.8	214.7	214.2	213.1	215.2	216.0	217.8	218.4
Rent of primary residence	199.7	205.5	204.5	204.9	205.6	206.1	206.6	206.9	207.5	205.5	208.3	208.8	209.2	209.7
Lodging away from home	118.3	119.3	118.7	121.4	124.8	125.1	118.5	120.9	115.0	119.3	117.2	120.0	128.1	129.1
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	214.7	219.9	218.9	219.1	219.6	220.1	220.7	221.4	221.9	219.9	222.6	222.9	223.3	223.9
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	108.7	114.8	114.2	114.3	115.6	115.8	115.9	116.0	114.3	114.8	114.8	115.0	115.1	115.7
Fuels and utilities	143.6	154.5	153.1	153.7	159.4	159.2	159.6	155.0	152.9	154.5	156.3	156.9	155.2	155.6
Fuels	127.2	138.2	136.8	137.5	143.6	143.0	143.4	138.2	135.7	138.7	139.2	139.5	137.6	138.0
Fuel oil and other fuels	115.5	139.5	147.9	137.0	130.5	130.7	130.5	131.4	134.8	139.1	149.9	155.1	152.5	149.6
Gas (piped) and electricity	134.4	145.0	143.0	144.5	151.6	151.0	151.5	145.6	142.6	145.0	145.5	145.5	143.5	144.2
Household furnishings and operations	128.3	126.1	127.2	126.3	126.1	125.5	125.2	125.1	124.9	124.7	125.3	125.7	125.7	125.6
Apparel	124.0	120.9	123.9	122.5	116.2	117.2	122.0	124.8	123.1	119.0	115.8	118.6	123.5	124.3
Men's and boys' apparel	121.7	118.0	120.8	119.5	113.8	113.4	117.3	120.8	121.4	118.0	115.5	117.1	119.8	120.3
Women's and girls' apparel	115.8	113.1	117.8	115.5	106.1	107.9	115.5	118.8	115.7	110.9	105.7	110.3	117.6	118.7
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	126.4	122.1	123.4	123.6	117.9	120.8	124.1	125.2	123.0	119.2	117.7	119.3	121.9	120.5
Footwear	121.4	119.6	119.9	119.7	117.5	117.8	120.3	121.8	121.0	118.5	115.9	117.0	120.1	121.0
Transportation	152.9	157.6	159.3	157.2	156.8	158.3	159.4	157.1	155.7	154.7	157.0	158.8	160.5	161.8
Private transportation	148.8	153.6	155.5	153.1	152.4	154.1	155.4	153.0	151.7	150.8	153.2	154.9	156.6	157.9
New and used motor vehicles[2]	99.2	96.5	97.8	97.4	96.5	96.0	95.1	94.6	94.6	94.4	94.3	94.4	94.2	94.1
New vehicles	140.0	137.9	138.7	138.1	137.7	136.8	136.4	136.5	137.5	138.0	138.0	138.3	137.9	137.6
Used cars and trucks[1]	152.0	142.9	148.4	147.9	145.7	143.3	139.0	135.1	132.0	131.0	130.8	131.0	131.2	131.3
Motor fuel	116.6	135.8	140.6	131.3	130.6	139.0	147.1	136.6	131.2	127.8	136.7	143.1	150.5	155.9
Gasoline (all types)	116.0	135.1	139.9	130.6	130.0	138.4	146.5	136.0	130.6	127.2	136.1	142.5	149.8	155.3
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	106.9	107.8	107.7	107.8	107.6	107.9	107.7	107.9	107.9	107.8	108.0	108.0	107.8	107.9
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	190.2	195.6	194.6	194.9	196.0	195.7	196.2	196.9	197.2	198.0	198.2	198.2	198.5	198.6
Public transportation	207.4	209.3	207.2	211.6	216.7	213.8	211.2	211.3	207.9	205.6	206.3	208.1	209.9	211.5
Medical care	285.6	297.1	294.6	295.5	297.6	298.4	299.2	299.9	300.8	302.1	303.6	306.0	307.5	308.3
Medical care commodities	256.4	262.8	261.6	261.8	263.6	264.1	264.9	264.7	264.0	265.0	265.5	266.7	267.3	268.5
Medical care services	292.9	306.0	303.1	304.2	306.4	307.2	308.2	309.1	310.6	311.9	313.8	316.6	318.4	319.2
Professional services	253.9	261.2	259.8	261.1	260.9	261.7	262.2	263.0	263.0	261.2	262.5	268.0	269.7	270.6
Hospital and related services	367.8	394.8	388.7	388.9	394.7	398.6	399.6	400.7	405.6	407.0	409.7	412.5	413.8	413.6
Recreation[2]	106.2	107.5	107.4	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.8	107.7	107.9	108.4	108.8	109.0
Video and audio[1,2]	102.6	103.6	103.8	103.8	103.7	103.7	103.5	103.5	103.8	103.3	103.6	104.1	104.3	104.7
Education and communication[2]	107.9	109.8	109.0	108.6	108.9	110.1	110.9	110.9	110.8	110.9	111.1	111.2	111.1	110.9
Education[2]	126.0	134.4	131.2	131.4	132.6	136.2	138.7	139.1	139.0	139.4	140.1	140.4	140.6	140.7
Educational books and supplies	317.6	335.4	332.3	332.5	335.0	338.5	338.2	339.7	336.0	342.8	345.4	348.6	348.9	349.5
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	362.1	362.1	377.1	377.7	381.2	392.1	400.0	401.1	401.2	401.7	403.6	404.2	404.7	404.9
Communication[1,2]	92.3	89.7	90.5	89.8	89.4	89.0	88.6	88.4	88.2	88.2	88.1	88.1	87.7	87.4
Information and information processing[1,2]	90.8	87.8	88.6	87.9	87.5	87.0	86.7	86.4	86.2	86.2	86.1	86.1	85.7	85.4
Telephone services[1,2]	99.7	98.3	98.7	98.1	98.1	97.8	97.4	97.1	97.2	97.2	97.0	97.1	96.7	96.5
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	18.3	16.1	16.7	16.4	16.0	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.0
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	22.2	17.6	18.7	18.0	17.2	16.7	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.0	15.8	15.9
Other goods and services	293.2	298.7	298.1	298.1	299.2	299.6	299.9	300.2	300.0	300.2	301.4	302.3	303.1	303.6
Tobacco and smoking products	461.5	469.0	467.9	465.6	469.1	471.8	468.7	469.5	469.1	470.4	473.0	472.6	473.6	473.3
Personal care[1]	174.7	178.0	177.7	177.9	178.4	178.4	179.0	179.1	179.0	179.0	179.7	180.4	180.9	181.3
Personal care products[1]	154.7	153.5	154.1	153.6	154.2	153.5	153.4	153.6	153.2	153.4	153.8	154.5	154.5	154.5
Personal care services[1]	188.4	193.2	192.5	193.0	193.2	193.9	195.4	195.6	194.2	194.3	194.6	195.2	195.8	196.1

See footnotes at end of table.

37. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Miscellaneous personal services	274.4	283.5	282.0	282.7	283.8	284.1	284.3	285.3	285.8	287.0	287.1	288.8	290.4	291.6	292.7
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	149.7	151.2	152.2	150.9	150.4	150.0	150.9	152.0	151.4	150.9	150.4	151.1	152.3	153.7	154.3
Food and beverages	176.8	180.5	179.0	179.4	180.2	180.3	180.9	181.3	182.2	182.9	184.1	184.3	184.5	184.9	185.0
Commodities less food and beverages	134.2	134.5	136.7	134.6	133.6	132.9	133.9	135.4	134.1	132.9	131.7	132.6	134.2	136.0	136.9
Nondurables less food and beverages	145.1	149.7	152.3	148.9	147.4	146.6	149.2	153.1	151.2	149.0	146.7	148.4	151.4	155.3	157.2
Apparel	124.0	120.9	123.9	122.5	119.5	116.2	117.2	122.0	124.8	123.1	119.0	115.8	118.6	123.5	124.3
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	162.2	171.5	173.9	169.2	168.6	169.2	173.0	176.4	171.6	169.1	167.7	172.3	175.6	179.1	181.7
Durables	121.4	117.5	119.2	118.5	118.0	117.4	116.7	115.7	115.2	115.1	115.0	115.1	115.3	115.1	115.0
Services	209.8	216.5	215.1	215.9	216.8	217.6	218.0	218.1	218.4	217.9	217.9	219.1	219.9	221.0	221.5
Rent of shelter[3]	216.7	221.9	220.8	221.5	221.7	222.6	223.1	222.6	223.5	223.0	222.9	224.1	224.9	226.8	227.4
Transporatation services	209.1	216.3	215.3	216.3	217.1	218.0	217.2	216.8	218.9	218.6	217.7	218.7	219.3	219.7	220.0
Other services	246.4	254.4	252.5	252.8	253.0	253.7	255.5	257.0	257.2	257.3	257.4	258.4	259.2	259.5	259.7
Special indexes:															
All items less food	180.5	184.7	184.7	184.3	184.5	184.6	185.3	186.0	185.6	184.9	184.4	185.5	186.6	188.0	188.6
All items less shelter	170.8	174.6	174.7	174.1	174.3	174.2	175.0	176.0	175.5	174.9	174.7	175.6	176.7	177.6	178.2
All items less medical care	174.3	178.1	178.0	177.7	177.9	178.0	178.7	179.2	179.1	178.5	178.2	179.1	180.1	181.3	181.8
Commodities less food	136.0	136.5	138.6	136.5	135.5	134.9	135.9	137.3	136.1	135.0	133.8	134.7	136.3	138.0	138.9
Nondurables less food	147.4	151.9	154.3	151.1	151.1	149.0	151.5	155.2	153.3	151.3	149.2	150.8	153.7	157.5	159.3
Nondurables less food and apparel	163.3	172.1	174.2	169.9	169.4	170.0	173.4	176.6	172.2	170.0	168.8	173.0	176.1	179.4	181.7
Nondurables	161.1	165.3	165.9	164.3	163.9	163.5	165.2	167.4	166.8	166.1	165.4	166.4	168.1	170.3	171.4
Services less rent of shelter[3]	217.5	226.4	224.6	225.5	227.2	228.0	228.4	229.2	228.7	228.2	228.4	229.7	230.6	230.7	231.1
Services less medical care services	202.5	208.7	207.5	208.2	209.1	209.8	210.3	210.3	210.5	209.9	209.9	211.0	211.7	212.7	213.2
Energy	121.7	136.5	138.1	134.0	136.5	136.8	140.6	144.6	136.9	133.1	131.8	137.4	140.6	143.1	145.9
All items less energy	187.7	190.6	190.2	190.3	190.3	190.5	190.8	191.0	191.7	191.6	191.5	191.9	192.7	193.7	194.1
All items less food and energy	190.5	193.2	193.1	193.2	193.0	193.2	193.5	193.6	194.3	193.9	193.6	194.0	194.9	196.1	196.5
Commodities less food and energy	143.7	140.9	142.5	141.7	140.8	139.9	139.7	140.2	140.4	139.9	139.0	138.5	139.3	140.3	140.5
Energy commodities	117.1	136.7	141.7	132.3	130.9	131.3	139.2	146.9	137.0	132.1	129.0	138.2	144.6	151.3	156.3
Services less energy	217.5	223.8	222.5	223.1	223.5	224.3	224.9	224.9	225.8	225.6	225.5	226.6	227.5	228.9	229.4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	175.9	179.8	179.8	179.4	179.6	179.6	180.6	181.0	180.7	180.2	179.9	180.9	181.9	182.9	183.5
All items (1967 = 100)	523.9	535.6	535.5	534.3	534.3	535.0	537.1	539.2	538.2	536.7	536.0	538.7	541.7	544.8	546.5
Food and beverages	176.1	179.9	178.3	178.7	179.5	179.6	180.2	180.7	181.7	182.4	183.6	183.8	184.0	184.4	184.5
Food	176.5	179.4	177.7	178.1	178.9	179.1	179.7	180.2	181.2	181.9	183.1	183.3	183.5	183.8	183.9
Food at home	175.1	178.5	176.4	176.8	177.9	178.0	178.8	179.4	180.7	181.6	183.3	183.2	183.2	183.5	183.3
Cereals and bakery products	198.0	202.8	201.8	202.9	203.7	204.4	204.5	203.5	203.2	202.4	202.4	203.8	204.4	204.9	205.5
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	162.0	169.2	165.2	164.6	167.0	168.2	169.5	170.9	173.8	179.2	181.0	179.9	179.7	179.6	179.1
Dairy and related products[1]	167.2	167.6	165.6	165.1	163.5	164.4	167.0	170.2	171.7	171.0	172.7	172.2	171.7	171.3	173.6
Fruits and vegetables	222.9	224.3	220.0	224.3	225.7	225.3	223.8	223.4	224.9	225.3	229.7	229.7	227.5	227.8	225.5
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	138.6	139.1	139.6	139.7	139.6	137.5	138.9	138.5	139.8	137.3	138.6	140.0	140.8	140.1	139.1
Other foods at home	160.4	162.2	161.7	161.7	163.0	162.3	162.6	162.8	162.5	161.6	162.5	162.3	163.3	164.7	164.6
Sugar and sweets	158.8	161.6	160.9	162.1	162.4	162.3	162.1	162.1	162.1	161.4	160.5	162.4	163.2	162.6	161.9
Fats and oils	155.3	157.4	156.2	157.6	156.5	156.2	157.7	157.6	159.6	157.3	157.7	160.7	162.2	166.0	166.1
Other foods	177.6	179.2	179.0	187.1	180.5	179.4	179.7	180.0	179.0	178.3	180.0	178.4	179.4	180.8	180.8
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	109.7	110.8	110.9	110.5	112.1	111.6	110.0	111.3	111.2	109.5	110.3	109.6	110.1	112.2	111.0
Food away from home[1]	178.2	182.0	181.0	181.4	181.7	182.1	182.4	182.7	183.3	183.7	184.2	184.8	185.3	185.6	186.1
Other food away from home[1,2]	118.1	121.5	120.8	120.8	121.3	121.4	121.6	122.0	122.5	122.9	123.1	123.6	123.8	123.8	124.3
Alcoholic beverages	183.3	187.1	186.6	186.8	186.8	187.0	186.9	187.7	188.1	188.8	188.9	189.5	190.0	191.2	192.1
Housing	175.7	180.4	179.7	180.0	180.9	181.4	181.6	181.6	181.3	180.9	181.0	182.1	182.6	183.2	183.6
Shelter	201.9	206.9	205.9	206.4	206.5	207.2	207.7	207.6	208.3	208.2	208.2	209.2	209.8	211.0	211.5
Rent of primary residence	199.0	204.7	203.7	204.1	204.4	204.8	205.3	205.8	206.1	206.6	207.0	207.4	208.0	208.4	208.9
Lodging away from home[2]	118.4	119.8	119.0	122.2	122.6	125.0	125.2	119.8	121.7	116.2	113.4	118.5	121.1	128.8	129.8
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	195.1	199.7	198.8	199.0	199.0	199.4	199.9	200.4	201.0	201.4	201.7	202.1	202.3	202.7	203.1
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	108.7	114.7	114.0	114.0	115.0	115.4	115.7	115.8	116.0	114.4	114.4	114.9	115.1	115.2	116.0
Fuels and utilities	142.9	153.9	152.4	153.0	158.6	158.9	158.7	159.1	154.3	152.3	153.0	155.6	156.2	154.7	155.1
Fuels	126.1	137.0	135.7	136.3	142.2	142.4	141.9	142.3	137.0	134.7	135.4	138.0	138.3	136.6	137.0
Fuel oil and other fuels	115.0	138.7	146.9	136.1	131.6	129.6	129.6	129.4	130.7	134.4	136.2	149.6	154.5	152.0	148.9
Gas (piped) and electricity	133.4	144.1	142.3	143.5	150.3	150.6	150.1	150.6	144.6	141.9	142.5	144.7	144.7	142.9	143.5
Household furnishings and operations	124.4	121.9	122.8	122.0	121.9	121.9	121.4	121.0	120.9	120.7	120.4	121.0	121.4	121.4	121.3
Apparel	123.1	120.0	122.8	121.5	118.7	115.2	116.1	121.0	123.9	122.6	118.7	115.7	118.3	122.9	123.8
Men's and boys' apparel	121.7	117.5	120.4	119.1	116.2	113.4	112.9	116.5	120.0	121.1	117.8	115.6	117.4	120.0	120.6
Women's and girls' apparel	114.6	112.1	116.4	114.2	110.4	105.0	106.9	114.5	118.2	115.3	110.5	105.5	109.8	117.4	118.4
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	128.6	124.1	125.5	125.7	122.9	120.3	122.9	126.5	127.7	125.0	121.4	120.1	122.2	125.2	123.4
Footwear	121.2	119.1	119.8	119.9	118.5	116.9	117.2	119.6	121.1	120.4	117.8	115.6	116.4	118.6	119.6
Transportation	151.8	156.3	158.5	156.2	155.7	155.5	157.1	158.1	155.4	153.6	152.5	154.9	156.8	158.5	159.9
Private transportation	149.0	153.5	155.9	153.3	152.8	152.5	154.2	155.3	152.5	150.8	149.7	152.2	154.0	155.7	157.1
New and used motor vehicles[2]	99.4	96.0	97.7	96.9	96.9	96.3	95.7	94.4	93.5	93.1	92.8	92.7	92.8	92.6	92.6

See footnotes at end of table.

37. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
New vehicles	141.1	139.0	139.7	139.1	138.4	137.7	137.9	137.6	137.8	138.7	139.2	139.2	139.5	139.0	138.7
Used cars and trucks[1]	152.8	143.7	149.2	148.7	148.1	146.4	144.0	139.8	135.9	132.8	131.7	131.6	131.7	132.0	132.1
Motor fuel	117.0	136.1	140.8	131.5	130.4	130.9	139.4	147.5	136.9	131.5	128.1	137.1	143.6	150.9	156.5
Gasoline (all types)	116.4	135.5	140.2	130.9	129.8	130.4	138.9	147.0	136.4	130.9	127.6	136.6	143.0	150.3	155.8
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	106.1	107.3	107.1	107.2	107.1	107.0	107.3	107.2	107.5	107.5	107.3	107.6	107.6	107.4	107.5
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	191.7	197.3	196.3	196.5	196.8	197.7	197.3	197.9	198.6	198.9	199.8	199.9	200.1	200.3	200.4
Public transportation	202.6	206.0	203.0	208.5	210.8	212.8	210.5	208.4	208.7	205.8	203.6	204.6	206.2	208.0	209.4
Medical care	284.6	296.3	293.7	294.6	295.5	296.7	297.4	298.3	299.1	300.1	301.4	302.8	305.4	306.9	307.7
Medical care commodities	251.1	257.4	256.2	256.4	256.7	258.2	258.6	259.4	259.2	258.5	259.4	259.8	260.9	261.5	262.5
Medical care services	292.5	305.9	303.0	304.1	305.1	306.3	307.0	307.9	309.1	310.6	311.9	313.8	316.8	318.6	319.4
Professional services	256.0	263.4	261.9	263.3	263.5	264.1	263.9	264.4	265.2	265.2	266.5	267.8	270.6	272.3	273.2
Hospital and related services	363.2	391.2	384.9	385.0	388.1	390.9	394.2	395.8	397.5	402.4	403.4	405.9	408.7	409.9	409.8
Recreation[2]	104.6	105.5	105.4	105.5	105.5	105.6	105.7	105.5	105.4	105.6	105.5	105.6	106.2	106.5	106.7
Video and audio[1,2]	102.0	102.9	103.0	103.0	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.7	102.8	103.0	102.5	102.7	103.2	103.5	103.9
Education and communication[2]	107.6	109.0	108.4	108.0	107.8	108.2	109.1	109.7	109.7	109.6	109.7	109.8	110.0	109.8	109.6
Education[2]	125.9	133.8	130.9	131.1	131.8	132.3	135.5	137.8	138.1	138.0	138.0	139.1	139.4	139.6	139.7
Educational books and supplies	318.5	336.5	333.4	333.6	335.5	336.3	339.6	339.6	340.6	337.5	343.8	346.1	349.5	349.9	350.4
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	354.8	377.3	368.8	369.3	371.1	372.6	382.1	389.2	390.1	390.2	390.7	392.8	393.3	393.8	394.1
Communication[1,2]	93.7	91.2	92.0	91.3	90.7	90.9	90.5	90.2	89.9	89.8	89.7	89.6	89.6	89.3	89.0
Information and information processing[1,2]	92.7	89.9	90.7	90.0	89.6	89.6	89.1	89.1	88.5	88.4	88.3	88.2	88.2	87.9	87.5
Telephone services[1,2]	99.9	98.5	98.9	98.3	97.7	98.3	98.0	97.6	97.3	97.4	97.4	97.2	97.3	96.9	96.7
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	19.0	16.7	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.5	16.3	16.1	16.2	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.5
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	21.8	17.3	18.5	17.8	16.9	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.2	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.6
Other goods and services	302.0	307.0	306.4	306.0	306.0	307.5	308.0	307.9	308.2	307.7	308.1	309.3	310.0	310.8	311.3
Tobacco and smoking products	463.2	470.5	469.8	464.8	464.8	470.5	473.2	469.9	470.7	470.2	471.5	473.8	473.2	474.2	474.1
Personal care[1]	174.1	177.0	176.7	176.9	177.2	177.5	177.4	177.9	178.0	177.7	177.8	177.4	179.1	179.7	180.1
Personal care products[1]	155.5	154.2	154.6	154.2	154.4	154.8	154.3	154.0	154.1	153.8	154. 2	154.3	155.0	155.0	155.1
Personal care services[1]	189.1	193.9	193.2	193.6	193.5	193.9	194.6	196.1	196.3	194.8	194.9	195.1	195.7	196.3	196.6
Miscellaneous personal services	274.0	283.3	281.6	282.4	283.9	284.0	284.4	285.2	285.6	286.7	286.6	288.4	290.2	291.6	292.9
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	150.4	151.8	153.0	151.6	151.1	150.7	151.6	152.7	151.9	151.3	150.7	151.5	152.7	154.1	154.8
Food and beverages	176.1	179.9	178.3	178.7	179.5	179.6	180.2	180.7	181.7	182.4	183.6	183.8	184.0	184.4	184.5
Commodities less food and beverages	135.5	135.8	138..2	136.0	135.0	134.2	135.4	136.7	135.2	133.8	132.5	133.5	135.2	137.0	138.0
Nondurables less food and beverages	147.0	152.1	154.8	151.1	149.6	148.7	151.7	155.9	153.6	151.4	149.0	151.0	154.3	158.4	160.5
Apparel	123.1	120.0	122.8	121.5	118.7	115.2	116.1	121.0	123.9	122.6	118.7	115.7	118.3	122.9	123.8
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	165.3	175.6	178.3	173.0	172.3	173.0	177.4	181.2	175.7	172.9	171.6	176.5	180.2	184.1	187.0
Durables	121.8	117.4	119.4	118.8	118.3	117.6	116.9	115.5	114.7	114.2	114.0	114.0	1142.0	114.0	113.9
Services	205.9	212.6	211.3	212.0	212.9	213.6	214.0	214.3	214.4	214.1	214.2	215.3	216.0	216.7	217.1
Rent of shelter[3]	194.5	199.2	198.3	198.8	198.9	199.5	200.0	199.9	200.6	200.5	200.6	201.4	202.0	203.2	203.7
Transporatation services	207.7	216.2	215.0	216.1	216.7	217.4	216.8	216.8	219.0	218.8	218.0	219.1	219.7	220.0	220.2
Other services	241.6	248.5	246.8	246.8	247.2	247.9	249.3	250.6	250.7	250.7	250.9	251.8	252.6	252.9	253.0
Special indexes:															
All items less food	175.8	179.7	180.0	179.5	179.5	179.6	180.3	181.0	180.4	179.7	179.2	180.2	181.4	182.6	183.2
All items less shelter	168.3	171.9	172.2	171.4	171.7	171.5	172.3	173.3	172.6	171.9	171.6	172.5	173.7	174.7	175.3
All items less medical care	171.1	174.8	174.8	174.4	174.5	174.5	175.2	176.0	175.6	175.0	174.7	175.6	176.6	177.6	178.2
Commodities less food	137.3	137.7	140.0	137.9	136.9	136.1	137.2	138.6	137.0	135.8	134.5	135.5	137.1	138.9	139.9
Nondurables less food	149.2	154.2	156.8	153.2	151.8	151.0	151.0	157.9	155.7	153.7	151.4	153.3	156.4	160.4	162.4
Nondurables less food and apparel	166.1	175.9	178.4	173.5	172.8	173.5	177.5	181.1	176.1	173.6	172.1	176.9	180.2	184.0	186.6
Nondurables	161.4	166.4	167.1	165.3	164.9	164.6	166.4	168.8	168.1	167.3	166.6	167.8	169.5	171.8	173.0
Services less rent of shelter[3]	193.1	201.3	199.7	200.4	202.2	202.8	203.1	203.7	203.2	202.7	202.9	204.1	204.9	204.9	205.2
Services less medical care services	198.9	205.2	204.0	204.7	205.2	206.2	206.6	206.8	206.9	206.5	206.6	207.6	208.2	208.8	209.2
Energy	120.9	135.9	137.7	133.2	135.6	135.9	140.0	144.2	136.3	132.4	131.1	136.9	140.2	143.0	146.0
All items less energy	183.6	186.1	185.8	185.9	185.9	185.9	186.2	186.4	187.0	187.0	186.9	187.2	187.9	188.7	189.0
All items less food and energy	185.6	187.9	188.0	188.0	187.7	187.7	187.9	188.1	188.6	188.4	188.0	188.3	189.1	190.1	190.4
Commodities less food and energy	144.4	141.1	143.0	142.2	141.3	140.3	140.1	140.2	140.3	139.7	141.1	138.2	139.0	140.0	140.1
Energy commodities	17.3	136.8	141.7	132.3	131.0	131.4	139.5	147.2	137.2	132.1	136.8	138.3	144.7	151.5	156.7
Services less energy	213.9	220.2	219.0	219.6	219.8	220.5	221.0	221.3	222.1	222.1	222.1	223.1	223.9	224.9	225.3

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

[3] Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

[4] Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

Dash indicates data not available.

NOTE: Index applied to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

38. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and available local area data: all items

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2003		2004				2003		2004			
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
U.S. city average	M	184.5	184.3	185.2	186.2	187.4	188.0	180.2	179.9	180.9	181.9	182.9	183.5
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	195.1	194.9	195.9	196.8	198.6	199.4	191.9	191.7	192.6	193.6	195.1	195.7
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	197.3	197.1	197.9	198.6	200.7	201.4	192.8	192.7	193.3	194.3	195.9	196.3
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	115.3	115.0	116.0	116.6	117.4	118.1	115.4	115.2	116.1	116.7	117.5	118.1
Midwest urban[4]	M	178.9	178.4	179.4	180.2	181.0	181.5	173.9	173 .4	174.5	175.3	175.8	176.3
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	181.4	180.9	181.8	182.5	183.1	183.7	175.7	175.1	176.2	176.9	177.2	177.9
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	113.6	113.3	114.1	114.7	115.2	115.6	112.7	112.4	113.3	113.8	114.2	114.6
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	171.4	171.5	171.8	173.0	174.1	173.9	169.1	169.1	169.4	170.6	171.4	171.2
South urban	M	177.5	177.5	178.2	179.1	180.1	180.9	174.3	174.2	175.0	175.8	176.7	177.6
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	179.1	179.2	179.8	180.8	181.8	182.5	176.4	176.4	177.1	178.0	178.9	179.7
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	113.3	113.3	113.8	114.3	114.9	115.6	111.9	111.8	112.3	112.7	113.4	114.0
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	175.4	175.1	175.3	176.8	177.7	178.7	174.5	174.2	174.6	176	176.9	177.8
West urban	M	188.5	188.3	189.4	190.8	192.2	192.3	183.5	183.3	184.3	185.7	187.1	187.3
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	191.0	190.6	191.7	193.2	194.5	194.6	184.4	183.9	185.0	186.5	187.9	188.2
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	114.9	115.2	116.0	117.0	117.9	117.8	114.6	114.8	115.4	116.4	117.2	117.2
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	168.9	168.7	169.4	170.4	171.5	172.0	167.1	166.8	167.6	168.6	169.6	170.0
B/C[3]	M	113.9	113.8	114.6	115.2	115.9	116.3	113.0	112.9	113.6	114.2	114.9	115.3
D	M	176.6	176.5	176.9	177.9	178.9	179.3	174.5	174.3	174.8	175.8	176.7	177.2
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	185.6	185.5	185.4	186.4	186.3	187.2	179.1	178.8	179.0	179.9	179.7	180.6
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	187.1	187.0	188.5	190.1	191.5	191.9	180.5	180.2	181.7	186.4	184.9	185.2
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	199.4	199.3	199.9	201.1	203.4	204.0	194.7	194.6	194.9	196.3	198.2	198.5
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	206.5	–	208.4	–	208.7	–	205.6	–	206.8	–	207.4	–
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	177.6	–	178.4	–	180.0	–	168.3	–	169.8	–	171.0	–
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	175.9	–	175.7	–	177.7	–	175.6	–	175.7	–	177.6	–
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	116.7	–	117.1	–	118.1	–	116.1	–	116.5	–	117.6	–
Atlanta, GA	2	–	179.0	–	180.8	–	182.3	–	176.6	–	178.7	–	180.0
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	–	181.3	–	183.4	–	184.7	–	175.9	–	178.1	–	179.3
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	–	164.1	–	168.5	–	169.7	–	162.2	–	165.7	–	166.8
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	–	181.6	–	183.6	–	185.2	–	178.9	–	180.8	–	182.6
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	–	189.0	–	191.4	–	194.8	–	189.0	–	191.2	–	194.0
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	–	195.3	–	198.1	–	198.3	–	191.1	–	194.1	–	194.7
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	–	191.0	–	193.5	–	194.3	–	185.3	–	187.8	–	189.1

[1] Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:

M—Every month.

1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.

2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

[3] Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

[4] The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.

[5] Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

[6] In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed Report*: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnatti, OH–KY–IN; Kansas City, MO–KS; Milwaukee–Racine, WI; Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN–WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Portland–Salem, OR–WA; St Louis, MO–IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL.

[7] Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

NOTE: Local area CPI indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses. Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

Dash indicates data not available.

39. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, U.S. city average, all items and major groups

[1982–84 = 100]

Series	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index	144.5	148.2	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0
Percent change	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3
Food and beverages:											
Index	141.6	144.9	148.9	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5
Percent change	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1
Housing:											
Index	141.2	144.8	148.5	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8
Percent change	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5
Apparel:											
Index	133.7	133.4	132.0	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9
Percent change	1.4	–.2	–1.0	–.2	.9	.1	–1.3	–1.3	–1.8	–2.6	–2.5
Transportation:											
Index	130.4	134.3	139.1	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6
Percent change	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.8	0.9	–1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	–.9	3.1
Medical care:											
Index	201.4	211.0	220.5	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1
Percent change	5.9	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0
Other goods and services:											
Index	192.9	198.5	206.9	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7
Percent change	5.2	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index	142.1	145.6	149.8	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8
Percent change	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2

40. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2003									2004			
	2002	2003	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]	Mar.[P]	Apr.[P]
Finished goods	138.9	143.3	142.1	142.0	143.0	143.0	143.7	144.0	145.5	144.5	144.5	145.4	145.3	146.2	147.3
Finished consumer goods	139.4	145.3	143.8	143.7	145.0	145.1	145.9	146.4	147.7	146.5	146.7	147.7	147.6	148.7	150.2
Finished consumer foods	140.1	145.9	144.0	144.6	145.2	144.9	146.3	148.0	151.0	150.1	150.3	148.0	148.0	150.3	152.5
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	138.8	144.7	143.5	143.0	144.6	144.8	145.4	145.5	146.2	144.8	145.0	147.2	147.1	147.7	148.9
Nondurable goods less food	139.8	148.4	146.9	146.3	148.9	149.2	150.0	150.4	149.4	147.6	148.2	151.3	151.3	152.0	154.0
Durable goods	133.0	133.1	132.5	132.4	131.8	131.7	131.8	131.1	135.6	135.0	134.3	134.7	134.3	134.8	134.3
Capital equipment	139.1	139.5	139.1	139.0	138.9	138.9	139.2	138.9	140.8	140.5	140.2	140.8	140.8	141.1	141.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	127.8	133.7	133.0	132.5	133.5	133.7	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.5	136.1	137.1	137.9	139.8
Materials and components for manufacturing	126.1	129.7	129.4	129.3	129.6	129.2	129.8	129.8	130.5	130.7	130.9	131.8	133.2	134.1	135.9
Materials for food manufacturing	123.2	134.4	129.6	130.8	134.2	133.3	135.5	137.4	141.8	141.6	140.7	138.5	138.9	141.1	146.1
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	129.2	137.2	137.6	137.0	137.4	136.3	137.5	136.4	137.5	137.2	137.9	140.2	141.1	141.7	143.2
Materials for durable manufacturing	124.7	127.9	126.7	128.8	126.8	127.1	127.5	128.6	129.5	130.5	131.2	132.3	137.0	140.0	143.5
Components for manufacturing	126.1	125.9	126.0	126.1	126.0	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.9	126.2	126.2	127.0
Materials and components for construction	151.3	153.6	152.9	152.9	153.0	153.6	153.7	155.0	155.2	155.6	155.6	155.9	158.3	160.7	163.6
Processed fuels and lubricants	96.3	112.6	110.8	108.0	112.1	113.7	114.5	113.7	111.5	110.3	111.7	116.5	116.3	116.3	118.1
Containers	152.1	153.7	154.0	153.9	154.1	153.8	153.6	153.5	153.2	153.4	153.5	153.9	153.8	154.1	154.3
Supplies	138.9	141.5	141.3	141.5	141.5	141.5	141.2	141.7	141.9	142.6	142.8	143.3	143.8	144.8	146.4
Crude materials for further processing	108.1	135.3	128.0	130.9	136.5	132.6	131.3	134.7	138.3	137.0	141.1	144.7	148.3	149.7	154.1
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	99.5	113.5	107.0	111.0	110.4	107.6	111.5	119.0	128.1	125.7	124.7	116.8	121.0	130.8	135.1
Crude nonfood materials	111.4	148.2	140.6	142.4	152.8	148.2	142.7	142.8	141.1	141.4	149.5	162.1	164.9	159.8	164.1
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	138.3	142.4	141.5	141.1	142.2	142.2	142.7	142.7	143.8	142.8	142.8	144.5	144.4	144.9	145.7
Finished energy goods	88.8	102.0	100.0	98.9	103.1	103.4	104.7	105.2	103.2	100.4	101.0	106.2	105.7	107.0	109.3
Finished goods less energy	147.3	149.0	148.2	148.3	148.3	148.2	148.7	149.0	151.4	151.0	150.9	150.5	150.5	151.3	152.0
Finished consumer goods less energy	150.8	153.1	152.1	152.3	152.4	152.3	152.8	153.3	156.1	155.5	155.5	154.7	154.7	155.7	156.7
Finished goods less food and energy	150.2	150.5	150.0	150.0	149.8	149.8	149.9	149.7	152.0	151.7	151.4	151.7	151.7	152.0	152.2
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	157.6	157.9	157.4	157.4	157.1	157.1	157.2	157.0	159.5	159.2	159.0	159.1	159.1	159.3	159.7
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	177.5	177.9	177.5	177.6	177.7	177.8	178.0	177.8	178.6	178.5	178.9	178.6	179.1	179.0	180.2
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	128.5	134.2	133.7	133.1	134.0	134.2	134.6	134.5	134.4	134.2	134.7	136.4	137.4	138.2	139.8
Intermediate foods and feeds	115.5	125.9	121.2	122.8	125.1	124.4	125.0	128.4	131.9	134.8	134.1	132.4	132.5	136.4	143.0
Intermediate energy goods	95.9	111.9	110.1	107.1	111.3	113.0	114.3	112.8	110.7	109.5	110.9	115.5	115.3	115.3	117.1
Intermediate goods less energy	134.5	137.7	137.3	137.5	137.6	137.4	137.5	138.0	138.5	138.8	139.0	139.7	141.0	142.1	144.0
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	135.8	138.5	138.4	138.5	138.4	138.3	138.4	138.7	139.0	139.2	139.5	140.3	141.6	142.6	144.2
Crude energy materials	102.0	147.2	138.8	141.4	156.2	148.7	139.7	138.2	134.3	132.5	141.8	156.7	156.7	147.1	156.3
Crude materials less energy	108.7	123.4	117.0	120.0	119.4	118.0	121.7	128.2	135.9	135.5	136.2	132.5	138.2	146.6	147.8
Crude nonfood materials less energy	135.7	152.5	146.7	146.5	146.3	148.8	151.8	155.5	159.5	164.8	170.1	177.5	187.2	192.2	185.3

41. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2003	2004			
		Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]	Mar.[P]	Apr.[P]
–	**Total mining industries (December 1984=100)**	129.0	141.6	139.5	133.9	138.5
211	Oil and gas extraction(December 1985=100)	155.1	177.0	172.4	161.3	168.6
212	Mining, except oil and gas	100.0	101.4	103.6	105.0	107.1
213	Mining support activities	100.0	102.0	100.6	100.9	99.9
–	**Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)**	137.7	138.9	139.3	140.2	141.8
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	141.1	139.5	139.9	142.1	145.8
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	100.0	100.7	100.9	100.4	101.7
313	Textile mills	100.0	100.5	100.3	100.3	100.5
315	Apparel manufacturing	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	143.4	144.0	143.2	143.8	143.5
321	Wood products manufacturing	100.0	99.2	102.5	105.7	108.1
322	Paper manufacturing	100.0	99.7	99.6	99.4	100.0
323	Printing and related support activities	100.0	100.4	100.3	100.6	101.1
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	117.5	131.3	130.7	134.3	141.5
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	165.3	167.1	167.7	168.6	169.2
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	128.8	128.8	129.9	129.7	130.1
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	121.4	123.6	128.1	131.7	136.9
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	133.7	134.4	135.3	136.6	138.6
333	Machinery manufacturing	100.0	100.4	100.6	101.0	101.3
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.1
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	100.0	100.3	100.8	101.6	102.7
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	100.0	100.3	100.1	100.3	100.1
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing(December 1984=100)	147.6	147.3	147.8	148.5	149.1
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	100.0	100.4	100.9	100.8	101.1
	Retail trade					
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	100.0	100.2	100.4	101.4	101.7
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.2	100.6
443	Electronics and appliance stores	100.0	105.1	102.7	103.4	94.1
446	Health and personal care stores	100.0	99.9	99.2	99.1	98.7
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	47.9	43.6	43.3	55.1	52.6
454	Nonstore retailers	100.0	101.3	102.7	119.1	108.6
	Transportation and warehousing					
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	162.7	163.0	163.7	162.8	162.1
483	Water transportation	100.0	99.7	98.7	98.9	99.7
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0
	Utilities					
221	Utilities	100.0	101.3	102.0	101.1	102.0
	Health care and social assistance					
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	112.8	113.6	114.1	114.0	114.3
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	100.0	100.3	99.8	99.9	100.0
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	119.0	119.4	119.5	119.6	119.7
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	137.6	139.9	139.5	139.7	140.3
6231	Nursing care facilities	100.0	101.0	101.5	101.8	101.6
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9
	Other services industries					
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	100.0	100.7	101.1	101.2	101.5
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	100.0	98.0	98.4	100.0	100.8
517	Telecommunications	100.0	100.5	100.0	99.8	100.2
5182	Data processing and related services	100.0	99.8	100.2	100.1	100.2
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	100.0	101.8	101.7	101.5	101.8
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	100.0	100.9	99.4	99.0	101.8
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.3	100.9
5313	Real estate support activities	100.0	100.5	100.3	101.6	101.6
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	109.1	107.7	110.5	106.7	105.4
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	126.5	127.2	132.1	131.8	131.9
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	100.0	101.5	101.3	101.1	101.2
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	125.3	126.2	126.6	126.7	126.6
54181	Advertising agencies	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.8	99.9
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	112.1	111.8	112.0	112.5	114.0
56151	Travel agencies	100.0	99.9	100.7	100.5	98.6
56172	Janitorial services	100.0	100.1	100.4	100.6	100.5
5621	Waste collection	100.0	100.0	100.8	100.8	101.9
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	120.5	121.3	121.5	125.2	124.0

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

42. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Index	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Finished goods											
Total	124.7	125.5	127.9	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3
Foods	125.7	126.8	129.0	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	146.0
Energy	78.0	77.0	78.1	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8	102.0
Other	135.8	137.1	140.0	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total	116.2	118.5	124.9	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7
Foods	115.6	118.5	119.5	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.3	134.4
Energy	84.6	83.0	84.1	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9
Other	123.8	127.1	135.2	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5
Crude materials for further processing											
Total	102.4	101.8	102.7	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.3	108.1	135.3
Foods	108.4	106.5	105.8	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.2	99.5	113.5
Energy	76.7	72.1	69.4	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.8	102.0	147.5
Other	94.1	97.0	105.8	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.8	101.0	116.8

43. U.S. export price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2003									2004			
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
0	**Food and live animals**	105.5	108.0	107.5	107.1	107.6	112.1	112.2	115.2	116.5	117.0	119.8	122.4	125.9
01	Meat and meat preparations	97.9	101.5	102.9	104.6	108.9	117.2	123.5	125.6	123.0	122.8	124.3	125.6	124.6
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	120.0	124.2	118.5	115.4	115.7	124.2	119.4	125.6	130.8	131.6	135.0	139.3	147.3
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	96.0	96.9	99.6	101.2	99.7	101.4	103.2	102.8	103.2	103.1	108.4	110.0	109.1
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	103.6	104.5	103.9	103.9	102.3	106.2	111.2	116.3	116.9	120.2	122.2	128.5	132.8
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	118.9	127.4	122.7	124.8	109.2	121.1	136.7	150.9	152.5	157.2	160.9	181.6	197.1
24	Cork and wood	91.3	91.0	90.4	90.6	90.9	91.6	92.0	92.5	93.7	94.5	95.6	96.5	97.6
25	Pulp and waste paper	90.4	89.9	90.1	85.5	85.3	88.8	90.8	91.9	91.7	91.7	92.5	94.2	98.9
26	Textile fibers and their waste	106.0	104.2	103.2	106.2	107.0	109.6	121.4	128.5	121.2	123.7	122.2	122.0	117.3
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	107.8	105.8	109.0	112.3	117.8	119.9	121.1	129.6	136.6	148.9	156.8	169.7	177.6
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	107.5	102.5	107.6	109.8	114.9	108.7	108.2	106.3	110.7	120.5	119.3	123.0	123.2
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	111.9	112.2	112.1	111.2	111.2	111.6	111.6	111.6	112.9	–	–	–	–
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	102.8	96.4	102.7	105.9	113.0	104.2	104.1	101.2	106.2	116.8	114.7	120.1	119.8
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	101.4	100.9	100.8	99.6	100.0	100.3	100.7	100.9	101.4	102.9	104.1	105.2	106.2
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	103.9	103.9	104.8	105.8	105.5	105.4	105.9	106.5	105.8	105.4	105.3	105.3	105.3
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	95.3	95.2	97.3	97.5	97.6	98.2	98.9	99.4	100.1	104.3	104.2	104.3	104.2
57	Plastics in primary forms	100.5	97.6	96.6	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.5	95.8	96.5	98.3	101.2	102.3	102.3
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	98.4	98.5	98.8	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.3	97.1	97.2	96.8	97.2	97.9	98.1
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	101.5	100.9	101.6	102.0	101.9	101.9	102.4	102.5	102.6	105.0	105.4	105.4	106.3
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.2	100.3	100.7	100.8	101.7	103.1	104.2	105.9
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	108.6	108.5	110.1	110.1	109.5	109.2	109.2	109.5	109.9	110.4	111.0	111.1	113.0
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	96.9	97.3	98.3	98.5	98.3	98.3	97.4	97.9	97.6	97.9	97.8	97.9	98.7
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.2	99.5	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.5
68	Nonferrous metals	82.0	79.4	80.3	79.8	80.9	81.6	81.9	83.4	84.5	85.9	90.9	94.0	98.2
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	98.5	98.5	97.8	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.7	97.7	97.8	97.9	98.0	98.2	98.3
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	107.1	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.4	107.5	107.9	108.5	108.7	109.3	109.4	109.4	108.6
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	102.5	102.4	102.6	103.2	103.2	103.1	103.1	103.3	103.4	103.9	104.0	104.2	105.1
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	102.2	102.2	102.4	102.5	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.8	102.8	103.3	103.3	103.5	103.8
75	Computer equipment and office machines	88.8	88.9	88.1	88.2	88.0	87.8	87.9	88.0	88.6	87.7	88.3	88.9	89.1
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	94.2	94.1	93.8	93.4	93.4	93.3	92.8	92.2	92.0	92.6	92.5	92.5	92.6
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	92.1	92.0	89.7	89.8	89.8	89.4	88.6	88.2	88.1	88.0	88.1	88.4	88.2
78	Road vehicles	101.1	101.0	101.1	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.7	101.9	101.8	102.2
87	**Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus**	101.6	101.9	102.2	102.4	102.3	102.2	102.1	102.3	102.3	102.2	102.3	102.3	102.2

44. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2003									2004			
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
0	**Food and live animals**	101.6	99.8	99.4	100.2	99.5	100.0	100.3	100.0	101.0	102.2	104.6	105.5	106.2
01	Meat and meat preparations	108.8	110.3	102.9	106.6	108.2	112.8	115.2	117.2	120.4	117.7	117.7	120.7	121.8
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates	84.3	83.4	81.3	83.5	82.3	82.2	79.8	79.3	79.2	78.2	79.9	83.1	84.7
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	108.5	103.9	108.9	106.9	105.5	105.0	106.4	108.9	109.4	112.3	115.7	111.8	110.2
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	100.5	99.1	94.8	95.3	96.6	98.6	95.5	93.1	96.0	100.1	101.9	101.7	103.7
1	**Beverages and tobacco**	104.5	104.6	103.9	104.1	104.0	104.0	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.7	105.0	105.1	105.2
11	Beverages	103.6	103.8	103.7	104.0	103.9	103.9	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.9	105.2	105.2	105.4
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	98.4	98.8	99.5	100.7	100.5	106.1	104.2	104.5	107.9	109.5	114.1	120.2	122.9
24	Cork and wood	93.4	94.0	94.4	100.1	99.3	113.0	106.2	103.2	108.0	108.9	115.7	123.5	128.1
25	Pulp and waste paper	92.6	95.3	95.3	93.6	91.9	90.4	90.8	91.9	92.8	93.3	91.9	95.4	100.8
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	99.5	99.3	99.7	100.3	102.9	103.7	104.3	108.7	115.3	124.2	134.1	146.9	146.4
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	102.3	103.5	104.9	99.4	96.8	95.7	95.1	94.8	99.6	98.9	99.5	99.7	99.3
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	101.6	96.0	101.7	106.0	106.5	101.5	101.3	103.3	108.2	117.3	117.6	120.9	119.8
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	98.6	92.6	97.6	103.4	105.6	99.4	100.1	102.3	106.9	114.0	114.5	120.1	119.2
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	120.5	119.0	130.1	121.5	108.8	114.4	106.2	106.6	113.9	138.0	137.1	123.6	121.8
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	100.4	99.0	100.1	100.0	99.2	99.2	100.2	100.8	101.1	103.0	103.6	104.0	103.9
52	Inorganic chemicals	107.5	105.8	106.4	105.4	106.0	105.4	108.8	111.9	114.0	119.3	120.6	120.5	115.8
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials	97.8	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.3	97.7	98.1	99.0	99.6	99.9	99.6	99.6	100.6
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	101.5	101.2	102.5	103.1	102.5	101.9	102.3	103.4	103.4	107.2	107.7	107.8	107.1
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	99.2	98.9	99.4	99.0	91.8	91.6	91.2	91.6	91.6	92.7	93.3	93.7	93.4
57	Plastics in primary forms	99.5	101.7	106.1	104.3	103.1	102.7	105.6	105.6	105.5	104.4	105.2	106.9	105.8
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	100.6	100.8	100.8	101.3	101.4	101.4	101.7	101.7	101.8	102.1	102.4	102.6	102.4
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	96.7	93.2	92.3	93.3	91.9	91.8	92.3	93.1	93.3	94.3	94.9	95.9	95.9
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	94.1	93.7	94.4	94.9	95.4	95.7	96.5	97.4	97.8	98.9	101.2	103.4	105.5
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	99.2	99.1	99.2	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.5	99.7
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	93.6	93.2	93.5	93.2	94.9	94.5	94.7	94.2	93.7	94.1	94.5	94.9	95.0
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	97.6	97.5	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.9	98.1	98.1	98.5	98.8	98.9	99.3
68	Nonferrous metals	78.5	75.8	78.1	78.0	79.1	80.7	82.0	85.1	87.7	92.3	97.0	102.6	106.0
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	97.5	97.6	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.5	98.7	99.1	99.5	99.7	100.0	100.8	101.9
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	95.8	95.7	95.8	95.7	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.4	95.3	95.4	95.5	95.5	95.3
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	100.6	100.6	101.4	102.6	102.5	102.2	102.4	103.3	103.6	104.9	106.4	106.7	106.5
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	100.0	100.0	100.8	100.8	100.4	100.2	100.4	100.9	101.2	101.8	102.5	103.2	103.3
75	Computer equipment and office machines	82.8	82.1	81.8	80.6	80.6	80.5	78.6	78.5	78.2	78.0	78.0	77.8	76.9
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	89.5	89.4	89.3	88.7	88.8	88.6	87.7	87.5	86.7	86.5	85.4	85.1	84.9
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	95.5	95.2	95.4	96.1	96.0	96.0	95.9	96.0	95.3	95.4	95.7	95.7	95.1
78	Road vehicles	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.6	101.3	101.4	101.6	101.9	101.9	102.0	102.2
85	Footwear	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.	99.6	99.3	100.0	100.1	99.6	99.2	99.3	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.3	100.0	99.7

45. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2003									2004			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
ALL COMMODITIES	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.5	100.8	101.5	102.2	103.1	103.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages	108.5	111.8	111.3	110.8	109.4	115.3	117.2	121.4	122.4	123.1	125.7	130.5	134.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	108.6	112.1	111.2	111.0	109.5	116.3	118.4	122.8	123.8	124.6	127.2	132.3	136.8
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	108.0	110.2	113.1	109.3	109.5	106.5	105.6	107.5	108.5	109.5	111.2	112.5	114.8
Industrial supplies and materials	100.1	99.4	100.1	99.6	100.0	100.2	101.0	101.7	102.5	105.1	106.5	108.3	109.4
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	104.6	103.5	104.4	104.7	105.5	107.3	113.3	119.0	117.5	118.6	116.6	117.2	115.7
Fuels and lubricants	96.3	94.5	97.0	97.0	100.4	97.6	97.5	96.4	99.0	106.1	106.5	108.9	110.3
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	100.7	100.2	100.7	100.0	100.1	100.5	101.1	101.7	102.5	104.7	106.5	108.3	109.7
Selected building materials	96.6	96.5	96.3	97.5	98.0	98.4	98.8	99.1	99.5	98.7	100.8	102.1	103.0
Capital goods	98.3	98.3	97.6	97.7	97.7	97.5	97.3	97.3	97.5	97.5	97.8	98.0	98.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.8	101.6	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	102.0	101.9	102.1	101.7
Nonelectrical machinery	95.6	95.5	94.5	94.6	94.5	94.3	93.9	93.9	94.1	93.9	94.2	94.5	94.5
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	101.6	101.5	101.6	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.0	102.2
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.2
Nondurables, manufactured	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.5	99.0	99.4	99.2	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8
Durables, manufactured	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.2	99.9	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.5
Agricultural commodities	107.9	110.6	110.0	109.9	108.8	114.7	117.5	122.2	122.7	123.5	125.3	129.6	133.0
Nonagricultural commodities	99.0	98.8	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.8	99.1	99.8	100.4	101.0	101.4

46. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2003									2004			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
ALL COMMODITIES	96.0	95.3	96.2	96.7	96.7	96.2	96.3	96.8	97.5	99.0	99.4	100.2	100.4
Foods, feeds, and beverages	102.5	101.3	100.7	101.5	101.3	101.8	101.9	102.4	103.2	103.7	105.2	105.9	107.2
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	108.9	107.5	107.1	107.7	107.6	108.3	109.0	109.7	110.9	112.0	113.4	113.1	114.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	88.4	87.7	86.6	88.0	87.4	87.6	86.3	86.0	86.0	85.1	86.9	89.8	91.1
Industrial supplies and materials	97.6	95.3	98.2	100.2	100.5	98.9	99.5	100.7	103.6	108.5	109.9	112.8	113.6
Fuels and lubricants	99.3	94.9	100.3	103.9	104.2	99.4	100.1	102.0	107.2	116.5	116.9	120.3	119.4
Petroleum and petroleum products	96.3	91.5	96.4	101.4	103.2	97.2	98.8	100.9	106.0	113.7	114.2	120.1	119.1
Paper and paper base stocks	93.5	94.1	94.1	93.6	94.7	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.9	94.1	94.2	95.4	96.8
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	103.5	102.5	103.0	102.9	102.3	102.5	103.4	104.2	104.4	104.7	104.9	105.7	105.3
Selected building materials	95.4	96.2	96.7	101.8	102.7	110.3	109.5	108.1	108.0	106.8	113.6	118.7	120.4
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	91.7	89.9	92.2	92.2	92.9	93.4	94.4	96.4	99.2	104.5	109.2	114.5	123.1
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	97.1	97.3	98.2	97.9	97.3	97.5	97.7	98.1	98.2	98.5	99.2	99.4	99.7
Capital goods	93.8	93.6	93.8	93.8	93.6	93.5	93.0	93.3	92.9	93.1	93.1	93.2	92.7
Electric and electrical generating equipment	95.6	96.1	96.6	96.8	96.6	95.8	96.2	96.5	96.8	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.1
Nonelectrical machinery	92.5	92.2	92.3	92.3	92.1	92.1	91.4	91.6	91.1	91.2	91.2	91.2	90.6
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.5	101.2	101.2	101.4	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	97.9	97.9	98.1	98.1	97.9	97.9	97.9	98.1	98.1	98.6	98.7	98.6	98.6
Nondurables, manufactured	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.1	101.2	101.2	101.1
Durables, manufactured	96.1	96.2	96.5	96.3	96.2	96.2	96.1	96.2	96.2	96.3	96.2	96.2	96.3
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	95.6	95.6	95.2	95.7	95.6	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.2	95.9	96.2	96.4	96.4

47. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2001	2002				2003				2004
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Air freight (inbound)	95.1	93.9	98.3	100.3	105.9	108.8	109.4	112.5	112.9	116.2
Air freight (outbound)	97.8	95.9	98.4	97.3	95.4	97.2	95.4	95.5	94.9	96.2
Inbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	105.1
Outbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100))	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	99.3
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	92.8	91.7	90.3	93.5	93.3	94.0	116.1	116.2	117.7	118.9

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

48. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

[1992 = 100]

Item	2001				2002				2003				2004
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	116.8	117.7	118.2	120.4	122.8	123.3	124.7	125.4	126.4	128.6	131.3	131.9	133.5
Compensation per hour	138.2	139.1	140.1	141.5	121.8	142.6	143.1	143.8	145.5	147.4	148.9	150.3	152.4
Real compensation per hour	112.5	112.4	112.9	114.2	114.1	113.7	113.5	113.5	113.8	115.1	115.6	116.4	117.1
Unit labor costs	118.2	118.2	118.6	117.6	115.5	115.7	114.7	114.7	115.1	114.6	113.4	113.9	114.2
Unit nonlabor payments	107.1	109.6	109.5	112.0	115.0	115.8	117.9	119.3	120.0	121.5	124.6	124.8	125.9
Implicit price deflator	114.1	115.0	115.2	115.5	115.3	115.7	115.9	116.5	116.9	117.2	117.6	118.0	118.6
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	116.4	117.3	117.8	119.8	122.6	122.8	124.2	124.9	126.0	127.9	130.8	131.6	132.8
Compensation per hour	137.5	138.3	139.3	140.7	141.1	141.9	142.4	143.2	144.6	146.3	148.0	149.5	151.2
Real compensation per hour	111.9	111.7	112.3	113.5	113.5	113.2	112.9	113.0	113.1	114.2	114.9	115.9	116.1
Unit labor costs	118.1	117.9	118.3	117.5	115.1	115.6	114.6	114.6	114.8	114.4	112.8	113.6	113.9
Unit nonlabor payments	108.6	111.2	111.0	113.4	116.9	117.6	119.9	121.3	122.2	123.4	126.5	126.1	127.4
Implicit price deflator	114.6	115.5	115.6	116.0	115.8	116.3	116.6	117.1	117.5	117.7	118.1	118.2	118.9
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	121.3	121.9	122.7	125.0	126.4	128.3	129.8	131.4	132.2	135.3	138.4	139.8	140.6
Compensation per hour	135.0	136.2	137.7	139.0	138.1	139.6	140.6	142.0	143.3	145.3	147.1	148.5	150.3
Real compensation per hour	109.9	110.1	111.0	112.1	111.1	111.3	111.6	112.1	112.1	113.5	114.1	115.0	115.4
Total unit costs	110.5	111.3	112.0	111.3	111.0	109.6	109.2	109.0	109.0	107.6	106.6	106.5	107.1
Unit labor costs	111.3	111.8	112.2	111.2	109.3	108.8	108.3	108.1	108.4	107.4	106.3	106.2	106.9
Unit nonlabor costs	108.2	109.8	111.3	111.4	111.9	111.5	111.5	111.3	110.7	108.0	107.4	107.5	107.8
Unit profits	90.9	91.2	87.2	96.4	105.3	112.3	111.8	116.2	114.0	130.7	143.4	147.4	147.1
Unit nonlabor payments	103.6	104.8	104.9	107.4	110.1	111.7	111.6	112.6	111.6	114.1	117.0	118.2	118.3
Implicit price deflator	108.7	109.5	109.8	109.9	109.5	109.8	109.4	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.9	110.2	110.7
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	135.0	136.0	137.3	140.5	144.0	146.3	148.5	149.5	151.4	152.6	156.4	158.2	159.3
Compensation per hour	138.6	137.4	137.5	139.7	141.1	143.3	144.6	146.5	149.0	151.2	153.2	155.8	158.1
Real compensation per hour	112.9	111.0	110.8	112.7	113.5	114.3	114.7	115.7	116.5	118.0	118.8	119.6	121.4
Unit labor costs	102.7	101.0	100.1	99.4	98.0	97.9	97.4	98.0	98.4	99.0	98.0	98.5	99.2

49. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity and related measures, selected years

[1996 = 100]

Item	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Private business												
Productivity:												
Output per hour of all persons	75.8	90.2	91.3	94.8	95.4	96.6	97.3	102.2	105.0	107.7	111.0	112.4
Output per unit of capital services	103.3	99.7	96.5	98.0	98.7	100.4	99.8	100.3	99.3	98.2	96.6	92.8
Multifactor productivity	88.8	95.5	94.5	96.7	97.1	98.2	98.4	101.2	102.5	103.4	105.0	103.9
Output	59.4	83.6	82.6	85.7	88.5	92.8	95.8	105.2	110.5	115.7	120.4	120.2
Inputs:												
Labor input	71.9	89.4	88.3	89.3	91.8	95.6	98.0	103.5	106.1	109.0	110.1	109.5
Capital services	57.6	83.8	85.7	87.5	89.7	92.5	96.0	104.9	111.3	117.9	124.5	129.6
Combined units of labor and capital input	67.0	87.5	87.4	88.7	91.1	94.6	97.3	104.0	107.9	110.9	114.7	115.7
Capital per hour of all persons	73.4	90.4	94.6	96.8	96.6	96.2	97.5	101.9	105.8	109.7	114.8	121.1
Private nonfarm business												
Productivity:												
Output per hour of all persons	77.3	90.3	91.4	94.8	95.3	96.5	97.5	102.0	104.7	107.1	110.3	111.6
Output per unit of capital services	107.6	100.4	97.0	98.2	99.0	100.4	100.0	100.0	99.0	97.6	95.9	92.0
Multifactor productivity	91.0	95.8	94.8	96.7	97.2	98.2	98.6	101.0	102.2	102.9	104.4	103.3
Output	59.6	83.5	82.5	85.5	88.4	92.6	95.8	105.1	110.5	115.7	120.2	120.1
Inputs:												
Labor input	70.7	89.2	87.9	89.0	91.8	95.4	97.8	103.6	106.4	109.5	110.6	110.1
Capital services	55.4	83.2	85.1	87.0	89.4	92.2	95.8	105.1	111.7	118.5	125.4	130.5
Combined units of labor and capital input	65.5	87.2	87.0	88.4	91.0	94.3	97.2	104.1	108.1	112.4	115.2	116.3
Capital per hour of all persons	71.8	89.9	94.3	96.5	96.3	96.1	97.6	101.9	105.8	109.7	115.0	121.3
Manufacturing												
Productivity:												
Output per hour of all persons	62.0	82.2	84.1	88.6	90.2	93.0	96.5	103.8	108.9	114.0	118.3	119.7
Output per unit of capital services	97.2	97.5	93.6	95.9	96.9	99.7	100.6	101.4	101.7	101.7	101.0	95.1
Multifactor productivity	81.2	93.3	92.4	94.0	95.1	97.3	99.2	103.1	105.7	108.7	111.3	110.3
Output	64.3	83.2	81.5	85.5	88.3	92.9	96.9	105.6	110.5	114.7	117.4	112.1
Inputs:												
Hours of all persons	103.7	101.1	96.9	96.5	97.8	99.9	100.4	101.7	101.5	100.7	99.2	99.6
Capital services	66.1	85.3	87.1	89.1	91.1	93.2	96.4	104.1	108.7	112.8	116.2	117.9
Energy	86.1	93.1	93.2	93.1	96.6	99.9	102.3	97.5	100.6	102.9	104.3	98.9
Nonenergy materials	63.9	77.5	78.5	83.5	86.5	90.3	93.1	101.9	107.5	107.9	106.9	105.5
Purchased business services	65.8	84.7	84.6	92.0	92.9	96.0	100.4	103.9	103.1	105.4	106.5	97.7
Combined units of all factor inputs	79.2	89.1	88.3	90.9	92.8	95.5	97.7	102.4	104.6	105.5	105.5	101.6

50. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years

[1992 = 100]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	48.7	66.0	79.0	94.4	101.7	104.5	106.5	109.3	112.4	115.7	118.3	124.0	129.6
Compensation per hour	13.8	23.5	54.0	90.5	106.0	109.5	113.0	119.7	125.4	134.2	139.7	147.8	147.9
Real compensation per hour	60.5	78.4	88.9	96.1	98.9	99.5	100.5	105.0	107.8	111.6	113.0	113.7	115.1
Unit labor costs	28.4	35.6	68.4	95.9	104.3	104.8	106.1	109.5	111.6	116.0	118.1	115.2	114.1
Unit nonlabor payments	24.9	31.5	61.3	93.9	108.2	111.9	113.9	109.9	109.2	107.2	109.5	117.0	123.0
Implicit price deflator	27.1	34.1	65.8	95.1	105.7	107.4	109.0	109.7	110.7	112.7	114.9	115.8	117.4
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	51.6	67.7	80.3	94.4	102.1	104.7	106.4	109.2	112.2	115.3	117.8	123.6	129.1
Compensation per hour	14.4	23.6	54.2	90.3	106.0	109.4	112.8	119.4	124.9	133.7	138.9	142.1	147.0
Real compensation per hour	63.0	78.8	89.2	95.9	98.9	99.4	100.3	104.7	107.3	111.2	112.4	113.2	114.4
Unit labor costs	27.9	34.9	67.5	95.6	103.8	104.5	106.0	109.3	111.3	116.0	118.0	115.0	113.9
Unit nonlabor payments	24.3	31.1	60.4	93.6	109.2	112.1	114.6	110.9	110.8	108.8	111.1	119.0	124.8
Implicit price deflator	26.6	33.5	64.9	94.9	105.8	107.3	109.1	109.9	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.4	117.9
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	56.6	70.4	81.0	95.5	103.4	107.1	109.8	112.8	116.4	120.6	122.7	128.9	136.3
Compensation per hour	16.1	25.6	57.0	91.0	105.4	108.4	111.7	117.9	123.3	131.7	137.0	140.1	145.9
Real compensation per hour	70.3	85.3	93.8	96.7	98.3	98.5	99.3	103.4	105.9	109.5	110.8	111.5	113.5
Total unit costs	26.9	35.1	68.8	95.4	101.8	100.9	101.2	103.2	104.6	108.0	111.2	109.4	107.4
Unit labor costs	28.4	36.3	70.4	95.3	102.0	101.2	101.7	104.5	106.0	109.2	111.6	108.6	107.0
Unit nonlabor costs	23.0	31.7	64.5	97.1	101.3	99.9	99.8	99.9	101.0	104.8	110.2	111.5	108.4
Unit profits	49.5	43.7	66.5	96.7	136.9	149.9	154.4	137.5	129.8	109.3	91.4	111.4	134.2
Unit nonlabor payments	30.1	34.9	65.1	97.0	110.8	113.3	114.4	109.9	108.7	106.1	105.2	111.5	115.3
Implicit price deflator	28.9	35.9	68.6	95.9	104.9	105.3	105.9	106.3	106.9	108.1	109.5	109.6	109.8
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	41.8	54.2	70.1	92.9	110.1	113.9	117.9	123.5	128.2	134.2	137.1	147.1	154.6
Compensation per hour	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.1	107.7	109.9	112.0	118.8	123.8	135.0	138.3	143. 8	151.9
Real compensation per hour	65.0	79.2	91.4	95.7	100.5	99.8	99.7	104.2	106.3	112.3	111.8	114.5	118.2
Unit labor costs	35.6	43.8	79.3	97.0	97.8	96.5	95.0	96.2	96.6	100.6	100.8	97.8	98.2
Unit nonlabor payments	26.8	29.3	80.2	101.1	107.6	110.4	110.5	104.1	105.0	107.0	105.8	–	–
Implicit price deflator	30.2	35.0	79.9	99.5	103.9	105.2	104.6	101.1	101.8	104.6	103.9	–	–

Dash indicates data not available.

51. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1990-2001

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Mining												
21	Mining	86.1	86.9	95.4	96.3	99.6	101.8	101.8	100.0	103.5	111.1	109.2	107.4
211	Oil and gas extraction	78.4	78.8	81.9	85.1	90.3	95.5	98.9	100.0	101.6	107.9	114.5	116.6
212	Mining, except oil and gas	79.3	80.0	86.8	89.9	93.0	94.0	96.0	100.0	104.6	105.9	106.8	109.0
2121	Coal mining	68.1	69.3	75.3	79.9	83.9	88.2	94.9	100.0	106.5	110.3	115.8	114.4
2122	Metal ore mining	79.9	82.7	91.7	102.2	104.1	98.5	95.3	100.0	109.5	112.7	124.4	131.8
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	92.3	89.5	96.1	93.6	96.9	97.3	97.1	100.0	101.2	101.2	96.2	99.4
	Utilities												
2211	Power generation and supply	71.2	73.8	74.1	78.7	83.0	88.6	95.5	100.0	103.8	104.1	107.0	106.4
2212	Natural gas distribution	71.4	72.7	75.8	79.8	82.2	89.0	96.1	100.0	99.1	103.1	113.4	110.2
	Manufacturing												
3111	Animal food	90.1	89.3	90.2	90.2	87.3	94.0	87.5	100.0	109.4	109.5	109.7	127.2
3112	Grain and oilseed milling	89.0	91.3	91.2	94.0	94.8	99.1	91.4	100.0	107.6	114.1	112.5	117.4
3113	Sugar and confectionery products	91.0	93.8	90.6	92.6	93.9	94.2	98.3	100.0	104.0	107.2	112.1	109.8
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	86.4	89.7	90.7	93.9	95.0	97.2	98.2	100.0	106.8	108.5	109.9	117.2
3115	Dairy products	90.9	92.1	95.5	94.0	95.5	99.0	98.2	100.0	99.2	94.5	96.1	96.3
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing	94.6	97.0	101.6	101.0	97.6	98.7	94.4	100.0	99.9	100.4	101.9	102.8
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging	117.5	112.0	115.3	113.9	114.1	108.4	116.2	100.0	117.0	130.2	137.6	147.3
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	92.6	92.2	95.4	96.0	96.7	99.7	97.8	100.0	103.6	105.5	105.2	106.2
3119	Other food products	92.0	93.6	96.0	102.9	100.3	101.2	103.1	100.0	107.0	108.8	110.3	103.4
3121	Beverages	86.5	90.0	93.7	93.1	97.7	99.6	101.2	100.0	98.6	92.4	90.7	91.8
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products	81.4	77.3	79.6	73.7	89.8	97.5	99.4	100.0	98.1	92.1	98.0	100.0
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	73.9	74.7	80.1	84.6	87.2	92.0	98.7	100.0	102.2	104.6	102.6	110.5
3132	Fabric mills	75.0	77.7	81.5	85.0	91.9	95.8	98.0	100.0	103.9	109.8	110.2	109.1
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills	81.7	80.4	83.7	86.0	87.8	84.5	85.0	100.0	100.6	101.7	104.0	109.7
3141	Textile furnishings mills	88.1	88.6	92.8	93.7	90.0	92.5	93.2	100.0	99.9	101.2	106.6	106.9
3149	Other textile product mills	91.1	89.9	92.0	90.2	94.7	95.8	96.3	100.0	97.0	110.5	110.5	105.0
3151	Apparel knitting mills	85.6	88.7	93.5	102.6	104.5	109.5	122.0	100.0	96.6	102.0	110.4	108.2
3152	Cut and sew apparel	70.1	72.0	73.2	76.6	80.4	85.5	90.7	100.0	104.0	118.8	127.8	131.8
3159	Accessories and other apparel	100.9	97.3	98.7	99.0	104.6	112.4	112.6	100.0	110.8	103.3	104.9	114.8
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	60.8	56.6	76.7	83.1	75.9	78.6	91.5	100.0	98.0	101.6	110.0	109.7
3162	Footwear	77.1	74.7	83.1	81.7	90.4	95.6	103.4	100.0	100.9	116.8	124.1	142.7
3169	Other leather products	102.5	100.2	97.0	94.3	80.0	73.2	79.7	100.0	109.2	100.4	107.6	114.1
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	79.2	81.6	86.1	82.6	85.1	91.0	96.2	100.0	100.8	105.4	106.5	109.0
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products	102.3	107.4	114.7	109.1	105.8	101.8	101.2	100.0	105.6	99.9	100.6	104.8
3219	Other wood products	105.4	104.7	104.2	103.0	99.2	100.3	100.7	100.0	101.6	105.3	104.0	104.7
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	88.5	88.1	92.2	92.6	97.4	101.9	97.4	100.0	103.0	111.3	115.6	117.2
3222	Converted paper products	90.4	93.5	93.5	96.3	97.5	97.0	98.2	100.0	102.5	101.5	101.8	100.9
3231	Printing and related support activities	96.7	95.4	101.4	100.2	98.4	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	103.5	105.0	105.7
3241	Petroleum and coal products	76.7	75.8	79.1	84.6	85.7	90.2	94.8	100.0	102.2	108.0	113.2	112.2
3251	Basic chemicals	91.5	90.2	89.5	90.0	95.2	92.4	90.1	100.0	102.7	114.8	118.4	111.0
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers	75.7	74.8	80.7	83.8	93.4	95.9	93.3	100.0	105.4	108.9	108.1	103.8
3253	Agricultural chemicals	84.6	81.0	81.3	85.6	87.4	90.7	92.1	100.0	98.8	87.6	91.4	91.1
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines	91.4	92.7	88.1	88.1	92.4	96.3	99.9	100.0	92.9	94.6	93.4	97.3
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives	85.1	85.9	87.6	90.9	94.1	92.7	98.3	100.0	99.1	98.8	98.5	102.1
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries	83.2	84.2	83.4	87.0	88.6	93.9	95.7	100.0	96.6	91.2	99.3	102.6
3259	Other chemical products and preparations	76.6	78.0	84.7	90.6	92.6	94.4	94.2	100.0	99.4	109.2	120.0	111.3
3261	Plastics products	84.7	86.3	90.4	91.7	94.4	94.4	97.0	100.0	103.4	109.3	111.3	113.1
3262	Rubber products	83.0	83.9	84.8	90.3	90.2	92.9	94.3	100.0	100.5	101.4	103.8	104.1
3271	Clay products and refractories	89.2	87.4	91.5	91.8	96.6	97.3	102.7	100.0	101.1	103.4	103.5	97.6
3272	Glass and glass products	80.0	79.3	84.5	86.1	87.6	88.7	96.7	100.0	102.6	108.6	109.8	105.2
3273	Cement and concrete products	95.0	93.7	94.9	96.5	95.0	98.2	100.6	100.0	103.4	104.3	100.4	97.1
3274	Lime and gypsum products	84.1	82.7	88.5	90.1	87.8	88.8	92.4	100.0	113.1	102.7	97.0	100.1
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products	79.8	81.4	90.2	89.3	90.5	91.7	96.5	100.0	98.8	95.5	95.6	96.8
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production	69.6	67.2	74.1	81.7	87.2	89.7	94.1	100.0	101.7	106.5	108.5	106.7
3312	Steel products from purchased stee	83.7	86.2	89.6	95.8	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	94.0	96.1	97.0
3313	Alumina and aluminum production	91.9	93.3	96.8	96.0	100.3	96.8	95.9	100.0	101.1	104.3	97.8	96.9
3314	Other nonferrous metal production	95.7	95.8	98.7	101.8	105.1	103.0	105.6	100.0	111.1	108.8	103.1	100.5
3315	Foundries	85.1	84.4	85.7	89.7	91.4	93.1	96.2	100.0	101.5	104.7	103.8	109.4
3321	Forging and stamping	88.6	86.5	91.7	94.6	93.7	94.2	97.6	100.0	103.7	110.9	121.3	121.8
3322	Cutlery and hand tools	85.1	85.4	87.2	91.7	94.4	97.8	104.4	100.0	100.0	107.8	105.8	110.2
3323	Architectural and structural metals	87.8	89.2	92.6	93.4	95.1	93.8	94.2	100.0	101.0	101.8	101.0	100.7
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers	90.4	92.6	95.3	94.8	100.5	97.8	100.7	100.0	101.3	98.9	97.7	98.2
3325	Hardware	84.4	83.8	86.9	89.6	95.7	97.3	102.6	100.0	101.0	106.5	115.8	114.6
3326	Spring and wire products	85.2	88.4	90.9	95.3	91.5	99.5	102.8	100.0	111.6	112.9	114.6	110.6
3327	Machine shops and threaded products	78.8	79.6	87.2	86.9	91.5	98.8	100.0	100.0	99.3	103.8	107.3	107.4

See note at end of table.

51. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1990–2001

[1997 = 100]

NAICS	Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals	81.6	77.9	86.7	91.7	96.4	102.6	102.8	100.0	101.5	101.3	105.8	104.7
3329	Other fabricated metal products	86.6	85.9	90.5	92.0	94.9	97.0	98.7	100.0	102.2	100.2	100.7	98.0
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery	82.9	77.3	79.6	84.1	91.0	95.7	96.0	100.0	104.3	95.1	101.2	99.5
3332	Industrial machinery	80.6	81.1	79.5	84.9	90.0	97.9	98.8	100.0	94.4	105.2	129.7	104.6
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery	91.6	89.8	96.6	101.9	101.2	103.2	106.5	100.0	107.8	111.3	101.6	94.4
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment	88.8	88.2	90.8	93.8	97.3	96.6	97.8	100.0	106.6	110.4	108.3	110.8
3335	Metalworking machinery	85.3	82.2	89.3	89.2	93.9	98.9	98.1	100.0	99.0	100.4	106.4	102.0
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment	85.0	84.4	81.2	84.7	93.2	92.0	97.8	100.0	106.4	113.2	116.9	130.1
3339	Other general purpose machinery	86.0	85.2	85.2	89.9	91.5	94.5	95.0	100.0	103.1	105.6	113.0	109.4
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment	14.3	15.8	20.6	27.9	35.9	51.2	72.6	100.0	138.7	190.3	225.2	237.0
3342	Communications equipment	47.3	49.3	59.3	62.1	70.1	74.6	84.3	100.0	102.7	134.0	165.5	155.2
3343	Audio and video equipment	75.5	82.8	92.1	98.8	108.5	140.0	104.7	100.0	103.1	116.2	123.3	126.3
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components	21.4	24.5	29.6	34.1	43.1	63.4	81.8	100.0	125.3	174.5	233.3	231.6
3345	Electronic instruments	76.0	80.4	83.0	85.8	88.8	96.7	97.6	100.0	101.3	105.0	114.2	116.0
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction	86.6	91.2	93.0	96.8	106.1	106.7	103.8	100.0	105.4	106.8	104.0	98.6
3351	Electric lighting equipment	87.2	88.4	93.7	90.7	94.5	92.1	95.4	100.0	103.7	102.4	101.8	105.4
3352	Household appliances	76.5	76.6	82.4	89.0	95.1	92.8	93.3	100.0	105.2	104.4	117.6	122.6
3353	Electrical equipment	73.5	72.7	78.7	85.7	88.9	98.0	100.1	100.0	99.6	98.8	100.6	100.9
3359	Other electrical equipment and components	75.3	74.3	81.7	86.9	89.5	92.1	95.9	100.0	105.6	115.1	120.6	113.7
3361	Motor vehicles	86.0	82.4	91.2	89.8	90.2	88.6	91.0	100.0	113.2	123.2	110.4	108.9
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers	75.9	71.7	88.2	96.3	97.8	97.2	98.5	100.0	102.5	103.2	98.6	99.4
3363	Motor vehicle parts	75.7	74.7	82.6	88.6	91.8	92.4	93.1	100.0	104.8	110.5	112.6	114.7
3364	Aerospace products and parts	87.7	92.0	94.0	98.1	93.7	93.7	98.0	100.0	118.5	118.1	101.0	114.8
3365	Railroad rolling stock	77.2	80.0	81.1	82.3	83.1	82.0	80.9	100.0	102.9	116.0	117.7	124.7
3366	Ship and boat building	99.7	92.7	98.6	101.4	99.0	93.2	94.1	100.0	100.3	112.3	120.1	119.9
3369	Other transportation equipment	62.6	62.1	88.3	99.7	93.3	92.8	99.8	100.0	110.6	113.1	131.0	146.9
3371	Household and institutional furniture	87.7	88.1	92.8	93.7	93.9	97.0	99.4	100.0	102.5	103.5	102.6	106.1
3372	Office furniture and fixtures	80.9	78.8	86.3	88.0	83.4	84.5	85.6	100.0	100.3	98.5	100.2	97.1
3379	Other furniture-related products	88.1	88.6	88.4	90.5	93.6	94.5	96.7	100.0	107.2	102.5	100.1	105.3
3391	Medical equipment and supplies	81.2	83.1	88.1	91.1	90.8	95.0	100.0	100.0	108.9	109.6	114.2	119.0
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	90.2	90.7	90.0	92.3	93.1	96.0	99.6	100.0	102.1	105.3	113.1	110.9
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade	78.3	79.5	86.5	89.6	91.4	93.1	95.9	100.0	104.8	111.6	114.7	116.6
423	Durable goods	65.6	66.1	75.0	80.4	84.2	88.5	93.5	100.0	106.3	116.6	121.2	119.7
4231	Motor vehicles and parts	76.6	73.3	82.2	88.0	94.1	93.6	94.9	100.0	104.7	119.8	114.0	114.1
4232	Furniture and furnishings	82.4	87.2	92.0	95.9	93.3	96.8	97.0	100.0	97.5	100.8	105.5	105.4
4233	Lumber and construction supplies	115.0	113.2	119.6	113.9	112.0	103.6	102.9	100.0	102.9	104.9	101.7	108.6
4234	Commercial equipment	32.7	36.1	46.6	54.3	58.4	72.1	85.3	100.0	122.4	150.2	160.6	158.9
4235	Metals and minerals	108.1	109.1	116.0	117.4	114.3	103.8	104.0	100.0	102.4	96.0	99.1	101.9
4236	Electric goods	47.4	48.2	51.9	59.6	68.6	79.6	88.0	100.0	105.9	126.2	151.7	148.1
4237	Hardware and plumbing	96.3	93.3	102.6	99.8	105.8	101.0	100.6	100.0	103.5	107.8	111.1	102.6
4238	Machinery and supplies	76.2	72.0	77.8	82.6	84.1	88.8	93.4	100.0	104.2	101.4	104.1	102.7
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods	91.8	98.7	114.1	114.9	107.3	100.0	101.4	100.0	101.8	112.6	116.7	116.1
424	Nondurable goods	98.2	99.6	103.0	102.8	101.6	99.6	99.2	100.0	102.8	104.1	103.5	106.9
4241	Paper and paper products	81.3	85.7	96.8	97.5	101.7	99.1	96.6	100.0	100.5	105.6	105.5	109.0
4242	Druggists' goods	84.7	89.2	93.9	90.9	94.2	96.4	98.8	100.0	99.6	101.7	96.8	101.2
4243	Apparel and piece goods	104.9	104.2	100.7	98.2	104.2	92.5	99.1	100.0	104.1	103.5	102.6	102.4
4244	Grocery and related products	96.6	98.4	103.8	105.2	103.3	103.0	99.9	100.0	101.9	103.6	105.2	109.4
4245	Farm product raw materials	75.9	80.9	80.9	80.0	77.5	85.7	89.6	100.0	100.4	114.3	119.0	120.1
4246	Chemicals	107.3	106.7	112.6	110.1	110.6	102.2	100.1	100.0	99.3	98.0	95.8	93.7
4247	Petroleum	97.4	107.1	118.3	119.2	115.9	108.7	105.9	100.0	115.0	112.0	108.9	108.4
4248	Alcoholic beverages	109.4	111.2	107.4	105.5	105.9	102.4	104.4	100.0	109.6	110.0	111.0	111.5
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods	107.2	98.1	93.8	97.5	94.8	96.1	98.7	100.0	101.7	99.6	106.2	104.2
42511	Business to business electronic markets	69.2	70.7	78.5	83.1	86.8	89.1	94.3	100.0	104.3	123.4	143.3	168.9
42512	Wholesale trade agents and brokers	71.2	74.5	83.5	87.3	89.2	92.9	97.8	100.0	104.9	110.5	116.5	114.2
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade	83.8	84.0	87.5	90.2	93.5	95.0	98.0	100.0	104.3	110.0	114.4	117.4
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	90.1	88.8	92.9	94.2	97.1	97.2	98.9	100.0	102.6	106.4	107.4	109.1
4411	Automobile dealers	91.9	90.7	94.6	95.8	97.9	97.1	98.9	100.0	102.6	106.4	106.9	108.0
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers	72.7	75.6	82.6	87.7	92.9	93.0	98.6	100.0	106.0	113.0	108.6	112.4
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	87.3	86.3	91.4	92.4	97.0	99.0	98.8	100.0	105.7	110.0	112.0	109.3
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	81.3	81.7	88.8	88.9	90.8	94.4	99.5	100.0	101.7	109.5	115.5	116.5
4421	Furniture stores	82.1	83.5	88.9	89.0	88.9	92.5	97.8	100.0	102.1	108.2	114.8	119.2
4422	Home furnishings stores	79.9	79.0	88.4	88.5	93.2	96.6	101.7	100.0	101.3	111.2	116.6	113.5
443	Electronics and appliance stores	45.1	48.4	56.1	64.7	77.0	88.8	94.7	100.0	123.8	153.6	180.1	202.7
444	Building material and garden supply stores	82.3	80.7	84.6	88.5	94.2	94.1	97.8	100.0	106.7	112.2	113.1	115.7

See note at end of table.

51. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1990-2001

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
4441	Building material and supplies dealers	83.6	81.1	85.2	89.6	95.3	95.1	97.8	100.0	107.6	113.5	113.8	115.2
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	75.6	78.6	81.5	82.6	87.7	87.7	97.6	100.0	101.3	103.7	108.5	119.7
445	Food and beverage stores	108.8	108.3	108.8	106.8	105.3	103.1	100.7	100.0	99.9	103.6	105.1	107.7
4451	Grocery stores	107.9	108.0	108.4	107.0	105.7	103.5	101.0	100.0	100.3	104.3	104.9	107.5
4452	Specialty food stores	141.4	132.3	128.7	121.0	114.1	107.3	98.3	100.0	94.7	99.4	105.3	110.8
4453	Beer, wine and liquor stores	100.1	100.2	101.0	94.4	92.9	96.2	103.1	100.0	105.8	99.8	111.1	110.4
446	Health and personal care stores	92.9	92.3	91.3	92.6	92.3	93.1	95.7	100.0	103.9	106.9	111.5	112.4
447	Gasoline stations	88.5	89.3	92.2	95.9	99.1	101.5	100.3	100.0	105.6	110.6	106.5	110.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	70.2	71.1	75.9	79.4	83.7	91.6	98.1	100.0	105.4	112.9	120.3	123.7
4481	Clothing stores	69.8	72.2	78.0	80.0	82.5	90.7	97.4	100.0	106.7	113.4	120.9	125.3
4482	Shoe stores	73.7	73.1	78.2	79.2	88.3	93.7	102.4	100.0	97.8	104.9	109.6	115.8
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	68.6	64.5	65.0	77.1	85.0	94.1	97.3	100.0	107.7	119.2	128.6	124.1
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	81.2	86.1	84.1	84.7	88.4	92.7	95.4	100.0	108.2	114.1	120.8	124.4
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores	79.6	85.6	82.4	83.0	86.8	92.3	93.9	100.0	112.2	119.6	129.2	131.4
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores	84.4	86.8	87.4	88.1	91.4	93.5	98.2	100.0	101.2	104.1	105.7	110.8
452	General merchandise stores	75.3	79.0	83.0	88.5	90.6	92.1	96.9	100.0	105.1	113.0	120.1	124.3
4521	Department stores	84.1	88.3	91.6	95.0	95.1	94.5	98.3	100.0	100.8	104.3	106.5	104.1
4529	Other general merchandise stores	61.5	64.8	69.6	77.9	82.7	87.5	94.5	100.0	113.5	129.6	146.2	162.6
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	68.0	65.4	74.0	80.4	87.8	89.5	95.6	100.0	106.8	107.7	109.2	107.7
4531	Florists	75.2	76.0	85.1	91.4	85.4	83.5	96.1	100.0	101.2	117.3	115.6	121.1
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores	62.0	63.5	71.8	77.9	89.2	90.9	93.4	100.0	111.1	114.6	122.0	136.1
4533	Used merchandise stores	80.8	79.0	87.8	88.6	86.9	89.9	96.9	100.0	111.3	105.9	112.6	103.6
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers	75.7	65.9	74.5	81.4	90.3	90.6	97.8	100.0	103.6	100.3	97.2	84.4
454	Nonstore retailers	55.3	56.2	62.2	66.5	75.3	80.1	91.5	100.0	113.4	126.6	155.0	161.8
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	43.5	46.7	50.6	58.3	62.9	71.9	84.4	100.0	118.2	141.5	159.8	177.5
4542	Vending machine operators	97.6	95.8	95.1	92.8	94.1	89.3	96.9	100.0	114.1	119.8	131.2	115.0
4543	Direct selling establishments	83.2	80.0	87.4	87.2	99.9	98.4	105.4	100.0	96.7	92.2	110.0	105.5
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation	77.5	78.2	81.4	84.7	90.8	95.3	98.8	100.0	97.6	98.2	98.2	91.9
482111	Line-haul railroads	69.8	75.3	82.3	85.7	88.6	92.0	98.4	100.0	102.1	107.5	115.4	123.1
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance	88.5	92.5	97.5	95.6	98.1	95.4	95.7	100.0	99.1	102.1	105.2	103.3
491	U.S. Postal service	96.1	95.8	96.5	99.0	98.5	98.3	96.7	100.0	101.4	102.4	104.9	106.1
	Information												
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	97.2	95.8	95.3	94.9	92.8	93.3	92.8	100.0	105.1	109.4	110.3	107.6
5112	Software publishers	41.3	44.2	61.6	68.5	79.1	83.2	93.7	100.0	115.7	115.5	111.1	109.4
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition	113.5	113.0	108.2	107.8	105.8	101.5	100.8	100.0	99.8	102.0	106.5	104.6
5151	Radio and television broadcasting	100.9	101.1	103.2	102.4	106.1	106.3	103.1	100.0	100.6	101.8	103.4	98.2
5152	Cable and other subscription programming	102.1	97.6	99.3	96.8	95.4	98.1	96.2	100.0	100.1	99.4	95.9	91.7
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	65.5	70.8	76.8	81.7	85.8	90.6	97.5	100.0	106.9	114.6	122.3	124.3
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers	76.0	73.5	85.6	94.8	97.1	98.3	103.0	100.0	114.2	133.9	138.2	171.6
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking	80.7	83.2	83.4	90.2	92.7	95.9	99.1	100.0	98.4	101.5	105.1	102.3
	Real estate and rental and leasing												
532111	Passenger car rental	89.8	97.8	104.4	106.1	107.9	101.1	108.9	100.0	102.1	114.4	113.3	113.4
53212	Truck, trailer and RV rental and leasing	72.2	73.1	70.9	76.2	83.0	91.2	97.1	100.0	104.7	108.8	104.8	102.9
	Professional, scientific, and technical services												
	Advertising agencies	79.8	74.5	86.1	89.5	90.1	88.6	96.5	100.0	94.3	111.2	116.7	118.1
54181	**Accomodation and food services**												
	Traveler accommodations	102.8	100.2	108.7	105.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	100.0	100.3	102.2	107.1	103.2
7211	Food services and drinking places	103.4	102.2	101.6	102.4	101.1	100.9	99.4	100.0	101.3	101.7	104.4	104.9
722	Full-service restaurants	99.7	98.2	97.4	97.8	98.2	96.9	96.5	100.0	100.1	99.4	101.1	101.1
7221	Limited-service eating places	104.0	103.1	102.6	105.7	104.0	105.0	102.5	100.0	102.7	103.5	107.0	109.2
7222	Special food services	107.2	106.8	106.3	103.8	101.1	99.3	97.6	100.0	102.1	106.0	111.7	108.4
7223	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	125.7	121.2	121.4	112.7	102.6	104.5	102.4	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.3	98.1
7224													
	Other services (except public administration)												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance	92.8	86.5	90.0	91.2	96.7	102.9	98.9	100.0	105.3	106.6	108.1	109.3
81211	Hair, nail and skin care services	81.6	79.8	85.6	84.3	88.7	92.4	97.1	100.0	102.7	103.7	102.9	107.9
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services	96.1	94.3	104.7	100.4	103.6	100.4	97.9	100.0	103.8	100.5	94.4	93.7
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	95.5	93.2	94.9	93.8	95.7	98.9	101.5	100.0	105.0	109.5	114.1	120.7
81292	Photofinishing	117.3	115.6	116.2	123.6	124.9	114.7	103.2	100.0	99.4	106.8	107.4	113.6

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable to the SIC-based data.

52. Unemployment rates, approximating U.S. concepts, in nine countries, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

Country	Annual average		2002				2003			
	2002	2003	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
United States	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.9
Canada	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.2	6.8
Australia	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8
Japan[1]	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1
France[1]	8.7	9.2	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.3
Germany	8.6	9.3	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.3
Italy[2]	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.6
Sweden[1]	5.1	6.3	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.8
United Kingdom	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9

[1] Preliminary data for 2003.

[2] Preliminary data for 2003. Quarterly rates are for the first month of the quarter.

NOTE: Quarterly figures for France and Germany are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data, and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series. For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1959-2002* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Feb. 11, 2004), on the Internet at

http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm

Monthly and quarterly unemployment rates, updated monthly, are also on this site.

53. Annual data: employment status of the working-age population, approximating U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Civilian labor force											
United States	128,105	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863
Canada	14,177	14,308	14,400	14,517	14,669	14,958	15,237	15,536	15,789	16,027	16,475
Australia	8,557	8,613	8,771	8,995	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,466	9,678	9,817	9,964
Japan	65,040	65,470	65,780	65,990	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,870	66,240
France	24,440	24,480	24,670	24,750	25,010	25,130	25,450	25,800	26,070	26,350	26,590
Germany	39,010	39,100	39,070	38,980	39,140	39,420	39,750	39,380	39,300	39,460	39,440
Italy	22,910	22,570	22,450	22,460	22,570	22,680	22,960	23,130	23,340	23,540	23,750
Netherlands	6,920	7,010	7,150	7,210	7,300	7,540	7,620	7,760	8,130	8,210	8,400
Sweden	4,520	4,444	4,418	4,460	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,530	4,544
United Kingdom	28,336	28,168	28,147	28,151	28,253	28,413	28,469	28,761	28,928	29,053	29,290
Participation rate[1]											
United States	66.4	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6
Canada	65.9	65.5	65.2	64.9	64.7	65.0	65.4	65.8	65.9	66.0	66.8
Australia	63.9	63.5	63.9	64.6	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.7	64.7	64.7
Japan	63.4	63.3	63.1	62.9	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8
France	55.6	55.4	55.5	55.4	55.6	55.5	55.9	56.3	56.6	56.8	57.0
Germany	58.2	57.7	57.4	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.7	57.7	57.4	57.4	57.1
Italy	47.5	47.9	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.2	47.6	47.8	48.1	48.3	48.6
Netherlands	57.5	57.9	58.6	58.8	59.2	60.8	61.1	61.9	64.4	64.8	65.8
Sweden	65.7	64.5	63.7	64.1	64.0	63.3	62.8	62.8	63.8	63.7	64.0
United Kingdom	63.1	62.7	62.6	62.4	62.4	62.6	62.5	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.9
Employed											
United States	118,492	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485
Canada	12,672	12,770	13,027	13,271	13,380	13,705	14,068	14,456	14,827	14,997	15,325
Australia	7,660	7,699	7,942	8,256	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,808	9,068	9,157	9,334
Japan	63,620	63,810	63,860	63,890	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,470	62,650
France	22,000	21,710	21,750	21,950	22,040	22,170	22,580	23,070	23,690	24,140	24,280
Germany	36,390	35,990	35,760	35,780	35,640	35,510	36,060	36,040	36,240	36,350	36,040
Italy	21,230	20,270	19,940	19,820	19,920	19,990	20,210	20,460	20,840	21,270	21,580
Netherlands	6,550	6,570	6,660	6,730	6,860	7,160	7,320	7,510	7,910	8,010	8,170
Sweden	4,265	4,028	3,992	4,056	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,303	4,310
United Kingdom	25,570	25,242	25,424	25,709	25,953	26,426	26,682	27,037	27,344	27,568	27,770
Employment-population ratio[2]											
United States	61.5	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7
Canada	58.9	58.5	59.0	59.4	59.1	59.7	60.4	61.3	62.1	61.9	62.4
Australia	57.2	56.8	57.8	59.2	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.8	60.6	60.4	60.6
Japan	62.0	61.7	61.3	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5
France	50.1	49.1	49.0	49.1	49.0	49.0	49.6	50.4	51.4	52.0	52.0
Germany	54.2	53.2	52.6	52.4	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.8	52.9	52.9	52.2
Italy	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.9	42.3	42.9	43.6	44.1
Netherlands	54.5	54.2	54.6	54.9	55.7	57.8	58.7	59.9	62.6	63.2	64.0
Sweden	62.0	58.5	57.6	58.3	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	60.5	60.7
United Kingdom	57.0	56.2	56.5	57.0	57.3	58.2	58.5	59.1	59.4	59.5	59.6
Unemployed											
United States	9,613	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378
Canada	1,505	1,539	1,373	1,246	1,289	1,252	1,169	1,080	962	1,031	1,150
Australia	897	914	829	739	751	760	721	658	611	661	629
Japan	1,420	1,660	1,920	2,100	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590
France	2,430	2,770	2,920	2,800	2,970	2,960	2,870	2,740	2,380	2,210	2,310
Germany	2,620	3,110	3,320	3,200	3,510	3,910	3,690	3,330	3,070	3,110	3,400
Italy	1,680	2,300	2,510	2,640	2,650	2,690	2,750	2,670	2,500	2,270	2,160
Netherlands	370	440	490	480	440	370	300	250	220	200	230
Sweden	255	416	426	404	440	445	368	313	260	227	234
United Kingdom	2,762	2,918	2,719	2,442	2,300	1,986	1,786	1,724	1,584	1,486	1,520
Unemployment rate											
United States	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8
Canada	10.6	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.8	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.4	7.0
Australia	10.5	10.6	9.4	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.0	6.3	6.7	6.3
Japan	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4
France	9.9	11.3	11.8	11.3	11.9	11.8	11.3	10.6	9.1	8.4	8.7
Germany	6.7	8.0	8.5	8.2	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6
Italy	7.3	10.2	11.2	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.5	10.7	9.6	9.1
Netherlands	5.3	6.3	6.9	6.7	6.0	4.9	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.7
Sweden	5.6	9.4	9.6	9.1	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1
United Kingdom	9.7	10.4	9.7	8.7	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2

[1] Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

[2] Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

NOTE: See notes on the data for information on breaks in series.

For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1959-2002* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1959–2002 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Feb. 11, 2004), on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm**

54. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 12 countries

[1992 = 100]

Item and country	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Output per hour															
United States	–	–	70.5	96.9	97.9	102.1	107.3	113.8	117.0	121.3	126.5	133.7	142.1	142.7	155.9
Canada	37.8	54.9	72.9	93.4	95.3	105.8	110.8	112.4	109.7	113.5	115.5	122.1	129.3	127.0	130.5
Japan	13.8	37.5	63.2	94.4	99.0	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	121.0	121.2	126.7	135.9	135.9	139.5
Belgium	18.0	32.9	65.4	96.8	99.1	102.5	108.4	113.2	116.3	125.5	126.9	125.5	130.8	132.6	141.7
Denmark	28.1	49.4	86.2	99.1	99.5	99.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	19.9	39.0	61.6	93.9	97.0	101.0	108.9	114.4	114.7	121.7	127.9	133.0	143.2	148.0	152.1
Germany	29.2	52.0	77.2	99.0	98.3	101.8	109.6	112.3	114.7	120.4	122.0	121.4	127.0	127.8	131.0
Italy	24.6	46.2	78.6	96.6	96.1	101.2	104.8	107.9	108.3	110.3	110.8	110.6	113.6	115.9	114.3
Netherlands	18.8	38.5	69.1	98.7	99.0	102.0	113.1	117.3	119.3	121.4	124.1	127.0	132.7	132.3	133.1
Norway	37.6	59.1	77.9	98.1	98.2	99.6	99.6	100.7	102.5	102.0	99.9	103.6	106.6	108.9	110.9
Sweden	27.3	52.2	73.1	94.6	95.5	107.3	117.8	124.5	129.5	141.0	149.5	162.7	175.5	170.3	184.3
United Kingdom	30.0	43.2	54.4	89.2	93.8	103.9	108.5	106.5	105.8	107.7	109.2	114.4	121.9	126.4	127.6
Output															
United States	–	–	75.8	101.6	98.3	103.5	111.1	118.4	121.3	127.9	133.1	139.5	146.1	137.3	139.8
Canada	33.4	58.9	83.6	106.0	99.0	105.9	114.1	119.6	119.6	127.7	133.9	144.9	159.2	153.6	158.0
Japan	10.7	39.2	60.4	97.1	102.0	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	106.5	100.2	101.9	109.2	105.5	103.4
Belgium	30.7	57.6	78.2	101.0	100.7	97.0	101.4	104.2	105.9	112.7	114.4	114.4	119.9	120.4	121.6
Denmark	44.4	73.9	94.4	102.8	101.5	95.6	105.6	111.6	106.7	115.2	115.7	117.7	122.1	127.5	127.8
France	30.0	57.7	81.6	99.1	99.8	95.7	100.3	104.9	104.6	109.7	115.0	118.7	124.3	128.0	128.1
Germany	41.5	70.9	85.3	99.1	102.3	92.4	95.1	95.2	92.5	95.7	97.7	95.8	100.1	99.9	99.6
Italy	23.0	48.1	84.4	99.4	99.3	96.5	102.4	107.2	105.4	108.8	110.7	110.3	113.7	114.6	113.8
Netherlands	31.9	59.8	76.9	99.0	99.8	97.7	104.5	108.2	108.9	111.6	114.9	117.6	122.8	121.7	119.7
Norway	57.7	91.0	104.9	101.4	99.0	101.7	104.6	107.3	110.3	114.2	113.7	113.6	112.8	113.4	112.6
Sweden	45.9	80.7	90.7	110.1	104.1	101.9	117.0	131.9	136.4	146.5	158.3	172.5	188.3	183.1	189.3
United Kingdom	67.5	90.2	87.2	105.4	100.1	101.5	106.2	107.8	108.7	110.7	111.4	112.2	114.9	1134.0	109.4
Total hours															
United States	92.1	104.4	107.5	104.8	100.4	101.4	103.6	104.0	103.6	105.4	105.2	104.4	102.8	96.3	89.7
Canada	88.3	107.1	114.6	113.5	103.9	100.1	103.0	106.4	109.0	112.4	115.9	118.7	123.1	120.9	121.1
Japan	77.8	104.4	95.6	102.9	103.1	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.7	88.0	82.7	80.4	80.3	77.7	74.2
Belgium	170.7	174.7	119.7	104.3	101.5	94.7	93.6	92.0	91.0	89.8	90.2	91.2	91.7	90.8	85.8
Denmark	157.8	149.5	109.6	103.7	102.1	96.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	140.3	147.8	132.5	105.6	102.9	94.7	92.1	91.7	91.2	90.2	89.9	89.2	86.8	86.5	84.2
Germany	142.3	136.3	110.5	100.1	104.1	90.8	86.8	84.8	80.6	79.5	80.1	78.9	78.8	78.2	76.1
Italy	93.5	104.0	107.4	102.9	103.3	95.4	97.7	99.4	97.3	98.6	99.9	99.8	100.1	98.9	99.5
Netherlands	169.8	155.5	111.2	100.3	100.8	95.8	92.4	92.3	91.2	91.9	92.6	92.6	92.5	91.9	89.9
Norway	153.6	153.9	134.7	103.4	100.8	102.1	105.0	106.6	107.6	112.0	113.7	109.6	105.9	104.1	101.6
Sweden	168.3	154.7	124.0	116.4	109.0	94.9	99.4	105.9	105.3	103.9	105.9	106.0	107.3	107.5	102.7
United Kingdom	224.6	208.8	160.5	118.1	106.6	92.7	97.9	101.2	102.8	102.8	101.9	98.1	94.3	89.8	85.7
Compensation per hour															
United States	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.8	95.6	102.7	105.6	107.9	109.4	111.5	117.4	122.1	131.1	134.3	140.6
Canada	10.0	17.1	47.5	88.3	95.0	102.0	103.7	106.0	107.0	109.3	111.7	115.8	119.6	123.8	126.8
Japan	4.3	16.4	58.5	90.6	96.5	102.7	104.7	108.3	109.1	112.6	115.4	114.8	113.7	114.5	122.8
Belgium	5.4	13.7	52.5	90.1	97.3	104.8	106.1	109.2	111.1	115.2	117.0	118.5	120.6	127.2	136.5
Denmark	3.8	11.1	45.0	92.7	96.0	103.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	4.3	10.5	41.2	90.9	96.4	103.1	106.5	110.4	112.2	111.8	112.7	116.6	123.4	128.2	132.4
Germany	8.1	20.7	53.6	89.4	91.5	106.4	111.8	117.6	123.3	125.7	127.6	130.6	137.4	142.0	145.5
Italy	1.8	5.3	30.4	87.6	94.2	105.7	106.8	111.3	119.0	123.0	122.2	124.2	127.8	132.4	135.6
Netherlands	6.2	19.4	60.5	89.8	94.8	104.5	109.0	112.1	114.4	117.2	122.0	126.0	132.0	138.9	146.0
Norway	4.7	11.8	39.0	92.3	97.5	101.5	104.4	109.2	113.6	118.7	125.7	133.0	140.5	148.2	157.2
Sweden	4.1	10.7	37.3	87.8	95.5	97.4	99.8	106.8	115.2	121.0	125.6	130.3	136.8	143.8	149.2
United Kingdom	2.9	6.1	32.1	82.9	93.8	105.1	108.0	109.5	111.3	116.1	123.1	130.4	137.7	144.2	149.2
Unit labor costs: National currency basis															
United States	–	–	78.8	93.7	97.6	100.6	98.5	94.8	93.5	91.9	92.8	91.3	92.3	94.1	90.2
Canada	26.4	31.1	65.2	94.6	99.6	96.4	93.6	94.3	97.5	96.2	96.7	94.9	92.5	97.4	97.1
Japan	31.3	43.8	92.6	95.9	97.5	101.0	101.4	97.5	94.0	93.0	95.2	90.6	83.6	84.4	88.0
Belgium	30.1	41.7	80.3	93.0	98.1	102.3	97.9	96.4	95.5	91.8	92.2	94.4	92.2	95.9	96.4
Denmark	13.6	22.4	52.2	93.5	96.5	103.7	96.2	96.4	103.2	99.4	102.8	103.7	101.8	101.3	102.1
France	21.7	26.8	67.0	96.8	99.3	102.0	97.8	96.5	97.8	91.9	88.1	87.6	86.2	86.6	87.1
Germany	27.8	39.8	69.4	90.3	93.1	104.5	102.0	104.7	107.5	104.5	104.6	107.6	108.1	111.2	111.1
Italy	7.5	11.9	38.7	90.7	98.0	104.5	101.9	103.2	109.8	111.4	110.3	112.3	112.5	114.2	118.7
Netherlands	32.9	50.4	87.6	91.1	95.7	102.4	96.4	95.6	95.9	96.5	98.3	99.1	99.5	105.0	109.7
Norway	12.6	20.0	50.0	94.2	99.2	101.9	104.8	108.4	110.8	116.4	125.7	128.4	131.9	136.1	141.8
Sweden	15.0	20.6	51.0	92.9	100.0	90.8	84.7	85.8	89.0	85.8	84.0	80.1	77.9	84.4	80.9
United Kingdom	9.8	14.1	59.0	92.9	99.9	100.6	99.6	102.8	105.2	107.8	112.7	114.0	113.0	114.2	116.9
Unit labor costs: U.S. dollar basis															
United States	–	–	78.8	93.7	97.6	100.6	98.5	94.8	93.5	91.9	92.8	91.3	92.3	94.1	90.2
Canada	32.9	36.0	67.4	98.0	105.1	90.3	82.8	83.0	86.4	84.0	78.8	77.2	75.3	76.0	74.8
Japan	11.0	15.5	51.8	83.9	91.8	115.3	125.8	131.6	109.5	97.4	92.2	101.0	98.4	88.0	89.1
Belgium	19.4	27.0	88.3	89.5	92.3	95.1	94.2	105.2	99.1	82.4	81.6	80.2	67.8	68.4	72.6
Denmark	12.0	18.0	55.9	91.2	91.0	96.5	91.4	104.0	107.5	90.8	92.6	89.5	76.0	73.4	78.2
France	23.4	25.7	83.9	94.1	93.1	95.3	93.4	102.5	101.2	83.3	79.1	75.3	64.2	62.6	66.4
Germany	10.4	17.1	59.6	87.3	87.5	98.7	98.2	114.2	111.6	94.0	92.9	91.5	79.7	79.5	83.9
Italy	14.3	22.3	55.7	93.3	97.3	81.8	77.9	78.0	87.7	80.6	78.2	76.2	66.1	65.1	71.4
Netherlands	15.3	24.5	77.5	87.9	90.0	96.9	93.2	104.8	100.0	87.0	87.2	84.3	73.3	75.0	82.8
Norway	11.0	17.4	62.9	93.6	95.0	89.2	92.3	106.4	106.6	102.1	103.5	102.2	93.0	94.0	110.3
Sweden	16.9	23.1	70.2	91.3	96.3	67.8	64.0	70.0	77.3	65.4	61.5	56.4	49.5	47.6	48.5
United Kingdom	15.6	19.1	77.7	93.8	100.0	85.6	86.3	91.8	93.0	99.9	105.7	104.4	96.9	93.0	99.4

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1991 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1991 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

55. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3]												
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]	2001[4]
PRIVATE SECTOR[5]													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	–	8.8
Lost workday cases	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	–	4.3
Lost workdays	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays	–	–	–	128.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

55. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 workers[3]												
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]	2001[4]
Nondurable goods:													
Total cases	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.8	6.8
Lost workday cases	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8
Lost workdays	107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food and kindred products:													
Total cases	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.4	10.9
Lost workday cases	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.3
Lost workdays	174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tobacco products:													
Total cases	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.2	6.7
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	3.1	4.2
Lost workdays	64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Textile mill products:													
Total cases	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.0	5.2
Lost workday cases	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.7
Lost workdays	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apparel and other textile products:													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.0
Lost workday cases	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays	80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paper and allied products:													
Total cases	12.7	12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.0
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2
Lost workdays	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Printing and publishing:													
Total cases	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.6
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4
Lost workdays	63.8	69.8	74.5	74.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemicals and allied products:													
Total cases	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0
Lost workday cases	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
Lost workdays	63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Petroleum and coal products:													
Total cases	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.9
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4
Lost workdays	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:													
Total cases	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.7	8.7
Lost workday cases	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.8
Lost workdays	147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leather and leather products:													
Total cases	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.0	8.7
Lost workday cases	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.4
Lost workdays	130.4	152.3	140.8	128.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities													
Total cases	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.9
Lost workday cases	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Lost workdays	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale and retail trade													
Total cases	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.6
Lost workday cases	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5
Lost workdays	63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade:													
Total cases	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.3
Lost workday cases	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8
Lost workdays	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail trade:													
Total cases	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.7
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Lost workdays	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate													
Total cases	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Lost workday cases	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.5	.8	.8	.7
Lost workdays	17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services													
Total cases	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.6
Lost workday cases	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lost workdays	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data for the years 1985–88, which were based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

[2] Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses, while past surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. To better address fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[3] The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[4] Beginning with the 1993 survey, lost workday estimates will not be generated. As of 1992, BLS began generating percent distributions and the median number of days away from work by industry and for groups of workers sustaining similar work disabilities.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

56. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1997-2002

Event or exposure[1]	Fatalities			
	1997-2001 average	2001[2]	2002	
		Number	Number	Percent
Total	6,036	5,915	5,524	100
Transportation incidents	2,593	2,524	2,381	43
Highway incident	1,421	1,409	1,372	25
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	697	727	635	11
Moving in same direction	126	142	155	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	254	257	202	4
Moving in intersection	148	138	145	3
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment	300	297	326	6
Noncollision incident	369	339	373	7
Jackknifed or overturned—no collision	300	273	312	6
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident	368	326	322	6
Overturned	202	158	164	3
Aircraft	248	247	192	3
Worker struck by a vehicle	382	383	356	6
Water vehicle	99	90	71	1
Rail vehicle	68	62	64	1
Assaults and violent acts	964	908	840	15
Homicides	709	643	609	11
Shooting	567	509	469	8
Stabbing	64	58	58	1
Other, including bombing	78	76	82	1
Self-inflicted injuries	221	230	199	4
Contact with objects and equipment	995	962	873	16
Struck by object	562	553	506	9
Struck by falling object	352	343	303	5
Struck by flying object	58	60	38	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	290	266	231	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery	156	144	110	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	126	122	116	2
Falls	737	810	714	13
Fall to lower level	654	700	634	11
Fall from ladder	111	123	126	2
Fall from roof	155	159	143	3
Fall from scaffold, staging	91	91	87	2
Fall on same level	61	84	63	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	529	499	538	10
Contact with electric current	291	285	289	5
Contact with overhead power lines	134	124	122	2
Contact with temperature extremes	41	35	60	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	106	96	98	2
Inhalation of substances	52	49	49	1
Oxygen deficiency	89	83	90	2
Drowning, submersion	71	59	60	1
Fires and explosions	197	188	165	3
Other events or exposures[3]	21	24	13	–

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

[2] The BLS news release issued Sept. 25, 2002, reported a total of 5,900 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2001. Since then, an additional 15 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2001 to 5,915.

[3] Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities from the September 11 terrorist attacks.

[4] Includes the category "Bodily reaction and exertion."

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dash indicates less than 0.5

Obtaining information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

Office or topic	Internet address	E-mail
Bureau of Labor Statistics	http://www.bls.gov/	
Information services	http://www.bls.gov/opub/	blsdata_staff@bls.gov
Employment and unemployment		
Employment, hours, and earnings:		
National	http://www.bls.gov/ces/	cesinfo@bls.gov
State and local	http://www.bls.gov/sae/	data_sa@bls.gov
Labor force statistics:		
National	http://www.bls.gov/cpshome.htm	cpsinfo@bls.gov
Local	http://www.bls.gov/lau/	lausinfo@bls.gov
UI-covered employment, wages	http://www.bls.gov/cew/	cewinfo@bls.gov
Occupational employment	http://www.bls.gov/oes/	oesinfo@bls.gov
Mass layoffs	http://www.bls.gov/lau/	mlsinfo@bls.gov
Longitudinal data	http://www.bls.gov/nls/	nls_info@bls.gov
Job openings and labor turnover	http://www.bls.gov/jlt/	Joltsinfo@bls.gov
Prices and living conditions		
Consumer price indexes	http://www.bls.gov/cpi/	cpi_info@bls.gov
Producer price indexes)	http://www.bls.gov/ppi/	ppi-info@bls.gov
Import and export price indexes	http://www.bls.gov/mxp/	mxpinfo@bls.gov
Consumer expenditures	http://www.bls.gov/cex/	cexinfo@bls.gov
Compensation and working conditions		
National Compensation Survey:	http://www.bls.gov/ncs/	ocltinfo@bls.gov
Employee benefits	http://www.bls.gov/ebs/	ocltinfo@bls.gov
Employment cost trends	http://www.bls.gov/ect/	ocltinfo@bls.gov
Occupational compensation	http://www.bls.gov/ncs/	ocltinfo@bls.gov
Occupational illnesses, injuries	http://www.bls.gov/iif/	oshstaff@bls.gov
Fatal occupational injuries	http://www.bls.gov/iif/	cfoistaff@bls.gov
Collective bargaining	http://www.bls.gov/cba/	cbainfo@bls.gov
Productivity		
Labor	http://www.bls.gov/lpc/	dprweb@bls.gov
Industry	http://www.bls.gov/lpc/	dipsweb@bls.gov
Multifactor	http://www.bls.gov/mfp/	dprweb@bls.gov
Projections		
Employment	http://www.bls.gov/emp/	oohinfo@bls.gov
Occupation	http://www.bls.gov/oco/	oohinfo@bls.gov
International		
	http://www.bls.gov/fls/	flshelp@bls.gov
Regional centers		
Atlanta	http://www.bls.gov/ro4/	BLSinfoAtlanta@bls.gov
Boston	http://www.bls.gov/ro1/	BLSinfoBoston@bls.gov
Chicago	http://www.bls.gov/ro5/	BLSinfoChicago@bls.gov
Dallas	http://www.bls.gov/ro6/	BLSinfoDallas@bls.gov
Kansas City	http://www.bls.gov/ro7/	BLSinfoKansasCity@bls.gov
New York	http://www.bls.gov/ro2/	BLSinfoNY@bls.gov
Philadelphia	http://www.bls.gov/ro3/	BLSinfoPhiladelphia@bls.gov
San Francisco	http://www.bls.gov/ro9/	BLSinfoSF@bls.gov
Other Federal statistical agencies		
	http://www.fedstats.gov/	

The Lawrence R. Klein Award winners

The Lawrence R. Klein Award trustees selected the authors of three *Monthly Labor Review* articles as winners of the 35th annual Klein Award. The awards were presented at the Bureau of Labor Statistics annual awards ceremony on May 20.

The award for best *Review* article by BLS authors went to Gary Martin and Vladimir Kats, economists in the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics, for "Families and work in transition in 12 countries, 1980–2001," in the September issue. Winner for the best article by an author outside of BLS went to Charles J. Muhl, an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board in Chicago, Illinois, for "Workplace e-mail and Internet use: employees and employers beware," in the February issue. The trustees also selected an article with both an inside and outside author: "Exploring low-wage labor with the National Compensation Survey," in the November/December issue, by Jared Bernstein, an economist at the Economic Policy Institute in Washington, DC, and Maury Gittleman, a research economist in the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions.

An honorable mention went to Jonathan Weinhagen, an economist in the Office of Prices and Living Conditions, for "Consumer gasoline prices: an empirical investigation," in the July issue.

About the Award. The Klein Award was established by Lawrence R. Klein, editor-in-chief of the *Monthly Labor Review* from 1946 until his retirement in 1968. Instead of accepting a retirement gift, Klein donated it and matched the amount collected to initiate the award. The purpose of the award is to encourage *Review* articles that exhibit originality of ideas or method of analysis, adhere to principles of scientific inquiry, and are well written. Each winning article carries a cash prize.

Members of the Klein Award board of trustees are Howard Rosen, president; Ronald Kutscher, secretary-treasurer; Jerome Mark; Ellen Sehgal; William G. Barron; Kenneth V. Dalton; and Deborah Klein, ex officio.

Contributions to the fund may be sent to *Monthly Labor Review*, Klein Award Fund, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212.

The winners

Since the Lawrence R. Klein Award was established in 1969, 101 authors of 78 articles have been honored. Here is a list of the winning authors:

1970 Mollie Orshansky

1971 Hyman B. Kaitz

1972 Janice Neipert Hedges
Denis Johnston

1973 Peter Henle
T. Aldrich Finegan

1974 Robert W. Fisher
Jonathan Grossman

1975 John F. Early
Joseph Mire

1976 Curtis L. Gilroy
Nicholas A. Ashford

1977 Constance Sorrentino
Rita M. Maldonado

1978 William V. Deutermann, Jr.
H.M. Douty

1979 Morris J. Newman
Fred Best

1980 Paul O. Flaim

1981 Norman Bowers
Philip L. Rones
Robert L. Bach and
Jennifer B. Bach

1982 George D. Stamas
Peter Finn

1983 Paul O. Flaim
Norman Bowers
Paul S. Adler

1984 Richard W. Riche, Daniel E. Hecker, and John U. Burgan
Koji Taira
Michele M. Hoyman and
Lamont E. Stallworth

1985 Richard J. McDonald
H.M. Douty

1986 Neal H. Rosenthal
Helen Ginsburg

1987 Ronald E. Kutscher and
Valerie A. Personick
Sheldon Danziger and
Peter Gottschalk

1988 Sharon R. Cohany
Michael W. Horrigan
Barry Alan Mirkin

1989 Michael W. Horrigan and
Steven E. Haugen
Robert Blanchfield and
William Marsteller
Olivia S. Mitchell

1990 Bruce W. Klein and
Philip L. Rones
Mark S. Littman

1991 Constance Sorrentino
James R. Wetzel

1992 Jill Craven
Allan Gochenour

1993 Joseph R. Meisenheimer II
Murray Gendell
Jacob S. Siegel

1994 William J. Wiatrowski
Robert W. Bednarzik

1995 Craig Howell,
Frank Congelio, and
Ralph Yatsko
Paul Ryscavage

1996 Laura Freeman
Bart Van Ark

1997 Anne E. Polivka

1998 Mark Mittelhauser
Jared Bernstein and
Lawrence Mishel
Robert I. Lerman

1999 Jerry Light and
Thomas Shevlin
Michael C. Wolfson and
Brian B. Murphy

2000 Edwin R. Dean
Lucy P. Elderidge
William Gullickson and
Michael J. Harper
Phillip N. Cohen and
Suzanne M. Bianchi

2001 Gary Martin
Katheryn Parker Boudett,
Richard J. Murnane, and
John B. Willett

2002 Daniel E. Hecker
William J. Carrington and
Bruce C. Fallick

2003 Marisa DiNatale and
Stephanie Boraas
Harriet B. Presser and
Barbara Altman
Elizabeth T. Hill
Charles J. Muhl

2004 Gary Martin and
Vladimir Kats
Charles J. Muhl
Jared Bernstein and
Maury Gittleman

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Postal Square Building, Rm. 2850
2 Massachusetts Ave., NE
Washington, DC 20212-0001

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300
Address Service Requested

Periodicals
Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department of Labor
USPS 987-800

Schedule of release dates for BLS statistical series

Series	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	MLR table number
Productivity and costs	June 3				August 10	2nd quarter	2; 48–51
Employment situation	June 4	May	July 2	June	August 6	July	1; 4–29
U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes	June 10	May	July 14	June	August 12	July	43–47
Producer Price Indexes	June 11	May	July 15	June	August 13	July	2; 40–42
Consumer Price indexes	June 15	May	July 16	June	August 17	July	2; 37–39
Real earnings	June 15	May	July 16	June	August 17	July	14
Employment Cost Indexes			July 29	2nd quarter			1–3; 30–33